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The Chessalls, an Romano-British Settlement at Kingscote

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The Chessalls, a Romano-British Settlement at Kingscote

By B. N. EAGLES and VIVIEN G. SWAN

EVIDENCE of this extensive site is first recorded in 1691 when an enamelled brooch was found (Camden, 1772, I, 286). In the 18th century a mosaic pavement, numerous coins, and the head of a statue of Minerva were discovered (Rudder, 1779, 512). A stone coffin, now in Kingscote churchyard, was found in the 'Middle Chestles' (for variants of the name *Chessalls* see Note) in 1872 (Gloucestershire Records Office, D 471/C 16). Widespread occupation debris, including brooches and coins, has otherwise been recorded, particularly since 1966. These finds range in date from the 1st to 4th century. Most are in Gloucester City Museum; others are in private possession and the head of Minerva is in the Corinium Museum (B958). A coin of Constantine I, not closely provenanced, is in Liverpool Museum.

Occupation is spread over at least 50 acres of arable S. of Ashel Barn (FIG. 1: ST 808953 – 807963 – 810961). The site, on limestone lies on ground falling gently from about 725 ft. O.D. on either side of an E.-facing valley head, the southern of two which join S.E. of the site and lead into the more steeply sided Hay Bottom. Gulleys in the valley sides require in places a terraced setting to the Roman buildings. A spring immediately above the 675 ft. contour in Field I is conveniently situated for much of the area occupied. The N. side of the settlement beyond a gently domed plateau is defined by a broad and shallow fold in the ground, leading through the Withy Beds to the valley head. Only one building site is recorded to N. of this. Middle Chessalls probably marked the W. limits of occupation. On the E. side, only one Roman coin has been found in gardens E. of the present road, suggesting that here, too, the general limit of buildings is now known. On S., more building sites may await discovery W. of Field IV. The plan (FIG. 1) illustrates the extent of occupation recorded by 1971. Surface quarrying is noticeable in several places and in Middle Chessalls N. of building (a), may be of Roman date, together with the adjacent probable track. The S. edge of the Chessalls fields is today 4 ft. above the fields to S., the result of lynchet formation along the former parish boundary with Newington



Fig. 1. Kingscote: Plan of Romano-British Settlement

Bagpath. Another lynchet underlies the stone wall dividing Middle from Lower Chessalls.

The sites of at least 75 buildings are identifiable on the ground generally as concentrations of limestone slabs, tiles of Old Red Sandstone, mortar and associated dark soil containing pottery, quern fragments and other occupation debris. A wall of oolite ashlar masonry has been recorded in Field III, Site 11. There are slight traces of rectangular platforms around 80759610 and there is a rectangular flat-topped mound (a), aligned N.E.-S.W. and still 2 ft. high, at 80619601. This is conspicuous, with concentrations of building debris and potsherds. The outline of the building itself, situated to S. of and almost at right angles to a probable track, is visible on certain air photographs (National Monuments Record, ST. 8096/1/102). Some building sites appear to be in line and there are also long spreads of debris. There was apparently a large building (Field I, Site 22) at 80899565, N.E. of the spring, and potsherds, tiles and mortar have been found in quantities in the area on the slope below; a prominent knoll at this point provides a setting for a building of importance.

To S., and approximately parallel to the probable track, a road approaches from W., crossing Middle Chessalls field and narrowing sharply as it enters the settlement area. In 1971 a geophysical survey carried out in Middle Chessalls field by Professor Rainey and Miss E. K. Ralph of the University of Pennsylvania, followed by excavation by Mr N. Spry (Appendix 5), showed the road to be about 30 ft. across, partly paved, and with side ditches. In the S. of the settlement area, at (c) and (d), other air photographs show crop-marks of two rectangular buildings. Further W., at (b), a sub-rectangular enclosure is similarly indicated ((b), (c) and (d) on N.M.R. air photographs ST 8095/1/225 - 31).

The coffin found in Middle Chessalls in 1872, referred to above, lay less than three inches deep and was said to be orientated exactly N.-S with head N. The two top stones were secured by an iron clamp at each end of the coffin. The skeleton inside was probably that of a young woman. In accordance with Roman law, burial took place outside the settlement, and it is quite likely that the town's cemetery, to date represented by this single coffin, was situated in this field.

The origin of the Romano-British settlement at Kingscote demands particular attention since a small but significant group of finds strongly hints at the presence of early Roman military activity on the site. The evidence comprises: two military copies of Claudian *asses*, a coin of Nero, pre-Flavian samian ware, twelve Claudian-

early Flavian brooches, a 'baldric' loop, bronze studs, a bronze ornamental knob and several other possibly military bronzes; even the Dobunnic coins could have arrived in soldiers' pockets since native coinage is often present on early Roman military installations (cf. Waddon Hill, Webster, 1965, 139) and there is no other Iron Age material from the site. No trace of fort ditches or buildings appears on air photographs, however, and although it may be argued that these could be concealed for a variety of reasons, further air surveillance of the site is highly desirable. The nature of the terrain suggests that a fort ought to lie on higher ground perhaps in Fields IV and V, and the multiple pre-Flavian finds at Sites 1 and 9 in Field IV might even have been brought to the surface when levelling for later house-platforms cut rubbish pits or waste material, tipped as was the practice, downhill from and outside the military establishment.

While it would be wise to be cautious in view of the evidence of surface finds alone, the geographical position of Kingscote in relation to other early military dispositions may imply a foundation under Aulus Plautius, and perhaps, as is hinted at by the brooches, an evacuation in the early 60's A.D., when many units were moved from the South West to garrison the Midlands and East Anglia following the Boudiccan revolt. It seems that Kingscote may be added ultimately to the list of early forts in the lowland zone which have a definite relationship to the towns or settlements which developed later on the same sites (for a list see Webster, 1966).

It is not possible from surface finds alone to estimate how rapidly the settlement developed, but it seems from present evidence that by the Antonine period occupation was concentrated along the northern shoulder of the valley. Pottery and coins of the 4th century have been recovered over the whole area, but this need not imply dense occupation of all or even parts of the town. In general, very little is known of the small towns of Roman Britain and in particular those which were unwalled (Todd, 1970). In the Gloucestershire Cotswolds, the unwalled town of some 28 acres at Wycomb, Whittington, is the closest parallel to this settlement. No public buildings, if there were any, can be identified at Ashel Barn, but the E. side of building (a) was 250 ft. long. A temple to Minerva is implied by the head of a free-standing statue well executed in oolite by a Romano-British sculptor (Toynbee, 1964, 79). The single roof-ridge, of Bath freestone, is carefully made and this too, suggests a substantial building, and the paved road, with side ditches, was a further civic amenity. Three styli provide evidence for literacy.

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The settlement appears to have survived into the 5th century. Of 226 coins available for study, 60 post-date Constantine I and the latest are three of the House of Theodosius. No less than 27 coins of the period 364–78 have been found, suggesting prosperity until late in the 4th century. The spiral-headed pin, not yet closely dateable, also may belong to the last days of Roman Britain. No early medieval objects have been recovered and the site apparently stood abandoned for centuries until stone clearance had been sufficient to allow the Chessalls fields to pass under the plough.

The relationship between this and other Romano-British settlements in this part of Gloucestershire is difficult to determine. The roads entering the Chessalls from W. cannot be linked with a major Roman road, and few sites of the period are yet recorded in the area. A semi-circular relief of oolite, probably representing Mars on horseback with three or more worshippers, and inscribed IVLIVS L(ibens) S(olvit), was built into the medieval barn at Calcot Farm (ST 839949) until 1942 (Lindley, 1954, 230–2; Toynbee, 1964, 154; Collingwood and Wright, 1965, No. 135). It is now in the Ashmolean Museum. Two coins from Calcot are in Stroud Museum.

Some small finds from this parish and Horsley, now in Stroud Museum and Bristol City Museum are not precisely located. Romano-British pottery found *c.* 1890 near Kingscote Wood, a large area in the N.E. part of the parish, is in Stroud Museum.

Note on the name 'The Chessalls'

The name is recorded in 1772 (Camden, I, 286: 'Chesle-money') and 1779 (Rudder, 512: 'Chestles') and appears on The Tithe Map of 1838 (G.R.O. D 307: 'Chisalls') written across the line of the Tetbury-Dursley road to the N. of the known extent of the site. Grundy (1935–6, 156) considered that the field to the W. of III was Lower Chessalls (two furlongs S.S.W of Ashwell Barn) and the next to the W., Middle Chessalls (two-and one-quarter furlongs W.S.W. of the Barn). The present names of these two fields are 'Old Ley' and 'First Chessalls' respectively and the field to the W. again 'Second Chessalls'. Field III is known as 'Crow Hill Field'.

Crook (1926, 47) names Upper, Middle, and Lower Chessalls. An Ordnance Survey Record 6 inch sheet (information from M. Crook) describes the E. boundary of Lower Chessalls on a line due S. of the kick in the N. boundary of Field III (i.e. through the middle of the present field) and places Middle Chessalls to W., as Grundy.

The name is derived from O.E. *ceastel* 'heap of stones', here remains of Roman buildings (Smith, 1964, 237) and in variant forms

is used widely of deserted Romano-British settlements. Several examples are known in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds.

THE FINDS

In order to give some indication of the relative quantity, range, and distribution of the archaeological finds, all of which are the result of surface collection, the material has been grouped according to its find spot—usually a building platform or area of structural debris. However, it is clear from the often widely differing dates of artefacts from the same site, that all are not in true association. Further details of a selection of individual finds have been set out in the appendices and specialist reports 1 to 4. All the coins have been kindly identified by John Rhodes and the following abbreviations are used in this section: LRBC—Carson, Hill and Kent, 1960; RIC—Mattingly and Sydenham, 1923–49, Sutherland and Carson, 1966–7. Numbers in brackets are dates A.D. Bronze coins described as 'barbarous illegible' are of extremely small module. The material (unless otherwise stated) is in Gloucester City Museum, Acc. Nos. 39–45/1968 and 104/1969.

FIELD I

- Site 1* Coin: AE3 of Constantine I, RIC Arles 252, (322–3).
Glass spiral bead.
- Site 2* Coin: *antoninianus* of Salonina, RIC 29, (253–260).
- Site 3* Coin: AE3, obv. illegible, rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM, (364–378).
- Site 5* Coins: *as* of Domitian, rev. illegible, (81–96).
AE2, obv. illegible, rev. VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAE, (351–2).
AE3 of Valens, rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, (364–378).
AE4, obv. illegible, rev. VICTORIA AVGGG, (378–402).
AE4, barbarous illegible.
- Samian*: Drag. 18/31, 31, and 33, c.g., (Antonine).
Mass of abraded 2nd–4th century coarse pottery including:
Rhenish ware indented beaker,
Nene Valley colour-coated ware,
black-burnished ware 'dog-dish',
Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware.
- Bronze finger-ring with inset for intaglio and bowl of bronze spoon.
Quern (Appendix 4) and building stone.
- Site 8* Coarse pottery including: black-burnished flanged bowl (Gillam, 1957, Type 228), (late 3rd–4th century).
Spherical bead of blue translucent glass.
- S.W. of Site 8*
Coarse pottery, oyster shell and sandstone building debris.

* I am grateful to Miss C. M. Johns for checking and in some cases correcting my notes on the samian. V.G.S.

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W.S.W. of Site 8

Samian: scraps, c.g., (2nd century).
Coarse pottery including mortarium of coarse orange fabric, probably of local origin, (2nd century).
Bead of blue glass.

Site 12 Samian: scrap, c.g., (2nd century).

Site 16 Coins: *antoninianus* of Salonina, RIC 29, (253-260).
AE3 illegible.

Site 18 Coin: AE3 of Constantine I, RIC Ticinum 122, (319-320).

Site 19 Coin: AE3 barbarous radiate, rev. Sol.

Site 20 Coin: AE3 illegible.

Site 21 Coin: AE3 of Valentinian I, rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, (364-375).

Site 22 Coins: *as* (copy) of Claudius I, RIC 66, Sutherland, 1935, grade 3.
2 AE3 barbarous radiates, revv. Fides, Mars.
AE3 of Diocletian, RIC Ticinum 222, (283-296).
2 AE3 of Constantine I/Urbs Roma, RIC Lyons 247, Arles 381, (330-4).
AE2 of Constans, rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO, Hut, (346-350).
AE3 illegible.

Samian: Drag. 27 and 36, s.g., (Flavian).

Drag. 18 or 18/31, c.g., (Trajanic).

Drag. 79 or 80, c.g., (Antonine).

Coarse pottery including:

lug-handled bowl in Severn Valley tradition (2nd century),

black-burnished ware flanged dish (late 3rd-4th century).

Fragments of glass, box tiles, and tegulae.

Site 23 Samian: Drag. 38, c.g., (Antonine).

Site 24 Coin: AE3, obv. illegible, rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, (364-378).

Site 25 Coin: AE3 of Urbs Roma, (330-7).

Quern. (Appendix 4).

Site 26 Coins: *as* (copy) of Claudius I, RIC 66, Sutherland, 1935, grade 3.

AE3 of Constantine II, RIC Trier 539, (332-3).

AE3, obv. illegible, rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, 1 standard, (335-341).

AE3 illegible.

Flint core.

W. of 26 Samian: Drag. 18, c.g., (2nd century).

Coarse pottery including:

Rhenish ware beakers,

black-burnished flanged dishes (late 3rd-4th century).

Bronze scrap.

Site 27 Coarse pottery including bowl in Severn Valley tradition (2nd century).

Fragments of box tile.

N.W. corner of Field I

Samian: Drag. 18, s.g., (Flavian),

a c.g. Antonine group including Drag. 18/31, 18/31R, 31R, 36, and 37.

Imbrices and sandstone building debris.

Field I, unprovenanced

Samian: Drag. 29, s.g., (late Flavian).

Bronzes including ferrule and fragment of bracelet.

Bead of blue glass.

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FIELD II

- Site 1* Samian scraps, (2nd century).
Coarse pottery including:
amphora rim and base,
small grey ware jar (1st century form),
bowl in Severn Valley tradition (2nd century),
Nene Valley colour-coated ware,
black-burnished ware cooking pot (2nd century) and flanged bowls (late
3rd-4th century),
Oxfordshire red colour-coated imitation Drag. 38,
Oxfordshire 'parchment' ware mortarium (late 3rd-4th century form).
Iron work including: tip of stylus (P. Aston Coll.), hasp, and various nails.
Box tile.
- Site 2* Coins: silver coin of the Dobunni, Allen, 1961, class B.
AE3 barbarous radiate, rev. Salus.
AE3 of Allectus, RIC 28, (293-6).
AE3 of Constantine II, RIC Trier 454, (324-5).
AE3 of Constantine I, RIC Trier 590, (335-7).
3 AE3 of Constans, LRBC 133, 140a, 148, (337-346).
AE2 of Magnentius, LRBC 211, (350-1).
2 AE4 barbarous, revv. Two soldiers holding standard, Fallen horse-
man.
2 AE3 of Valentinian I, revv. GLORIA ROMANORVM, (364-375).
2 AE3/4 of Gratian, LRBC 371, 517/523a, (367-383).
AE4 illegible.
Bronze jug handle (Appendix 2 and FIG. 6, No. 21).
Base of bronze jug or patera, and bronze stylus fragment.
Whetstone.
Roof ridge of Bath freestone—identified by Dr F. S. Wallis. (cf. Wedlake,
1958, 242, No. 8).
Box tile.
- Sites 2 & 3*
Samian: Drag. 18, s.g., (pre-Flavian),
Drag. 18/31 and 38, both c.g., (Antonine).
Coarse pottery of 1st-late 4th century including:
flagon (1st century form).
coarse orange mortarium with white colour-coat, local, (2nd century),
black-burnished wares of 2nd and late 3rd-4th century,
Rhenish ware,
New Forest colour-coated hard fine ware sherds,
Oxfordshire red colour-coated imitation Drag. 38 and Drag. 45 (mortarium),
calcite gritted ware.
Hypocaust tile.
- Site 3* Coin: *denarius* of Caracalla, RIC 11, (196-8).
- Site 4* Coins: 2 AE3 illegible radiates.
AE3, obv. illegible, rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, 1 standard, (335-341).
AE2 of Constantius II, LRBC 409, (346-350).
Coarse pottery of 2nd-4th century including:
New Forest indented beaker, (P. Aston Coll.).

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- Brooch (43-65 A.D.), (P. Aston Coll.). (Appendix I and FIG. 3, No. 8).
 Iron knife blade, (P. Aston Coll.).
 Cylindrical bead of green glass, (P. Aston Coll.).
- Site 5 Coins: *antoninianus* of Gallienus, RIC 181, (260-8).
antoninianus of Claudius II (commemorative), RIC 266.
 2 AE4 barbarous radiates, revv. Pax. illegible.
 AE3 of Constantine I, rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, 2 standards,
 (330-5).
 AE3 of Valens, rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, (364-378).
 Coarse pottery of 2nd-4th century including:
 bowl in Severn Valley tradition (cf. Green, 1943, FIG. 4, No. 68), (P. Aston
 Coll.),
 calcite gritted ware.
 Brooch (late 1st into 2nd century), (P. Aston Coll.). (Appendix I and
 FIG. 4, No. 13),
 Quartzite hone stone, (P. Aston Coll.).
 Flint barb and tang arrow head, (Bronze Age).
- Site 6 Glass bottle, (P. Aston Coll.).
- Site 7 A few coarse ware sherds including:
 Oxfordshire red colour-coated imitation Drag. 45 (mortarium), (late 3rd-
 4th century).
 Iron stylus fragment, (P. Aston Coll.).
 Quern. (Appendix 4).
- Site 8 Samian: Drag. 37, s.g., (Flavian),
 Drag. 37, c.g., (Hadrianic),
 Drag. 30 and 33, both c.g., (Antonine).
 Quern. (Appendix 4).
- Field II *unprovenanced*: sandstone roofing tiles.

FIELD III

- Site 1 Coins: AE3, obv. illegible, rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, 1 standard, (335-341).
siliqua of Constantius II, rev. VOTIS XXX MVLTIIS XXXX, (356-
 361).
 AE3, obv. illegible, rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, (364-378).
- Site 4 Coins: AE3 of Valens, LRBC 513, (367-375).
 2 AE3 illegible.
 Bronze fragments.
- Site 5 Coin: AE3 illegible radiate.
 Scrap of black-burnished ware.
 Fragment of pink sandstone.
 Plate of ornamental sheet bronze (Appendix 2 and FIG. 5, No. 19).
- Site 6 Coins: *antoninianus* of Tetricus II, RIC 248, (270-3).
 AE3 of Valens, rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, (364-378).
 AE4, illegible barbarous.
- Site 9 Coin: AE3 of Constantius II, LRBC 161/273, (341-6).
 Bronze ? finger-ring.
 Cylindrical bead of green opaque glass.
- Site 10 Coins: AE3 of Carausius, RIC 101, (286-293).
 AE3, obv. illegible, rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, 2 standards, (330-5).

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- Site 11* Coins: *antoninianus* of Claudius II, RIC 24, (268-270).
 AE3 of Helena, LRBC 112/119/128, (337-341).
 AE3 of Constans, LRBC 142, (341-6).
 AE4 barbarous illegible.
 Samian: Drag. 38, c.g., (Antonine).
 Coarse pottery including:
 black-burnished ware flanged dish, (late 3rd-4th century),
 Oxfordshire red colour-coated imitation Drag. 18/31R and Oxfordshire
 mortarium in 'parchment' ware, (late 3rd-4th century).
 Brooch, (late 1st into 2nd century). (Appendix I and FIG. 4, No. 12).
 Bronze finger-ring with intaglio. (Appendix 3, No. 1).
 Bronze spike, (P. Aston Coll.).
 A wall of oolite ashlar masonry.
- Site 12* Coins: AE3 of Constans, LRBC 140, (341-6).
 AE3 of Constantius II, rev. FEL TEMP REPARTIO, Falling horse-
 man, (353-360).
 A few coarse ware sherds including:
 New Forest colour-coated hard fine ware with painted lattice.
- Site 14* Bronze bracelet, (P. Aston Coll.).
- Site 15* Coin: AE3 illegible.
 Fragment of rim of bronze platter, (P. Aston Coll.).
- Site 16* Coin: AE3 of Helena, LRBC 119, (337-341).
- Site 17* Coins: *antoninianus* of Gallienus, RIC 585, (260-8).
antoninianus of Victorinus, RIC 61, (268-270).
 AE3 illegible radiate.
 4 AE3 of Constans, LRBC 140, — (341-6).
- Site 18* Coin: AE3 of Crispus, RIC Trier 440, (323-4).
- Site 21* Coin: AE3, obv. illegible, rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, (367-378).
- Site 22* Coins: *antoninianus* of Tetricus II, RIC 255, (270-3).
 2 AE3 barbarous radiates, revv. illegible.
 AE3 of Carausius, RIC 98, (287-293).
 3 AE3 of Constantius II, LRBC 126, 139, 152, (337-346).
 Thin bronze lozenge-shaped mount.
- W. of Site 22*
 Quern. (Appendix 4).
- Site 23* Coins: 2 *antoniniani* of Claudius II, RIC 72, 266, (commemorative).
antoninianus of Tetricus I, RIC 121-9, (270-3).
 3 AE3/4 barbarous radiates, revv. Pax, Pax, Salus.
 3 AE3 of Urbs Roma, RIC Trier 542, Lyons 257, — (330-7).
 AE3 of Constantine I, rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, 1 standard,
 (335-7).
 AE3 of Constans, LRBC 140, (341-6).
 AE3 of Constantius II, LRBC 254, (353-4).
 AE4 barbarous, rev. Fallen horseman.
 2 AE3 of Valentinian I, LRBC 286, — (364-375).
 2 AE3 of Valens, LRBC 542, 968, (364-378).
 3 AE3/4 illegible.
 AE4 barbarous illegible.
 Samian: Drag. 27 and 30, both s.g., (early Flavian).

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Coarse pottery of 2nd–4th century including:

Nene Valley colour-coated ware,

black-burnished flanged bowl, (late 3rd–4th century),

Oxfordshire 'parchment' ware mortarium, (3rd–4th century).

Bronze clippings and lump of cast bronze.

Iron slag and lumps of fused glass.

Site 24 Coin: AE3 of Constantine II, rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, 2 standards, (330–5).

Quern, probably of Niedermendig lava. (Appendix 4).

S.W. corner of Field III

Samian mortarium, (probably Antonine).

Field III unprovenanced

Coins: *antoninianus* of Gallienus, RIC 214, (260–8).

antoninianus of Tetricus I, rev. illegible, (270–3).

AE3, obv. illegible, rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, 2 standards (330–5).

AE3 of Urbs Roma, (330–7).

FIELD IV

Site 1 Coins: *as* of Vespasian, RIC 339/482, (70–1).

denarius (plated) of Vespasian, RIC 65, (73).

2 *antoniniani* of Tetricus I/II, RIC 126, 280, (270–3).

2 AE3 of Constantine I, RIC Trier 873, (310–3), London 168, (320).

2 AE3 of Constantinopolis, RIC Trier 530, — (330–5).

AE3 of Constantine II, LRBC 99, (337–341).

AE3 of Constantius II, LRBC 447, (341–6).

AE4 barbarous, rev. Fallen horseman.

2 AE3 illegible.

Samian: Drag. 24/25, s.g., (Claudian – early Flavian),

Drag. 18 & 27, both s.g., (Claudio – Flavian),

Drag. 27, c.g., (2nd century), (all P. Aston Coll.).

Coarse pottery of 2nd–4th century including:

amphora handle,

coarse orange mortarium, probably local, (2nd century),

calcite gritted ware, (all P. Aston Coll.).

6 brooches, (Claudian-Flavian). (Appendix I and Figs. 2 and 3, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 9 and 10).

Bronze brooch, penannular type C (Fowler, 1960, 152), (D. Mears Coll.).

Small bronzes including: nail-cleaner, spiral ring, coin blank and clippings.

Small bronze stud, probably for leather, possibly military (cf. Curle, 1911,

Pl. xxv, Nos. 34–6).

Iron axe fragment (P. Aston Coll.) and horse-shoe nails.

Square bottle of greenish-blue glass, (P. Aston Coll.).

2 spherical beads of translucent blue glass and 1 of translucent green glass.

Hone stone, (P. Aston Coll.).

Bone counter.

Site 2 Brooch (50–Flavian). (Appendix I and FIG. 3, No. 5).

Bronze penannular brooch, type D1, (Fowler, 1960, 152).

Site 3 Coins: *antoninianus* of Gallienus, RIC 171a, (260–8).

AE3 of Valens, LRBC 1428, (367–375).

Bronze fragments.

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- Site 4* Coins: *antoninianus* of Victorinus, RIC 78, (268-270).
 AE3 barbarous radiate, rev. Salus.
 AE3 of Constantine II, RIC Lyons 249, (332).
 AE3, obv. illegible, rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, 1 standard,
 (335-341).
 AE3 of Constans, rev. VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN, (341-6).
 3 AE3/4 barbarous, revv. Fallen horseman.
 2 AE3 illegible.
 Bronze spiral-headed pin, (D. Mears Coll.). (Appendix 2 and FIG. 5, No. 22).
 Fragment of bronze tweezers.
 Spherical bead of green translucent glass.
- Site 5* Bracelet of twisted bronze wire.
- Site 6* Coin: AE3 of Maximian, RIC (C, D8M) 34, (290-3).
- Site 7* Coarse pottery including:
 small everted-rim jar, (Claudio - Flavian), (P. Aston Coll.),
 and calcite gritted ware, (4th century), (P. Aston Coll.).
 Bronze tweezers and spring of bronze brooch.
- Site 8* Bronze bracelet.
- S.E. of Site 8*
 Bracelet of twisted bronze wire.
 Flint flakes.
- Site 9* Coins: AE3 of Constantine II, RIC London 292, (323-4).
 AE3 of Constantius II, RIC Trier 540, (332).
 Samian: Drag. 29, s.g., (Claudio-Neronian), (Fig. 5, No. 23),
 Drag. 24/25, s.g., (Claudian - early Flavian),
 Drag. 30; s.g., (Flavian),
 Drag. 15/17, c.g., (late 1st - early 2nd century),
 Drag. 37, c.g., (Antonine).
 Coarse pottery of 1st-4th century including:
 small jar with everted rim, (Claudio - Flavian),
 bead rim jars in Iron Age tradition,
 bowl and tankard in Severn Valley tradition, (probably 2nd century),
 black-burnished dishes, (2nd and late 3rd-4th century),
 Oxfordshire red colour-coated mortarium.
 3 brooches, (Claudian - 2nd century). (Appendix I, and FIGS. 2 and 4,
 Nos. 3, 11 and 14).
 Bronze spring of Nauheim brooch.
 Bronze loop, (military). (Appendix 2, FIG. 4, No. 16).
 Small bronzes including nail cleaner, ring, ornamental knob and fragment
 of decorated sheet bronze. (Appendix 2, FIG. 4, Nos. 17 and 18).
 Iron chisel and abundant iron slag.
 Box tile.
 3 querns. (Appendix 4).
 Flint fabricator, flake and disc scraper.
- Site 10* Coins: *antoninianus* of Valerian II, RIC 3/17, (253-5).
antoninianus of Tetricus II, RIC 270, (270-3).
 Samian scraps, (late 1st-2nd century), (P. Aston Coll.).
 Brooch (43-65). (Appendix I and FIG. 3, No. 7).
- Site 11* Coins: *antoninianus* of Gallienus, RIC 193, (260-8).
antoninianus of Victorinus, RIC 57, (268-270).

THE CHESSALLS, AN R.-B. SETTLEMENT AT KINGSCOTE

- AE3 of Constantine I, RIC Trier 342, (322).
 AE3 of Theodora, LRBC 129, (337-341).
 AE3 of Constans, LRBC 150, (341-6).
- Site 13* Silver coin of the Dobunni, Allen, 1961, class C.
- Site 14* Coins: *dupondius* of Nero, RIC 286, (64-8).
 AE3, obv. illegible, rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, 2 standards,
 (330-5).
 2 AE4 barbarous, revv. Fallen horseman.
 2 AE4 illegible.
- Bronze stud $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diam., possibly military, for use with leather.
 Two bronze bracelets including one of twisted wire.
 Abundant bronze fragments and clippings.
 Iron nails.
 Flint barb and tang arrow head and flakes, (Bronze Age).
- LOWER CHESSALLS
- Site 1* Coin: AE3 of Constans, LRBC 140, (341-6).
- Site 2* Coins: AE4 barbarous radiate, rev. illegible.
 AE3, obv. illegible, rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM, (364-378).
- Site 3* Coins: AE3 barbarous radiate, rev. Sol.
 AE3 of Constantine I (commemorative), LRBC 422/9, (337-341).
 AE3 of Constantius II, LRBC 137, (341-6).
 AE3, obv. illegible, rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO, Fallen horseman,
 (353-360).
 2 AE3 of Valens, LRBC 725/730, 1428, (367-378).
 2 AE4, obv. illegible, rev. SALVS REIPVBLICAE, (388-402).
 2 AE4 illegible.
- Samian scrap, c.g., (2nd century).
 Coarse pottery including black-burnished ware, (none closely dateable).
 Intaglio, (P. Aston Coll.).
 Tile fragments.
- Site 4* Samian: Drag. 37, c.g., (Antonine), (P. Aston Coll.).
 Quern, (Appendix 4).
- Site 5* Coin: AE3 of Valens, rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM, (364-378).
 Samian scraps, (2nd century).
 Coarse pottery including sherds of Oxfordshire red colour-coated imitation
 samian, (late 3rd-4th century).
- Site 6* Coins: AE4 barbarous radiate, rev. illegible.
 3 AE3 of Valens/Gratian, LRBC 486, 529, 725/730, (364-375).
 Samian: scrap, s.g., (prob. 1st century).
 Drag. 18/31 & 33, c.g., (late 1st - early 2nd century),
 (P. Aston Coll.).
 Drag. 18/31 and 37, c.g., (Antonine).
 Bronze decorated pin, (P. Aston Coll.).
 Iron chisel, (P. Aston Coll.).
- Site 7* Coins: *antoninianus* of Gallienus, RIC 226/489, (260-8).
 AE4 barbarous, rev. Fallen horseman.
 Samian: Drag. 18/31, c.g., (2nd century).
 Bronze boss. (Appendix 2, and FIG. 4, No. 20).
 Small bronzes including nail cleaner, tweezers and pin.
 Tile fragments including tegulae.

TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1972

- Site 8* Coin: AE3, obv. illegible, rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM, (364-378).
- Site 9* Coin: AE3 illegible.
- Site 10* Coins: 2 AE3 barbarous radiates, revv. Mars.
 2 AE3 of Urbs Roma/Constantinopolis, RIC Lyons 242/275, — (330-5).
 2 AE3 illegible.
 Samian: Drag. 27, c.g., (late 1st-early 2nd century),
 Drag. 18/31 and 33, c.g., (2nd century).
 Coarse pottery including Rhenish ware indented beaker, (P. Aston Coll.).
 Brooch, (AD. 40-60). (Appendix I and FIG. 4, no. 15).
 Abundant iron slag.
 Flint scrapers and core.
- Site 11* Coins: AE3 illegible radiate.
 2 AE3 of Constantine I, RIC London 121a (310), Lyons 101, (320).
 AE3 of Constantine II, RIC London 257, (322-3).
 AE3, obv. illegible, rev. VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN, (341-6).
 AE2 of Magnentius, LRBC 17, (351-3).
 AE4 barbarous, rev. Fallen horseman.
 2 AE4 illegible.
 Samian: Drag. 38, c.g., (Antonine).
 Coarse pottery including:
 black-burnished cooking pot, (3rd century +),
 New Forest indented beaker, (late 3rd-4th century),
 and Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware, (late 3rd-4th century).
 Fragment of glass handle.
- Site 12* Coins: *antoninianus* of Tetricus I, RIC 105, (270-3).
 AE4 barbarous radiate rev. Altar.
 2 AE3 of Constantine II/Urbs Roma, RIC Lyons 247, 254, (330-2).
 2 AE3 of Constantius II/Constans, LRBC 108a, 133, (337-341).
 2 AE3 of Constans, LRBC 150, 165/7, (341-6).
 AE3 of Constantius II, rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO, Phoenix,
 (346-350).
 2 AE3 of Constantius II, LRBC 76, 455, (353-4).
 AE3 barbarous, rev. Fallen horseman.
 AE3 of Valentinian I, rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, (367-375).
 AE3 illegible.
- Quern. (Appendix 4).
- Site 14* Coins: AE3 illegible radiate.
 AE3 of Constans, LRBC 37, (346-350).
- Site 15* Quern. (Appendix 4).
- MIDDLE CHESSELLS
- Site 1* Coins: *sestertius* of Maximinus I, RIC 43, (235-6).
antoninianus of Gallienus, rev. illegible, (260-8).
 Samian: Drag. 27 & 36, c.g., (Antonine).
 Fragment of bronze jug.
- Site 2* Coins: *sestertius* of Antoninus Pius, RIC 610, (140-1).
sestertius of Lucius Verus, RIC 1284, (161).
 3 AE1/2 illegible.
antoninianus of Gallienus, RIC 283, (260-8).
antoninianus of Claudius II (commemorative), RIC 261.
 6 AE3/4 barbarous radiates, revv. Altar, Pax, Sol, illegible.

THE CHESSALLS, AN R.-B. SETTLEMENT AT KINGSCOTE

2 AE3 of Constantine I, RIC Trier 209, 435, (318-324).

AE3 of Constantine II, RIC London 255, (322-3).

2 AE3 of Urbs Roma, RIC Trier 547, — (330-5).

2 AE3 of Constantine II, RIC Trier 591, — (335-341).

2 AE3 of Constans/Helena, LRBC 588, — (337-341).

AE2 of Constantius II, LRBC 47, (346-350).

AE4 barbarous, rev. Fallen horseman.

AE3 of Valens, rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM, (364-378).

AE3, obv. illegible, rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, (364-378).

2 AE4 barbarous illegible.

Bronze ring with intaglio, (P. Aston Coll.). (Appendix 3, No. 2).

Bronze strip, (P. Aston Coll.).

Fragment of melon bead and bone counter.

Flint petit tranchet arrow head, scrapers, core and flakes.

Site 3 Coins: AE3 illegible radiate.

AE3 of Delmatius, RIC Trier 594, (335-7).

AE3, obv. illegible, rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, 1 standard, (335-7).

AE3 barbarous, rev. Two soldiers holding standard.

Samian: Drag. 18/31R, c.g., (Antonine).

APPENDIX I

The Brooches by D. F. Mackreth

No single group of brooches is predominant. Granted that this is a surface collection and therefore reflects what is residual, or belongs to the top disturbed deposits, and so may be unrepresentative of the total site, one group is, however, absent: the Headstud and associated types. It may be that the brooches fall into two date groups: c.A.D. 40-60 and c.A.D. 80+, but the comments made throughout the following report emphasise how brooches tend to linger beyond what may be thought to be their true floruit. Hence, without a great many more brooches which would throw up dominant groups or dating, it is unwise to be definite about any division into two periods. Even so, it is a little surprising that no enamelled brooches of the Headstud clan, which may well be expected here and which are a growing feature of the Lunt Roman fort (publication forthcoming), occupied for at least twenty years after c.A.D. 60, are present. Of special interest are the two Aesica type brooches which add to the growing number in the south of Britain, thus emphasising the probable southern origin of the type, if not of the celebrated Aesica brooch itself (Toynbee, 1964, 341).

FIG. 2, No. 1

Colchester. The spring appears to have been broken and repaired with an iron pin of which only the corroded stump remains. The wings are fluted and the bow has an oval section. The profile of the head of the bow is rounded and the catch-plate is elaborately fretted. Field IV, Site 1.

By about A.D. 40 the Colchester was the common type in Britain, yet by about A.D. 50 its derivatives, which were to replace it, were in being (Brailsford, 1962, C 10-15, C 95 and 96, pp. 7 and 10; for the terminal date of Hod Hill fort, Richmond, 1968, 117-119; Hawkes and Hull, 1947, 311-2, those of Nos. 36-51 which belong to period IV, A.D. 49-60). The type persists into Neronian times when it was showing

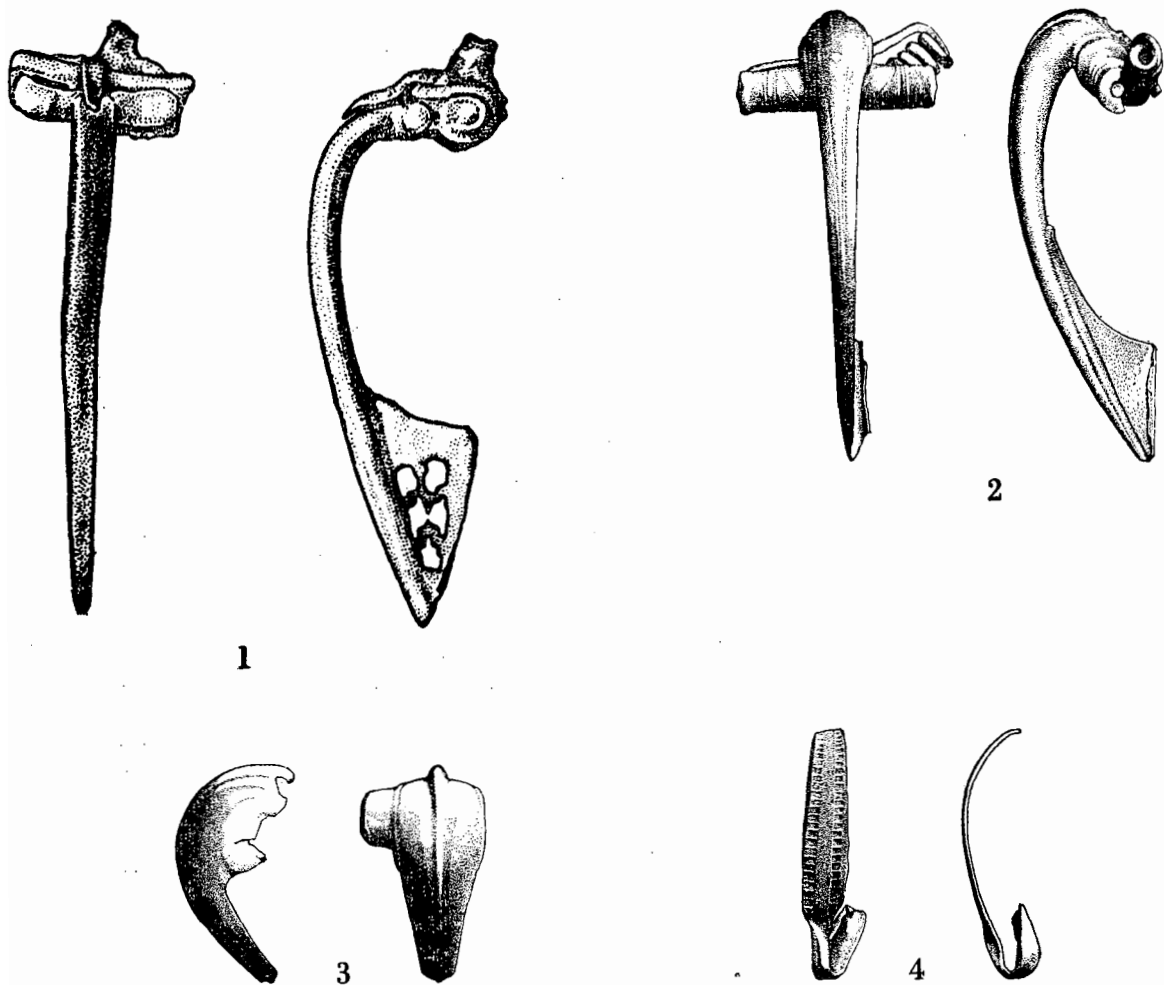


Fig. 2. Kingscote: Brooches p.73—(All 1:1).

signs of influence from its progeny. The present specimen, with its fairly large size, general lack of decoration but carefully fretted catch-plate, should belong to the peak of the popularity of the Colchester; it ought to date before A.D. 50, perhaps by some years, but the repair may indicate that it remained in use for a long time.

FIG. 2, No. 2

Colchester Derivative. Unlike that of brooch 1, the spring is separate from the body of the brooch. Behind the head of the bow is a projecting plate with a hole in the bottom to carry an axis bar through the coils of the spring, the chord of which is held in place by a notch and short hook in the top of the plate. The top edge of the plate has a concave shape. The bow arches high above the wings, which each have a flute at the end with inner mouldings; the plain part of the wings has an incised diagonal line. Two mouldings spring from the wings and the bow rises from these. On the head of the bow is a ridge, with a groove and a dot under, which dies out into a linear hollow which runs to near the pointed foot. The catch-plate has a small nib at the top, and incised lines border the sides on the back and the bow edge on the front. The pin and the return of the catch-plate are broken. Field IV, Site 1. (P. Aston Coll.).

FIG. 2, No. 3

Dolphin. The spring and pin, one wing and half the bow are missing. The spring was held in place in the Polden Hill manner: the ends of the wings carry plates pierced to take an axis bar which runs through the coils of the spring, the chord of which was held by a rearward facing hook behind the head of the bow. The head is large in proportion to the rest of the bow. The surviving wing is short and has a moulding at the end. The line of the rear hook is continued down the bow as a ridge. On each side of the head is a moulding springing in a curve from the wings. Field IV, Site 9.

Brooches 2 and 3 are Colchester Derivatives and display the two main styles of spring attachment to be found on these. There is no real chronological difference between the types: they are more probably an indication of the preference of individual manufacturing centres. In rough terms, the Polden Hill manner is West British while the other is more common in the East (see discussion on brooch 13).

Brooch 2 is the earlier in style with its plain pointed foot. Its associations lie mainly to the south of Kingscote. Its date range is probably *c.*A.D. 55 – *c.*75. Brooch 3 is relatively common type in the West and Midlands and its date range appears to run from the late first century into the second (Gould, 1967, 17, fig. 7.7; Bushe Fox, 1916, 23, pl. xv. 5. For more elaborate examples see Mackreth, 1964, 140, FIG. 1, from Alcester). As is usual with many specific types of brooch, there are insufficient stratified examples for a proper date range to be estimated.

The main interest of brooch 3 is that it still bears traces of the method of manufacture. It is common-place that most bronze bow brooches were cast, but it is less common for the brooches themselves to have more than traces of the mould joint-line. This brooch, however, still has part of the mould embedded in the back of the head, inserted, no doubt, to save on the quantity of metal and also to ensure that the casting was not subject to flawing by having a disproportionately large volume of metal in the head in relation to the thin sections employed elsewhere in the design. Whereas brooch 2 could have been made easily in a two part mould, with the joint running up the vertical axis of the body, brooch 3 would really have needed a three part mould, the joint line of the third part running round the edges of the spring casing—this is assuming that moulds were required to make more than one casting.

FIG. 2, No. 4

Nauheim Derivative. Sometimes called 'the poor man's brooch', this is a one piece brooch with a coiled spring and internal chord. Here, the spring is missing. The bow is a flat plate for about half of its length, widening slightly towards the bottom where it narrows before tapering down to a pointed foot. Down each side of the broad part is a row of square punch-marks. Field IV, Site 1. (P. Aston Coll.).

The Nauheim Derivative has a long life: it is in existence before the Conquest and appears to be still in use towards mid-Flavian times at Fishbourne (Cunliffe, 1971, 100), where 19 out of 21 date to before the completion of the palace, c.A.D. 75-80; Newstead (Curle, 1911, 318, pl. LXXXV. 1), A.D. 80 +; Chichester (Down & Rule, 1971, 97), burial group 60 with a coin of Titus). The square punch-mark decoration is well known but poorly dated. Its absence from Fishbourne does not help. It occurs in numbers at Lowbury Hill (Atkinson, 1916) and it belongs to the period A.D. 40-60, rather than later.

FIG. 3, No. 5

Aesica. Although cast in one, the bow may be said to be in two parts: the back-plate and the bow proper. The back-plate consists of an upper unequal sided lozenge, with a knob on each side corner, the top corner joining the head of the brooch and the bottom joining a widely splayed triangular foot-plate. This has a knob at each of the lower corners, a groove with cross-cuts along each of the upper sides and a flange with diagonal cross-cuts along the bottom. The bow springs from the head and meets the back-plate just above the triangular footplate where there is a small boss. Down the centre of the bow is a very pronounced ridge with cross-cuts along its top. The ridge projects behind the head where it has two holes which support the spring as in brooch 2. The bow splays outward at the bottom and has on each extremity a knob which is joined to its partner on the back-plate. The bottom edge of the bow is recurved between the knobs and the central ridge. Each wing is short and has a vertical groove at the end and a diagonal one next to the bow. The short catch-plate bears on its return a cross groove at top and bottom with a diagonal one between. This is an extraordinarily difficult brooch to cast for what was presumably a mass-produced article. Field IV, Site 2.

FIG. 3, No. 6

Aesica. This is cast in one piece like brooch 5 and is the same apart from the following details. The back-plate betrays the brooch's origin in the Rosette type more clearly than brooch 5, in that the upper part is round with a raised circular moulding with cross-cuts. The foot-plate is damaged by corrosion and, apart from a series of light marks across the bottom edge, there is only a trace of a knob on the right. The bow is of the same form as in brooch 5 with traces of milling along the recurved lower edges. The wings are very short and seem to be plain. Field IV, Site 1. (P. Aston Coll.).

The origins of the Aesica type are to be sought in the Rosette (Hawkes and Hull, 1947, pl. xciii. 70) as may be seen in brooch 6. Typologically earlier specimens of the Aesica than the present ones, for instance one from Waddon Hill, Stoke Abbott, Dorset (to be published), have the body of the brooch made up in two parts in the manner of elaborate Rosettes: the bow and spring-case are fastened to the separate back-plate. The Waddon Hill brooch, in addition, has repoussé plates on the front. The Kingscote brooches are an advance, typologically, on the example given, but this is not to say that they must necessarily be later. Of the examples known to the writer only the Waddon Hill brooch has a satisfactory date, as the fort from which it comes seems to have been abandoned c. A.D. 60 (Webster, 1970, 187 and n.52). The date range for the type appears to be c. A.D. 50 into Flavian times.

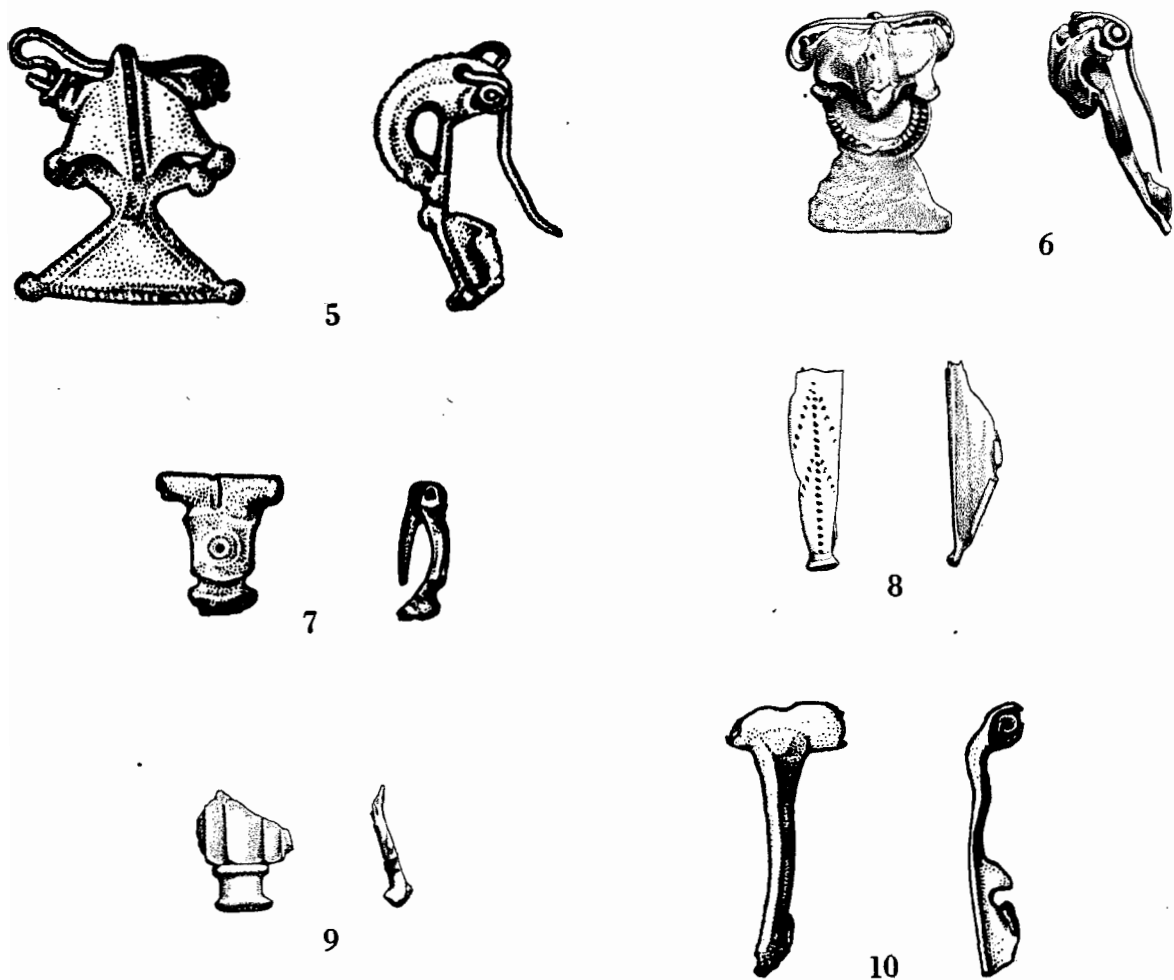


Fig. 3. Kingscote: Brooches, p. 76—(All 1:1).

FIG. 3, No. 7

Hod Hill. Only the upper part of this brooch survives. The top element of the bow is a rectangular plate in which there is a hole with traces of a circle around it. Beneath the plate is a flute and then a very pronounced cross-moulding. Field IV, Site 10.

FIG. 3, No. 8

Hod Hill. Only the lower part of the bow survives. This consists of a flat plate tapering down to a small projecting foot. On the surface of the plate is a central line of punched dots with two diagonal lines on the left and on the right. The brooch was tinned. Field II, Site 4. (P. Aston Coll.).

FIG. 3, No. 9

Hod Hill. Only the central part of the bow is present. This has a rectangular plate with three vertical flutes with the raised edges having small cross-cuts. Above, there is a trace of a narrower section of the bow, while below, there is a step with a cross-arris, then a flute ending in a cross-moulding. Field IV, Site 1. (P. Aston Coll.).

Hod Hills seem to be introduced at the Conquest and they mark brooch assemblages of early forts (Brailsford, 1962). However, they continue in use, if not in manufacture, into the 60's of the first century and occasionally later (several have been found at Wroxeter which on balance Dr G. Webster considers to have been occupied c.A.D. 60, Webster & Dudley, 1965, 144-6). Similarly, any Hod Hills found at Brough on Humber should only date after the foundation of that site (Wacher, 1969, 6-7, 92, Fig. 39.32. The earliest dated major occupation here is c.A.D. 70. None has been found at Newstead, occupied seemingly in A.D. 80). The proper floruit for Hod Hills appears to be A.D. 43 - c.65.

FIG. 3, No. 10

Langton Down. This small brooch has a plain spring-case formed by two flanges behind the head bent round a separately made spring. The bow is triangular in section and widens out at the top so that there is a triangular flat area. The profile of the bow shows that there was once a marked recurve near the top, after which the bow straightened out. The damaged catch-plate has a sub-circular hole. The pin is missing. Field IV, Site 1.

This type of brooch was current on the Continent at the time of the Conquest and seems to have been made there. Camulodunum provides a good collection of the varieties of decoration to be found (Hawkes and Hull, 1947, Nos. 86-111, especially 110, 318-9). There, the general dating is from before the Conquest to A.D. 60. It may be noted that the only specimens from before A.D. 43 are of the full reeded bow type. On the whole, the Langton Down was probably well on its way out by A.D. 60. Some slight corroboration of this is provided by the occurrence of a single poor descendant at Wroxeter (to be published: for date of earliest occupation here, see under brooch 9).

FIG. 4, No. 11

Trumpet. The spring of three coils and internal chord is secured to the brooch by a bar, which passes through the coils and through a pierced plate behind the head of the brooch. There is a ridge around the head and one down the upper bow relieved on either side by a groove. The central moulded feature of the bow is delimited to top and bottom by two lentoid mouldings, which are separated from the three central mouldings by wide flutes. The lower part of the bow is plain with a central arris and it ends in a foot-knob with a small cross-moulding along the top. The catch-plate is plain and the pin is missing. Field IV, Site 9.

FIG. 4, No. 12

Trumpet. The lower part of the bow and the spring are missing. Apart from the central ridge and the grooves which are absent from the head of the bow, this brooch is the same as No. 11. Field III, Site 11.

FIG. 4, No. 13

Trumpet. The bow below the trumpet head is missing as well as the sprung pin which was held in place between two pierced lugs behind the head. There is a groove around the head, and rising above it is a cast skeuomorph of a loop and collar, the latter having two cross-flutes. Field II, Site 5.

On brooches 11 and 12, the angular look of the head and the absence of the 'acanthus' central feature, place these examples among what seems to be a southern type of Trumpet brooch. Parallels exist at Cirencester, Holt, Wroxeter and Margidunum (Corinium Museum, C 188, B 338 and B 353; Grimes, 1930, 125, Fig. 54.4; Bushe Fox, 1914, 13, Fig. 4.5; Margidunum Collection, Nottingham University, no Acc. No.). Other related examples show a distribution in the South of Britain with a tendency towards the South-West. The date is difficult: it has been customary to place the Trumpet in the second century, preferably in the first half, but a fully developed specimen—with 'acanthus' moulding and enamel—has been found in a pit dating to c.A.D. 75 at the Lunt, Baginton, Warwicks. (Hobley, 1969, 110, FIG. 19.9). Without dated examples of the type under discussion it would be unwise to give a date range.

Brooch 13 exhibits a different manner for fastening the sprung pin to the body of the brooch. A direct analogy may be drawn here between the spring fixing arrangements of Colchester Derivatives, as exemplified by brooches 2 and 3, and those of the Trumpets illustrated by brooches 11 and 13: brooch 2 equates with brooch 11, and 3 with 13. That there may be some connection is possible, but there are difficulties—how did the chord come to be inverted? However, there is a more striking similarity in that mention has already been made of the western bias in the distribution of brooches in the Polden Hill manner. When the distribution of the Trumpet brooch's version of the Polden Hill manner is examined, a similar bias is to be seen. Whereas the loop and collar skeuomorph might be thought to be a later version of the free loop and collar to be found on Trumpets of the brooch 11 type and some Headstuds, a simpler explanation is to hand in that it would be difficult to have a similarly free loop and collar on Trumpets of brooch 13 type: the skeuomorph may be a modification to suit the spring mounting style rather than any reflection of relative date.

FIG. 4, No. 14

Augenfibel, but without the 'eyes'. The spring is one piece with the body of the brooch and has the same arrangement as the Colchester. The pin with half the chord and spring is missing. The wings are short and plain. The profile of the bow is 'P'-shaped; the upper part, with a slight swell on its surface is arched in profile. Where the bow recurves to form the straight foot which has a slight arris, there is a cross-moulding. The catch-plate is plain and complete. Field IV, Site 9.

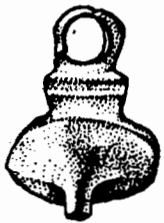
This type of brooch is common along the Rhine in the earlier first century and appears in this country in just sufficient numbers to show that the type was on its way out of fashion by A.D. 50. However, a specimen from Wroxeter (to be published) shows that there may well be examples in use at a later time (see date comments in discussion of Hod Hills above). There is little in their occurrence to suggest that they were used by any body other than that in, or attached to, military circles, but it would be unwise to assume that their presence must indicate a military site (Hawkes and Hull, 1947, 320, Nos. 117-124, and comments).



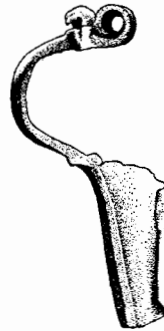
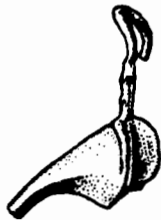
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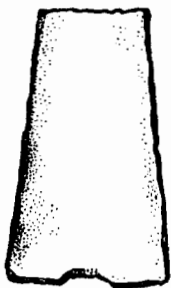
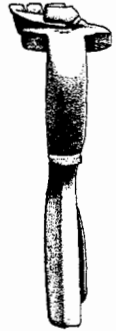
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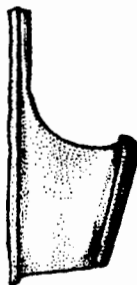
13



14



15



16



Fig. 4. Kingscote: Brooches, p.78 and military bronze, p.81—(All 1:1)

FIG. 4, No. 15

Only the lower part of the brooch survives. This consists of a flat plate widening towards the bottom, which is squared off and which possibly had a central knob as on the parallel given below. The edges of the plate are turned up and may well have contained some kind of applied decoration, but only traces of bronze corrosion remain. Lower Chessalls, Site 10.

A brooch from Barnsley Park, Glos. (to be published), has a similar foot beneath a circular plate, again with upturned edges, with a narrow waist between. Any applied decoration is also missing. The general group to which the Barnsley brooch seems to belong is the Rosette, in which case a date range of about A.D. 40-60 may be suggested.

APPENDIX 2

The small Bronzes and other illustrated material.

FIG. 4, No. 16

Flat key-hole shaped loop cast in bronze with a small transverse loop at its narrowest extremity. This type of object is of Roman military origin, and normally occurs in Britain on sites associated with the early phases of the Conquest and on contemporary military sites in the Northern Roman provinces. The eyelet, when hinged through its transverse loop to a similarly cast terminal plate, would have been riveted to the end of a leather strap, so constituting one half of a fastening device; it was intended to be used in conjunction with a button, stud, hook or T-shaped toggle, usually cast in one with a rigid plate for fixing it to the opposing strap-end. Although such fitments are often called baldric loops they seem too narrow to have been used in conjunction with the *balteus*—the leather shoulder belt from which hung the sword; indeed the association of such a fitment with cavalry equipment both in a pit at Newstead (Curle, 1911, 300, Pl. LXXVII, no. 5) and in the Doorwerth hoard, (Holwerda, 1931, Afb. no. 5) where stylistically it seems to form part of a set, suggests that this type of connecting device was probably mounted on part of the cavalry harness. These key-hole shaped fastenings appear to fall into two main types—those cast in one with their terminal plate, and those, like the Kingscote example, which were cast separately and hinged to their terminal plate. A list of known examples of both types has been recently published (Swan, 1970) to which may be added two new unhinged examples from Alcester, Warwicks.¹ and the forts at Greensforge, Staffs.² and a recently published hinged loop from Risstissen (Ulbert, 1970, Taf. I, no. 12); their occurrence in archaeological contexts implies that both types were in use from about A.D. 30-70, but that by the end of that period the unhinged variety had replaced the unnecessarily elaborate hinged type. Field IV, Site 9.

FIG. 5, No. 17

Bell or cup-shaped terminal cast in bronze—frequently found attached to the end of a small square or rectangular sectioned pin or shank, which had a small hole-fastening at the opposite end, for securing it, when inserted into wood or other material. These fitments were probably used ornamentally on vehicles or furniture,

¹ I am grateful to Dr G. Webster for sending me a drawing in advance of publication.

² Information from the excavator, Mr J. Hockin.

although Jacobi (1897, text 462-480, Fig. 76, no. 49 and Taf. xxxv, Nos. 14, 15, 18 and 19) has suggested that the fixture may have bolted metal lock plates to doors. Groller (1902, Taf. x, Fig. 1) illustrates a generally similar knob and tang in position securing two bronze members at right angles to each other, and thus the lateral stress involved may account for the square or rectangular shape of these shanks. Such knobs occur most frequently on early military conquest period sites in Britain and similar contemporary sites in Gaul and Germany, and are known from Carnuntum (Miltner, 1933, Abb. 21), Novaesium (Lehner, 1904, Taf. xxxv, No. 41), Ristissen (Ulbert, 1970, Taf. 25, No. 399), Straubing (Keim and Klumbach, 1951, Taf. 41, 2, No. 37), Zugmantel (Jacobi, 1937, Taf. xiii, Nos. 60-1, 67-8 and 71), Newstead (Curle, 1911, Pl. lxxviii, No. 10), Wall, Staffs. (Webster, 1958, FIG. 8. No. 227) and (possibly) from the Fremington Hagg hoard (Webster, 1971, FIG. 16, No. 84). The Kingscote example may therefore most probably be associated with the early history of the site. Field IV, Site 9.

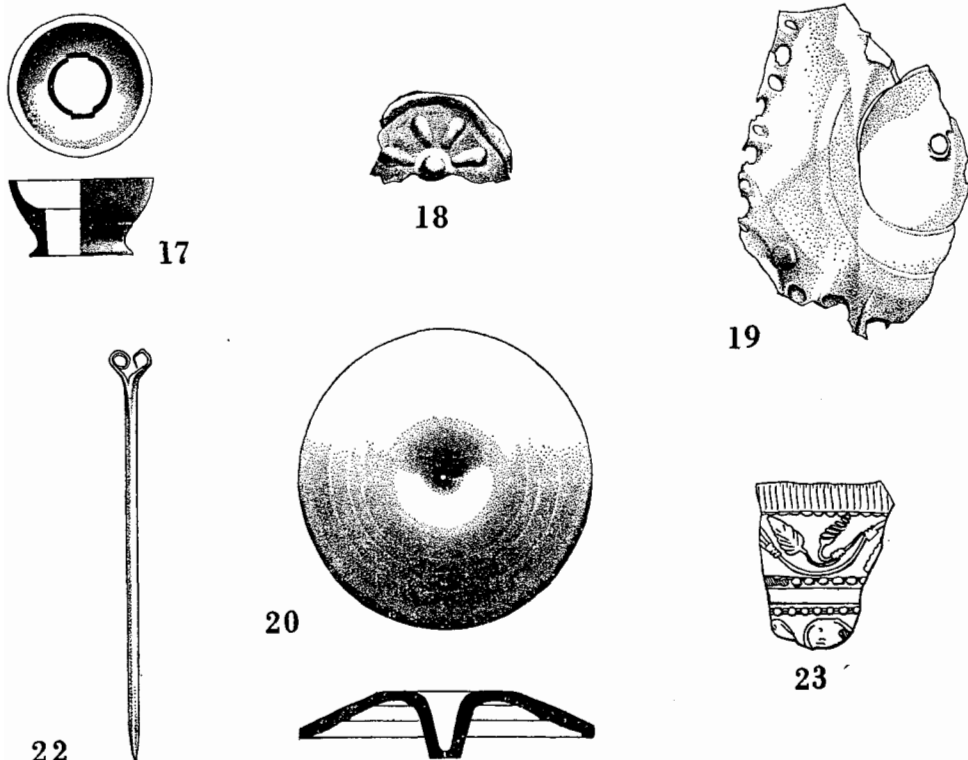


Fig. 5. Kingscote: Small bronzes, p.81 (all 1:1) and samian, p.70 (1:2).

FIG. 5, No. 18

Thin fragment of sheet bronze with repoussé decoration in the form of a daisy-like flower; it is not possible to determine whether the surrounding repoussé circle formed the original edge of the piece. This motif in repoussé on similar sheet bronze is most frequent on the ornamental bosses which covered, or were attached to, the rivets joining steel plates of legionary armour to their leather backing straps.

Such pieces may also have had ornamental functions elsewhere when riveted to leather or to bronze belt plates. Although such fitments were often dished in the centre as at Risstissen (Ulbert, 1970, Taf. 5, Nos. 93-6) and Rheingönheim (Ulbert, 1969, Taf. 29, Nos. 1-4), they also occur more flattened like the possible Kingscote example, for example at Aislingen (Ulbert, 1959, Taf. 19, No. 7) and may have had a square surround like other examples from Rheingönheim (Ulbert, 1969, Taf. 29, Nos. 5-7). If the Kingscote example is military in origin it would fall within the Claudian-Flavian period, since after this period the petals of such motifs were often thinner and more numerous; however, bearing in mind the surface nature of the find, it could just as easily have fulfilled some ornamental purpose in a civilian context at an entirely different date. Field IV, Site 9.

FIG. 5, No. 19

Fragment of sheet bronze with a row of punched holes along two edges; probably originally a rectangle or square, it has a central hole surrounded by two circular wear marks. When mounted on or backed by leather, this object may have functioned as a belt-plate with the central rivet hole used for the attachment of an ornamental boss whose concentric moulding produced the wear marks. A generally similar plate occurs at Risstissen (Ulbert, 1970, Taf. I, No. 4), and there are also parallels from Lauriacum (Groller, 1907, Fig. 60, Nos. 15, 17 & 21 and 1919, Fig. 64, No. 1). Similar leather mounted plates have been shown to occur in assemblages of horse trappings, as Holwerda illustrated for the Doorwerth hoard (1931, Afb. 7, 8 and 9). Unfortunately the surface nature of the Kingscote find prevents any definite conclusions about its function, since it might even be a mount for a wooden casket such as occurred in a 3rd century context at Richborough (Bushe-Fox, 1949, Pl. XLVII, No. 176a & b) or have served some other ornamental purpose. Field III, Site 5.

FIG. 5, No. 20

Circular boss cast in bronze, centrally dished on exterior and with a central shank at the back pierced by a pin hole. No exact parallels can be found but it may be a type of phalera or harness mount associated with the early military activity at Kingscote. Lower Chessalls, Site 7.

FIG. 6, No. 21

Jug handle in form of leaf cast in bronze. Field II, Site 2.

FIG. 5, No. 22

Spiral-headed pin of bronze wire, round in section and pointed at the lower end. At the head, light hammering has produced flat surfaces on both sides and the wire was then split vertically to make two thin strands which have been bent to form opposing single coils. The tip of that on the right probably has been broken off. The pin belongs to the Girton group (Pretty, 1972, 84-5). This example is likely to be late Roman but the date-range of these pins is not yet satisfactorily established. *N.B.* A further pin of the Girton type, from Driffield, East Riding of Yorkshire, is in Hull Museum. Field IV, Site 4.

FIG. 5, No. 23

Samian sherds. (See Field IV, Site 9.)

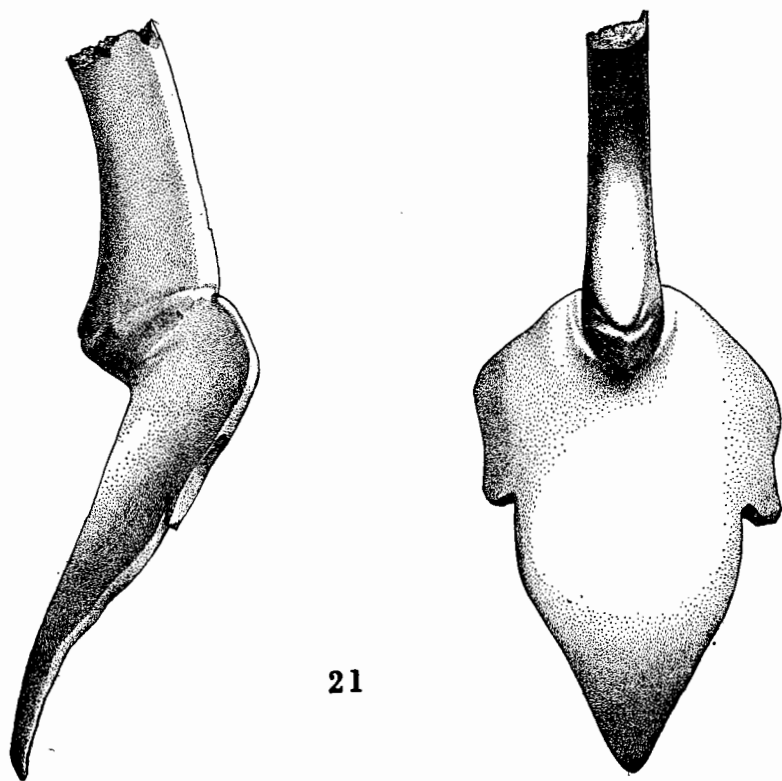


Fig. 6. Kingscote: Bronze jug handle, p.83 (1:1).

APPENDIX 3

Bronze Rings with Intaglios (not illustrated). By Martin Henig

Both rings are of a well attested third-century type, characterised by a thin ribbon-hoop and by slightly carinated shoulders. Like others of their class, their bezels are set with intaglios moulded in glass paste. Parallels are published from Vechten (Henkel, 1913, No. 1244), Augst (Steiger, 1966, 33, No. 8), Verulamium (Wheeler, 1936, 216 and Fig. 27, No. 74), and Lowbury Hill (Berkshire) (Atkinson, 1916, 41, No. 14 and Pl. x, 14). They are the sort of thing worn by peasants, in other respects scarcely romanised, who aped the custom of wearing signet-rings from more sophisticated inhabitants of the Empire.

Ring No. 1. Incomplete, breadth at bezel 9 mm. This is set with a paste which imitates *nicolo*—an onyx with a blue upper surface and a lower dark one. It is oval and its maximum dimensions are 9 mm by 7 mm. The device, viewed from an impression, is a lion standing towards the right and raising its right fore-leg. The engraved-gem prototypes show that the raised paw was intended to rest on the head of a ram (Chiesa, 1966, Nos. 1142-57).

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Other nicolo pastes which depict lions have been found in Britain at Colchester,¹ Reculver,² Kettering³ and Lydney Park (Wheeler, 1932, 82 and Fig. 16, No. 48). On the Continent we may note examples from Darmstadt and Kastell Niederbieber. (Henkel, *op. cit.*, Nos. 1221 and 1266). Field III, Site 11.

Ring No. 2. Incomplete, breadth at bezel 9 mm. The intaglio of translucent green glass (oval 10 mm x 7 mm) is set in a raised bezel of rhomboid shape. An impression shows that it depicts a standing figure, with left arm outstretched and the right, perhaps holding a staff. Similar glass intaglios, showing highly schematised figures, are recorded from a number of British sites, and particularly from those of a native character (Atkinson, *op. cit.*, 41, No. 14)⁴. More have been found in Gloucestershire than in any other county, and it is not unlikely that they were manufactured locally⁵. We may regard them as the glyptic equivalents of the contemporary barbarous radiates (Sutherland, 1937, 140-1, Pl. VII for barbarous radiates showing Pax (A)). (P. Aston Coll.). Middle Chessalls, Site. 2.

APPENDIX 4

Querns (not illustrated)

with

petrological identification by Dr F. S. Wallis

Field I, Site 5.

An almost complete lower stone (in two pieces, now cemented together). Spindle socket with slight lip. Radial grooves on the outer half of the grinding surface do not reach the edge of the stone. Base left rough. Of Conglomerate of the Old Red Sandstone of the Forest of Dean. Diam: 41 cm. Thickness: 5 cm (outer edge), 7½ cm (centre).

Field II, Site 25.

Almost one half of a lower stone. Spindle socket with slight lip. Base left rough. Of Conglomerate of the Old Red Sandstone of the Forest of Dean. Diam: approx. 36 cms. Thickness: approx. 7½ cm (outer edge), approx. 10 cm. (centre).

Field II, Site 7.

A fragment of an upper stone. Probably re-used, as the edge of the hopper apparently re-cut and the grinding surface deliberately roughened. Of Conglomerate of the Old Red Sandstone of the Forest of Dean. Diam: approx. 36 cm. Thickness: approx. 8 cm (outer edge).

Field II, Site 8.

A fragment of an upper stone. Of Micaceous Sandstone of the Old Red Sandstone of the Forest of Dean.

¹ Colchester (in Colchester and Essex Museum, set in a small bronze ring of similar type to ours).

² Reculver (Maidstone Museum, in a bronze ring).

³ Kettering (Westfield Museum, in a bronze ring. Mentioned in *Bulletin of the Northamptonshire Federation of Archaeological Societies* No. 1 (Dec. 1966), and assigned to the third century).

⁴ Uley, Glos. (two specimens not published); Sheepen, Essex (not published); Gestingthorpe, Essex (not published).

⁵ Uley (Stroud Museum, Gloucester Museum); Cirencester (two in Corinium Museum); Frocester (two, information from Captain Gracie).

Field III, W. of Site 22.

A fragment of an upper stone. Coarse grooving, not radially arranged, reaches the outer edge. Of Conglomerate of the Old Red Sandstone of the Forest of Dean. Thickness: approx. 6 cm (outer edge).

Field III, Site 24.

A very weathered fragment. Probably of Niedermendig lava (the piece is to be thin sectioned).

Field IV, Site 9.

(a) A virtually complete lower stone. There is a slight lip to the spindle socket. Base left rough. Of Sandstone of the Old Red Sandstone of the Forest of Dean. Diam: 41 cm. Thickness: 5 cm (outer edge), 10 cm (centre).

(b) Approx. a third of an upper stone. There is a raised rim around the mouth of the hopper. On the outer half of the grinding surface faint signs of radial grooves suggest prolonged use. Of Conglomerate of the Old Red Sandstone of the Forest of Dean. Diam: approx. 36 cm. Thickness: (outer edge) $6\frac{1}{2}$ cm; height (centre): 9 cm

(c) Approx. a third of an upper stone. It has been re-used, the upper surface having been reworked and the hopper mouth enlarged. Of Conglomerate of the Old Red Sandstone of the Forest of Dean. Diam: approx. 45 cm. Thickness: approx. 6 cm (outer edge).

Lower Chessalls, Site 12.

Part of an upper stone (two fragments now cemented together). The outer half of the grinding face has regularly placed peck-marks in place of grooves. Of iron-stained Sandstone of the Old Red Sandstone of the Forest of Dean.

Lower Chessalls, Site 15.

Part of an upper stone. The top of the hopper mouth is surrounded by a shallow depression. Of Conglomerate of the Old Red Sandstone of the Forest of Dean. Diam: approx. 43 cm. Thickness: approx. 6 cm (outer edge).

APPENDIX 5

Excavation of the Southern Track Across Middle Chessalls by N. Spry

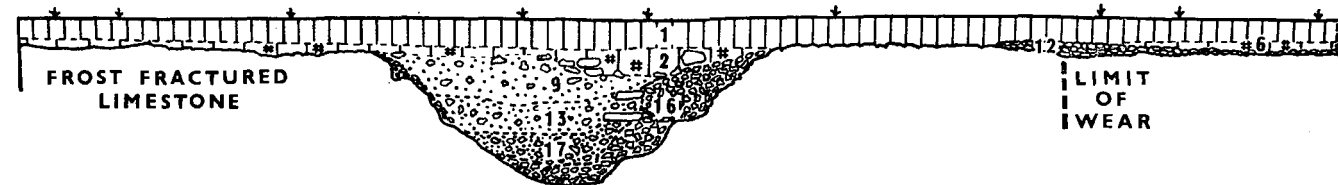
Summary

The report details the excavation, undertaken at the invitation of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), of a presumed Roman track or road running East/West across the field called Middle Chessalls at the Roman settlement at Kingscote, Gloucestershire. A worn surface of natural frost fractured limestone was revealed which was bounded by ditches eleven metres apart, of which the Southern one had been recut in the fourth century A.D.

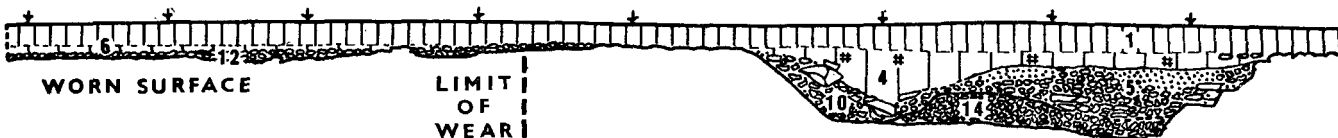
Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the following for their assistance:— Mr G. H. Nichols for generous permission to excavate, Mr B. Johnstone and other members of the Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group for help in excavation, Mr B. Rawes for commenting on the pottery, Mr H. C. Bowen and Mr B. N. Eagles for their help and observations during and subsequent to the excavation.

N



S



DARK LOAM



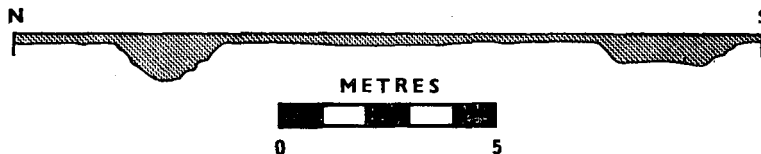
BUFF CLAYEY LOAM



BROWN LOAM



LOOSE STONES



SECTION THROUGH SOUTHERN E-W TRACK ACROSS MIDDLE CHESSALLS

The Excavation

In October 1971 a trench one metre wide and 17.2 metres long was excavated across and at right angles to the presumed line of the Southern track across Middle Chessalls, at a point 134 metres West of the field boundary between the fields Middle and Lower Chessalls (FIG. 1). This site was chosen because it avoided both an area of debris concentration to the East, and the more complex Western portions of the linear feature shown on the air photograph (National Monuments Record, ST 8096/1/102).

A section across the track or road is shown in FIG 7. Below 15 cm of topsoil, buff clayey loam was encountered which also formed the final silting in the Northern and Southern ditches (layers 2 and 4). In the centre of the trench below similar materials, small stones apparently loosened by ploughing (layer 12), covered an irregularly worn surface of the natural frost-fractured limestone, (PLATE 1). This wear, the limits of which are shown in FIG. 7, together with the depression of the central portion in relation to the unworn outer edges at the ditches, suggests a well-used track. It is possible that these unworn areas between the limits of wear, and the ditches were grassed-over verges. Whether the loosened stones were derived from a later surface upon the track is uncertain.

The North and South ditches vary considerably in size and shape but they have a number of similarities. Loose clean limestone rubble occurs in both and is likely to have resulted from frost fracture and subsequent break up of the roadside ditch edges whilst the ditches were open. In the Northern ditch this material is layer 16. At a later date similar limestone, domestic rubbish, and building debris accumulated in this ditch (layers 17, 13 and 9). The boundary between these was indefinite; however, layers 17 and 13 contained less abraded sherds and layer 17 a quantity of charcoal and building materials in the form of Red Sandstone tiles and plaster. The inner edge of the Northern ditch may have been recut prior to its final silting up (layer 2).

In the wider and more shallow Southern ditch, the clean limestone (layer 14), presumably derived from the weathering of its edges, was again present. The material sealing this at the Southern end of the ditch (layer 10) was relatively devoid of occupation material, except for a few abraded sherds including a scrap of second century samian. It seems likely that following the accumulation of layer 14, material similar to layer 5 also built up at the Northern end of this ditch, and that at some later date the portion of the ditch nearest the road was recut through this layer. If this is so, layer 10 is the earliest accumulation in the recut portion and layer 4, its final silting resulting from subsequent ploughing.

CONCLUSIONS

An obvious fact resulting from the excavation is the disparity between the amount of occupation material encountered in the two ditches. This is presumably accounted for by an absence of settlement to the South of the track, and tallies well with surface indications (FIG. 1).

The group of pottery including FIG. 8, Nos. 1 and 2 from the Northern ditch (layer 17) suggests that subsequent to primary silting the ditch was open and being filled with occupation rubbish sometime after the end of the third century and possibly later.

In the absence of dateable material from layer 14 it is not possible to be so definite about the period of use of the original Southern ditch, although it seems probable that it was similar. However, the presence of the abraded flanged bowl

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sherd in layer 5 which accumulated prior to the recutting, suggests that this refurbishing occurred later than the end of the third century A.D. and probably, judging by the condition of the sherd, considerably later. The form and recutting of the ditch are also interesting, since on the plan of the settlement (FIG. 1) the Southern East/West track across Middle Chessalls is shown with a definite broadening at its Western end. This feature, copied directly from an air photograph, conceivably results from slight realignment of the track or road, with the consequential recutting of the original ditches, and the possibility that the wide recut Southern ditch is the result of such action should not be overlooked.

THE POTTERY DATING EVIDENCE

Layer 17

- (1) Medium hard sandy paste of light brown within orange, and containing inclusions of pink and white quartz and orange? grog; abraded, probably hand made. Lightly burnished on upper side of rim. A local product imitating in form and finish the black-burnished ware bowl form 228 (Gillam, 1957). Late 3rd-4th century.
- (2) Fabric as above, but dark grey throughout. Lightly burnished or smoothed on interior and on upper side of rim. Form and date as (1).

Also (not illustrated):—

In fabric as (1), sherd of burnished hand-made cooking-pot with unburnished band of obtuse-angled lattice cf. Gillam, 1957, Forms 147 and 148. Late 3rd-4th century.

Two very abraded sherds of Oxfordshire red colour-coated imitation samian, one of which is probably part of the flange of a bowl imitating form Drag. 38. (late 3rd-4th century).

Fragment of mortarium in Oxfordshire pale buff 'parchment' ware with translucent pink and white quartz grits. (3rd/4th century).

Layer 5

Abraded sherd (not illustrated) of black-burnished ware flanged bowl cf. Gillam, 1957, form 228 (Late 3rd-4th century).



Fig. 8. Kingscote: Middle Chessalls S. track excavation; the pottery (†).

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