

## THE ROMAN VILLA AT CASTLE HILL, WHITTON, IPSWICH.

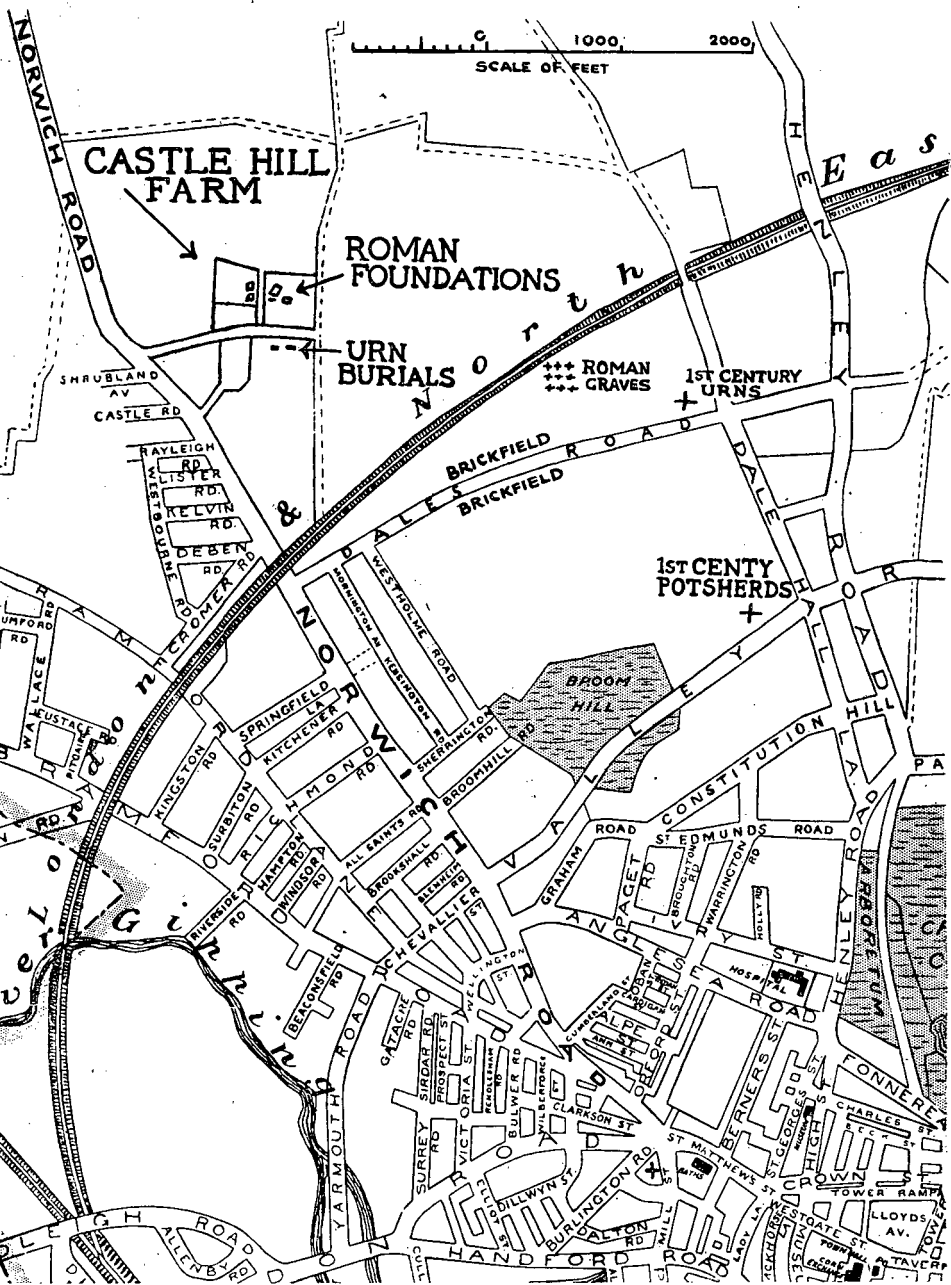
By J. REID MOIR and GUY MAYNARD.

For many years past it has been known that the remains of Roman buildings exist at a place called Castle Hill, to the north-west of Ipswich. Castle Hill stands upon high ground from which, in the days before intensive modern building began, extensive and beautiful views down the estuary of the Orwell must have been obtainable. The Villa, or whatever was the exact nature of the building, stood about a quarter of a mile to the east of the main road from Ipswich to Norwich, and about a half a mile north of the L.N.E.R. bridge which crosses this highway. Plan I.

Such buildings as those discovered at Castle Hill point to the existence of a settlement and population which must have possessed adequate facilities for road transport. Although no proved Roman road leading direct to the site has been detected as yet, its position in relation to the road system of East Anglia is fairly clear.

On the opposite, or south west side of the Gipping, the Norman road from Colchester to Caistor-by-Norwich, left the high ground and passed up the valley by Sproughton, Bramford and Baylham, where it passed over the river. This main road was thus within a mile of the villa site, and probably within actual sight of the people living at Castle Hill, with which it was no doubt connected by a branch, continued on, perhaps, towards the Roman settlement at Burgh near Grundisburgh. The existence formerly of the important Roman coast defence fortress (the Walton Castle of Camden) on the high ground near Brackenbury Fort, Felixstowe, and of Roman remains at Trimley, Kesgrave, Tuddenham Road, Ipswich, and elsewhere, all suggest a road starting from the coast and traversing the level plateau between

PLAN A. IPSWICH N.W.



Plan based upon the Ordnance Survey Map and reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office from the official Guide issued by the Corporation of Ipswich and the Chamber of Commerce and Shipping. Published by Messrs. Harrison, The Ancient House, Ipswich.

the Orwell and Deben, past the vicinity of the Castle Hill villa, and by Akenham, Claydon Church and Coddendam to join the Colchester-Caistor road beyond Shrubland Park.

As has already been implied, we are unable to say exactly what type of Roman building existed at Castle Hill. It may have been a farm-house, or a hunting box belonging to one of the officers of the Colchester garrison, or, as has been suggested—a tax gatherer's lodge; or simply a "villa," whatever that term precisely means. In any case, we know of no real evidence pointing to the existence of a castle at the site, though the presence, in the modern farmyard, of certain very massive blocks of dressed stone, is not yet satisfactorily explained. These blocks, which lie about in different places, have been seen by various experts in Roman remains, and are said to be referable, in all probability, to the Roman epoch.

So long ago as 1854, a fine piece of decorated, tessellated pavement was found at the Castle Hill site, and is now preserved in Ipswich Museum (Plan C). At a later period, Mr. Henry Orford, who, for many years owned Castle Hill, discovered, while planting apple trees, further tessellated pavement, and, on another occasion, a large amphora or wine-vessel, which, when first discovered, was said to have contained a great quantity of Roman coins. This amphora is now in the possession of the Ipswich Museum, but of its alleged contents of coins no trace remains. It is said, and the evidence now available supports the statement, that the workmen who found it departed with the loot, and were no more seen. Unfortunately, both in the case of the two areas of tessellated pavement, and of that of the amphora, no data exist as to their exact location at Castle Hill. During the recent investigation, ancient labourers who had worked upon the farm for many years were closely questioned, while numerous trial holes were sunk in the hope that the pavement found by Mr. Orford when planting fruit trees, might be discovered. But these efforts met with no success. The pavement

referred to was actually photographed *in situ* by Mr. Frank Woolnough, late curator of the Ipswich Museum, but, in those free and easy days, it was no doubt not regarded as necessary to record the exact position of such remains. In the excavations undertaken recently however, no such lack of care will be able to be imputed in the future, for as will be seen, an accurately prepared map has been made of the area investigated by us, on which is clearly marked the exact position of the principal discoveries.

Ipswich, and its immediate neighbourhood, though extraordinarily rich in traces of prehistoric man (one of his "floors," probably of Upper Palæolithic age, was found to underlie a large part of the Castle Hill site), is yet remarkably poor in remains of the Roman period. In fact, so far as is known, Castle Hill, (with its neighbouring and contemporaneous burial ground), is the only habitation site of this epoch in the area. As is well known, Colchester was the great centre of Roman activity in East Anglia, and this no doubt accounts in great measure for the paucity of relics in Ipswich of this civilization. But, the realisation of this made it incumbent upon us to undertake a thorough-going investigation of Castle Hill, and in this project we received invaluable help from the committee of the Ipswich Museum, and later, and more extensive help, from the late Mr. R. T. Crane, Junr. We feel that more than a passing acknowledgment of Mr. Crane's generosity should here be made. He was the head of the vast business organization—bearing his name—with headquarters at Chicago, and branches in most of the principal cities of the world. One of these branches exists in Ipswich, and on his own initiative, Mr. Crane offered to pay for the labour employed at Castle Hill on the condition that all the specimens found should find a permanent home in the Ipswich Museum. It is thus largely through his generous and unselfish help that the work of excavation was made possible, and an important chapter in the association of the Romans with what is now Ipswich, caused to be available to archæologists.

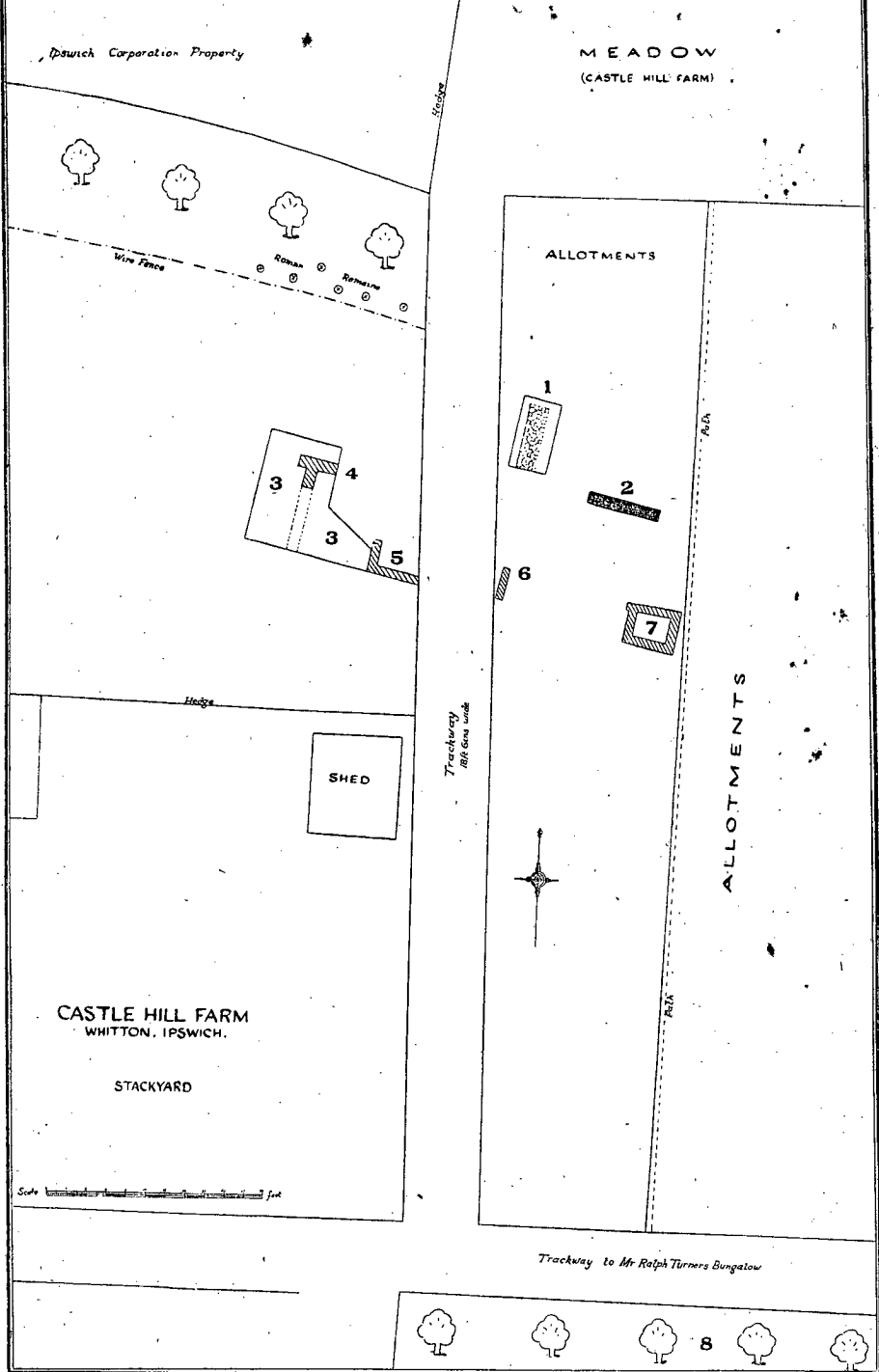
Unfortunately, the untimely death of Mr. Crane terminated the invaluable help he had afforded to the archaeological researches of the Ipswich district, but we remain, nevertheless, under a great debt of gratitude for what he accomplished. It was found impossible at the time, by his executors, to continue to allocate the balance of the fund promised by Mr. Crane to the work mentioned, but it is greatly to be hoped that this may be carried out in the near future. We have also to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Percy Turner, then owner of Castle Hill, who gave us every facility for excavation, and presented the fine piece of tessellated pavement discovered during our diggings, to the Ipswich Museum. We have also to express our thanks to Mr. Reginald Smith, Keeper of the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities at the British Museum, for much valuable advice and help, and to Mr. Ralph Turner for his assistance during the diggings. These were carried out with great care by the late John Baxter, who for many years had undertaken archaeological excavations in various parts of East Anglia.

It is proposed to divide this paper into two sections which will be dealt with in the following order :

- (a) The Roman Villa at Castle Hill, Ipswich, and
- (b) The Roman Cemetery in Bolton and Co.'s Brickfield, Ipswich.

#### THE ROMAN VILLA AT CASTLE HILL, IPSWICH.

As will be seen by the Plan B, the remains of buildings uncovered at Castle Hill are of considerable extent. The house apparently faced about due south, overlooking the wide expanse of the Gipping-Orwell valley. It is somewhat difficult to visualise the form of the villa. It may have been of L shape, or, of wider extent than the existing foundations show, and of the type with an enclosed central courtyard. As will be seen, most of the domestic and other relics found point to the building being relegated to the later half of the Roman occupation of this country, and the numerous objects recovered



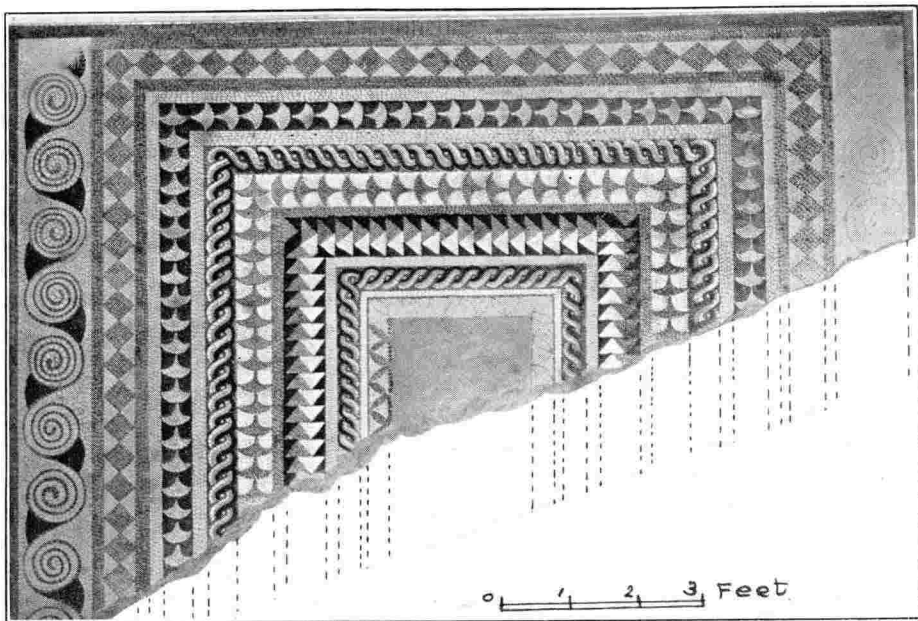
PLAN B. ROMAN FOUNDATIONS DISCOVERED AT CASTLE HILL FARM, WHITTON.

1. Tessellated Pavement, 17-ft. 5-in. by 9-ft. 6-in., red and black Tessaræ.
2. Passage of red Tessaræ, 18-ft. 6-in. by 2-ft. 10-in.
3. Mortar Floor, 2-in. thick (approximate area).
4. Walls (2-ft. 8-in. wide) of Flint Rubble.
5. Walls (2-ft. thick) of room with coloured plaster *in situ* on inner face. Walls 1-ft. 6-in. high of rubble (flint) and course of red tiles, 13-ft. 9-in. and 7-ft. 10-in. (outside).
6. Wall (8-ft. by 2-ft.) of Flint Rubble.
7. Walls of Room (2-ft. wide) of Flint Rubble, 13-ft. 9-in. by 10-ft. 6-in., by 13-ft. 3-in. by 9-ft. 3-in. (outside).
8. Cinerary Urns with tile covers.

from the adjacent cemetery point to the same conclusion. The Castle Hill site is on glacial Boulder Clay overlain by a few feet of loamy soil, and in two places there appeared to be some evidence of two Roman levels. At the first, the section showed:

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Surface soil, with building rubble and a living surface at base | to 2-ft. 6-in. |
| Moved Boulder Clay with another living floor at base            | to 9-in.       |
| Chalky Boulder Clay <i>in situ</i> .                            |                |
| At the second, the section showed                               |                |
| Surface soil overlying tessellated pavement                     | to 1-ft.       |
| Layer of moved Boulder Clay                                     | to 6-in.       |
| Large stones packed loosely together                            | to 1-ft.       |
| Weathered surface, with signs of fire                           | to 4-in.       |
| Chalky Boulder Clay <i>in situ</i> .                            |                |

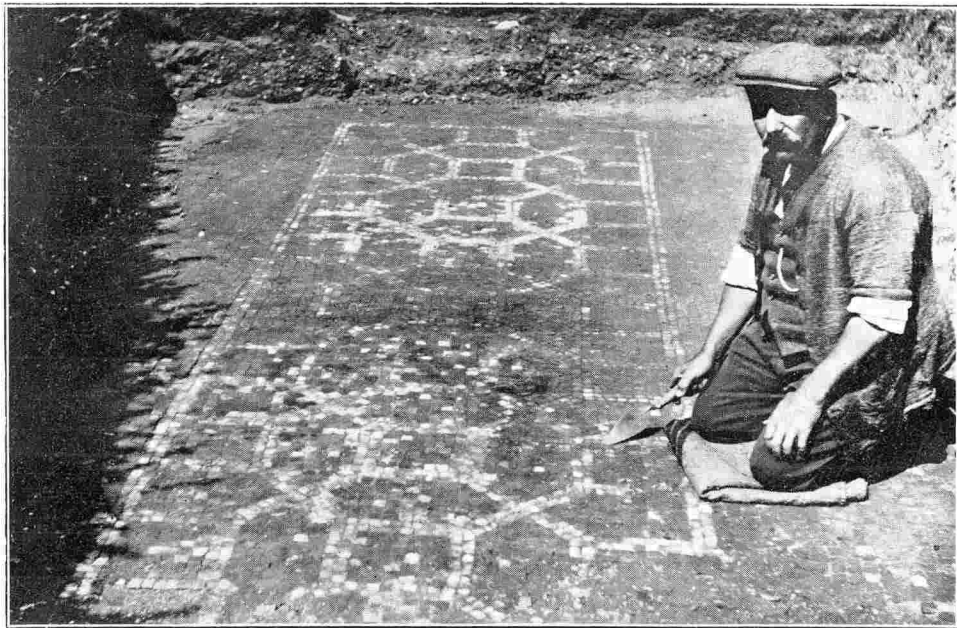
In view, however, of the great mass of the relics found being referable to late Roman times, the two levels exposed in the above sections may not have been separated by any great length of time. The recent diggings uncovered two somewhat extensive areas of tessellated pavement (2, Plan B), representing, in one case a passage-way and room of plain red tesserae, and in the other of a room (1, Plan B) showing a simple form of decoration (Plan C) in black, red and white tesserae. The latter piece of pavement is now laid in the quadrangle of Ipswich Museum, where it can be examined. On the surface of the passage-way mentioned the remains of two fires were discovered, lit probably by people who, after the departure of the Romans, and when their buildings were slowly falling into ruin, made the Villa their home. There is no evidence that the building was destroyed by fire, and it may be supposed to have disintegrated with the passing of the years, which would account for the immense amount of plaster, tiles, and other rubbish buried superficially beneath the surrounding ground. The Roman building is now clearly bifurcated by a modern trackway (Plan B), and to the south is bounded by another, running east and



PLAN C.

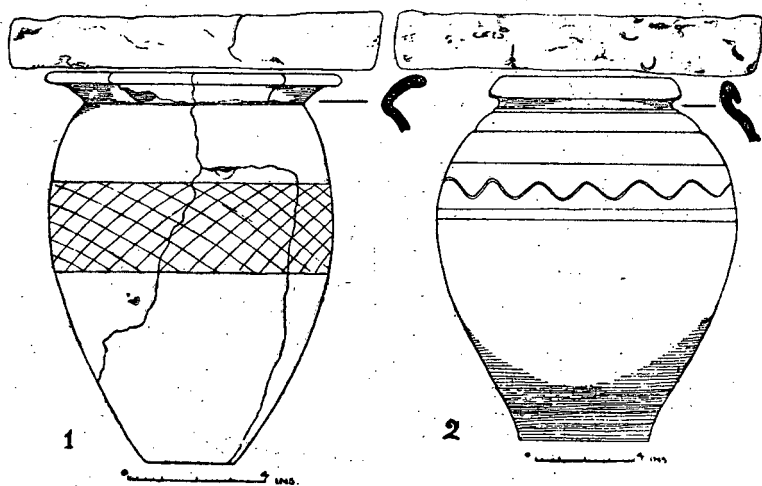
Mosaic pavement found at Castle Hill Farm, Ipswich, in 1854, A.D.  
Now at the Ipswich Museum.





PLAN D.

west (Plan B). On the southern side of this last mentioned route is an abandoned sand pit, in the surface soil of which occurs, in places, a large amount of building rubbish of the Roman period. As will be seen (8, Plan B), this site is well beyond the existing remains of the villa, and may point to the presence there of another building of which all evidence in the form of foundations has been obliterated. It was here, however, that there were discovered two cooking pots of black ware, standing upright in the ground and with the mouth of each covered by a Roman tile (Figs. 1 and 2). These vessels, which are of third-century form, were evidently, in this case, used as cremation jars, a somewhat unusual occurrence in the period represented, when cremation was not generally in vogue. One of these pots bears a zone of lattice pattern of burnished lines, produced with a bone on a rough ground.

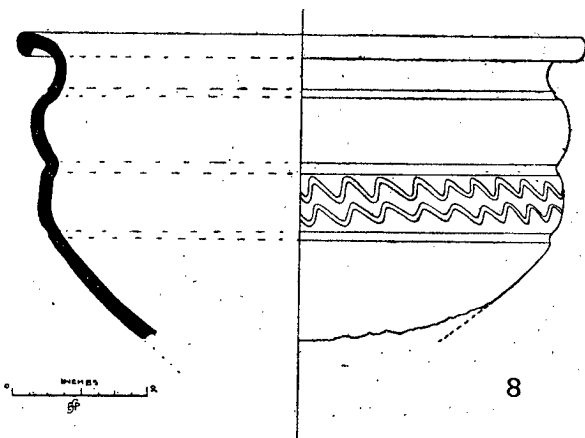


Another puzzling discovery was the foundations of the walls of a markedly asymmetrical room (7, Plan B). The meaning of this is obscure. The walls of the villa, were without exception made of flint rubble, which retains a remarkable solidity after the passage of some sixteen hundred years. In one room (5, Plan B), the remains of decorated plaster were discovered still adherent to the walls. The colours, which form what is

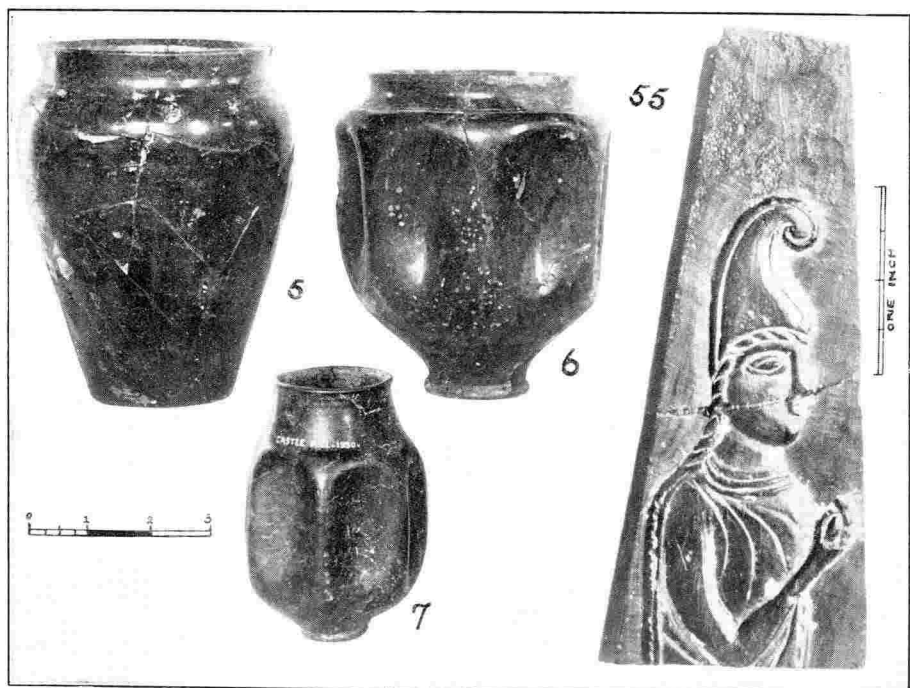
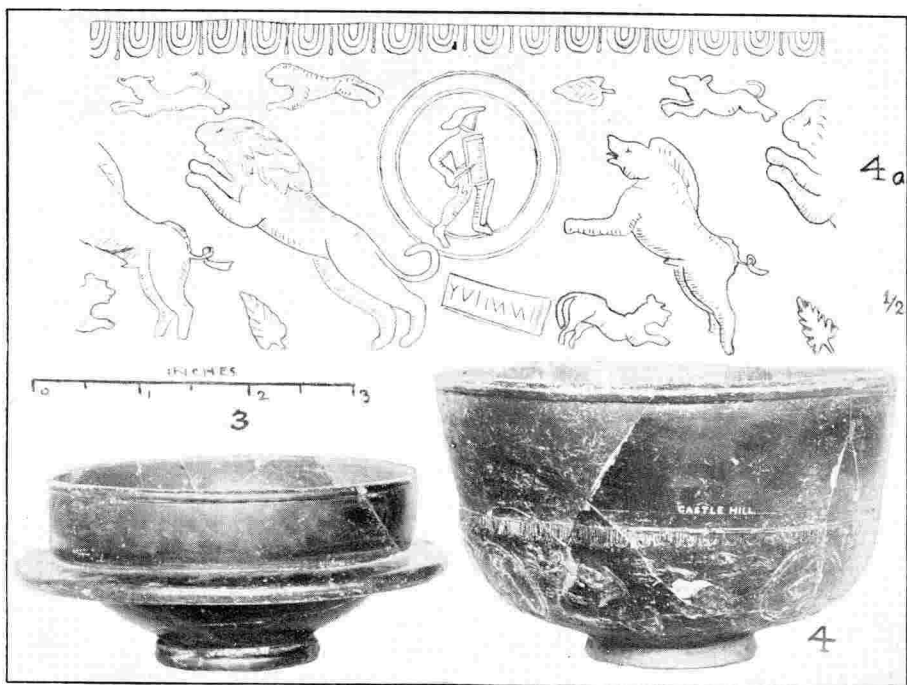
perhaps a floral design, are still clearly defined. As is usual on Roman sites, it was in the rubbish pits, situated chiefly to the north and north-east of the villa, that the most numerous finds were made.

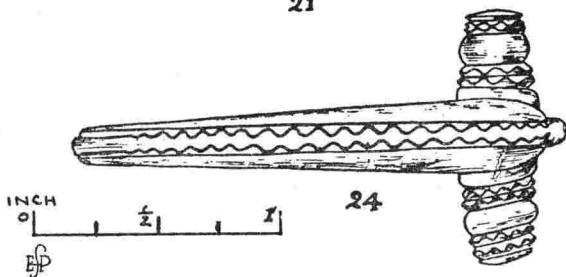
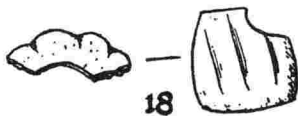
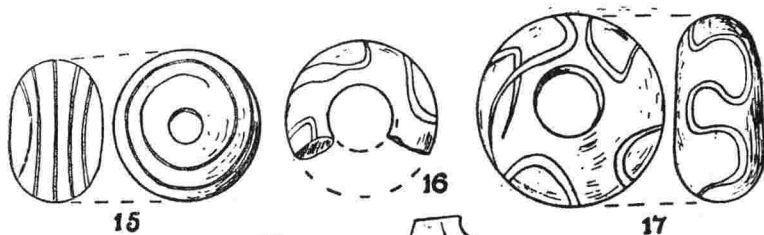
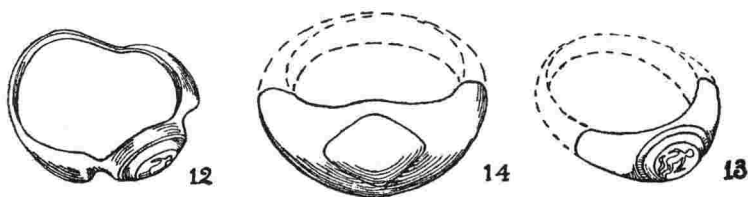
To deal first with the pottery recovered. A number of fragments, some lending themselves to partial restoration, of so-called Samian ware were found. Of these perhaps the most notable is a pot of late 3rd century type, decorated with a hunting scene in the free style (Fig. 4), and bearing the well-known maker's name of CINNAMUS stamped upon it. Mr. Reginald Smith has, however, pointed out that the vessel is poor, both in form and decoration, and that the use of the name of CINNAMUS upon it is certainly fraudulent.

Another Samian flanged bowl, of 2nd century type, is shown in Fig. 3, while some of the fragments of others exhibit in relief, Pan and his pipes, and various decorative patterns. Several excellent specimens of black burnished ware, e.g. a vase (Fig. 5), two indented or "thumb" pots (Figs. 6 and 7), and part of an urn (Fig. 8),



decorated with bold cordons, and of early Roman age, were discovered; also the base of a grey ware pot marked with four crosses in a quadrant, used apparently for some game. A very large quantity of broken sherds were discovered, mostly composed of the ordinary grey ware of Roman times. Some of the bronze finger rings





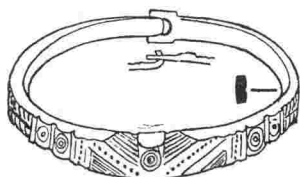
found are of interest (Figs. 9–13). One has a niello intaglio with Jupiter seated with a thunderbolt in his hand (Fig. 13); another, of unusual form (Fig. 9) has a semi-precious stone in a raised setting; while a further example is in amber (Fig. 14). The types of finger-rings represented are referable to the 2nd and 3rd century. A few glass beads were recovered (Figs. 15–23) and these are of forms prevalent between 130–290 A.D.



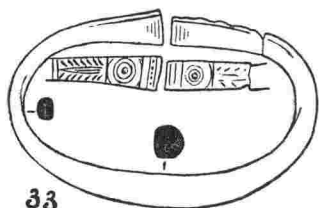
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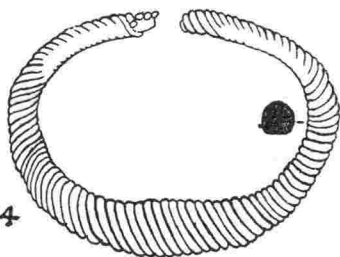
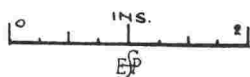
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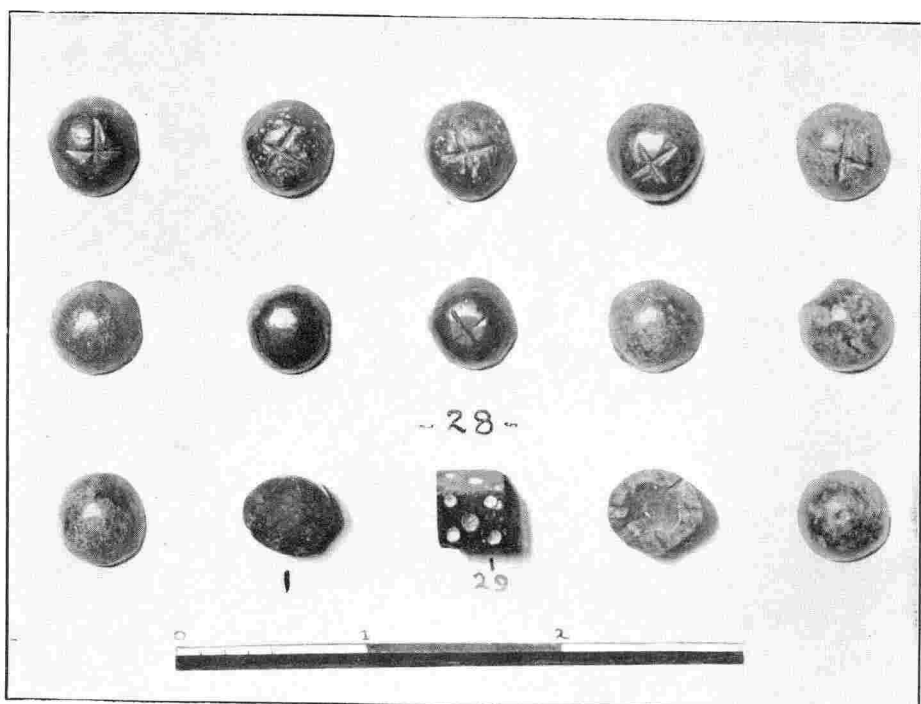
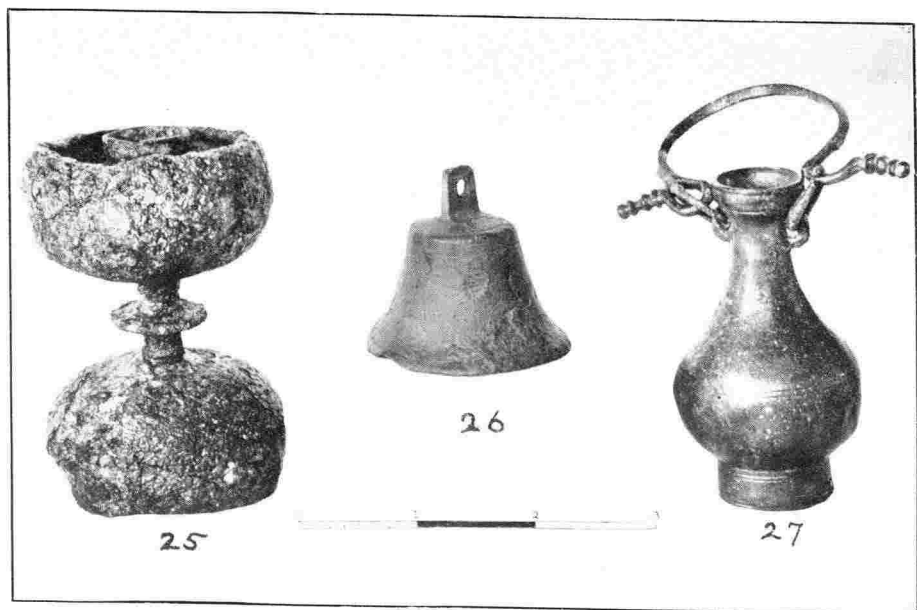


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Among the numerous objects in bronze may be mentioned a fine example of a guttus—or vessel for holding oil for use after bathing (Fig. 27). A tintinnabulum or table bell (Fig. 26), and an unusual object of hour-glass form with a central flange and cup-like extremities (Fig. 25). In one of these cups a small cylindrical thimble-shaped vessel was found, and this can be seen





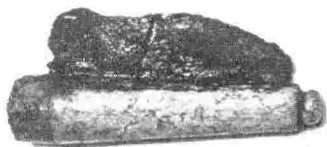
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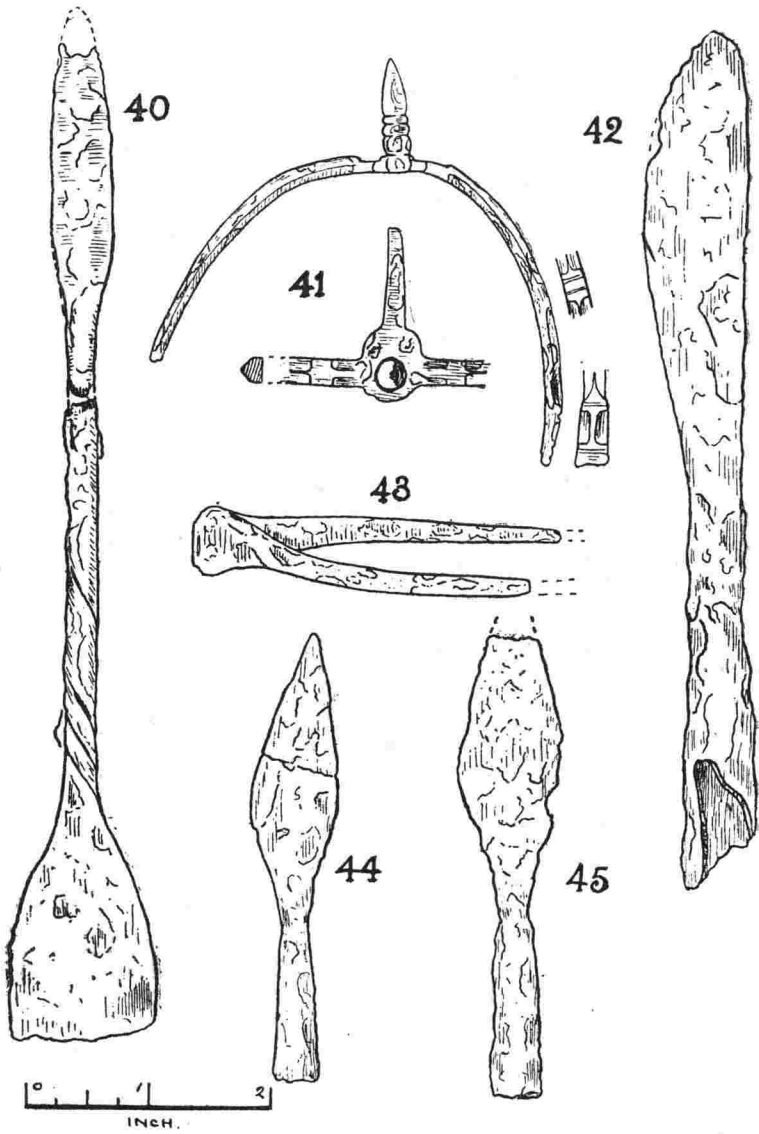


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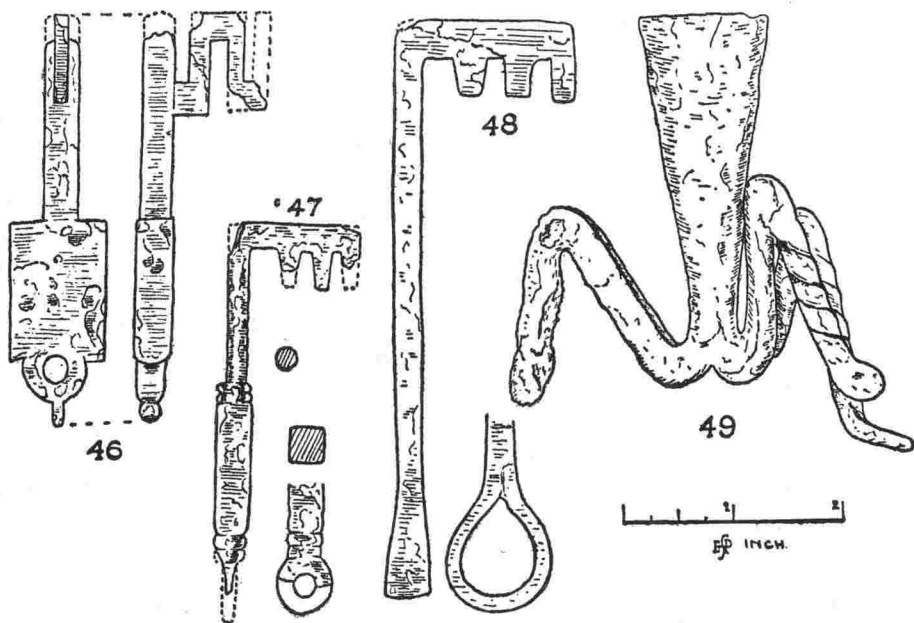


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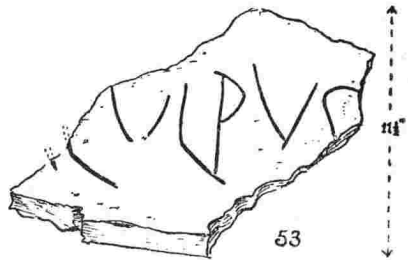
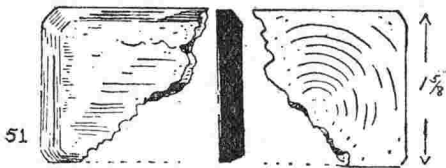
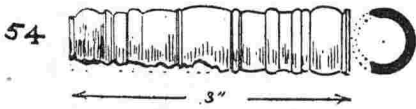
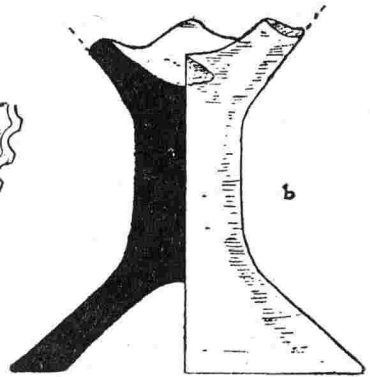
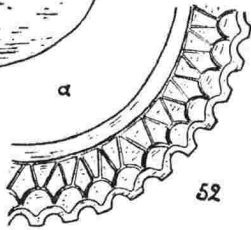
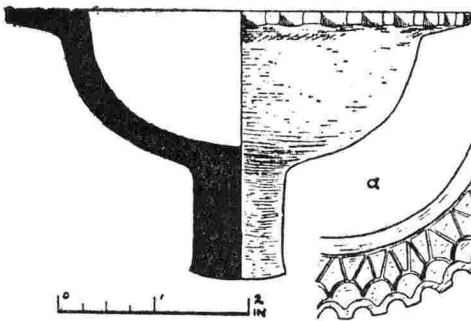
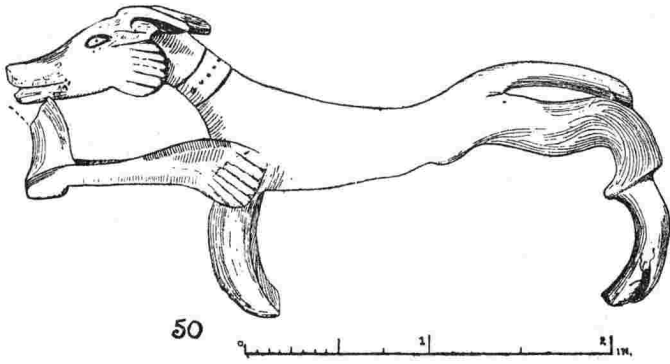




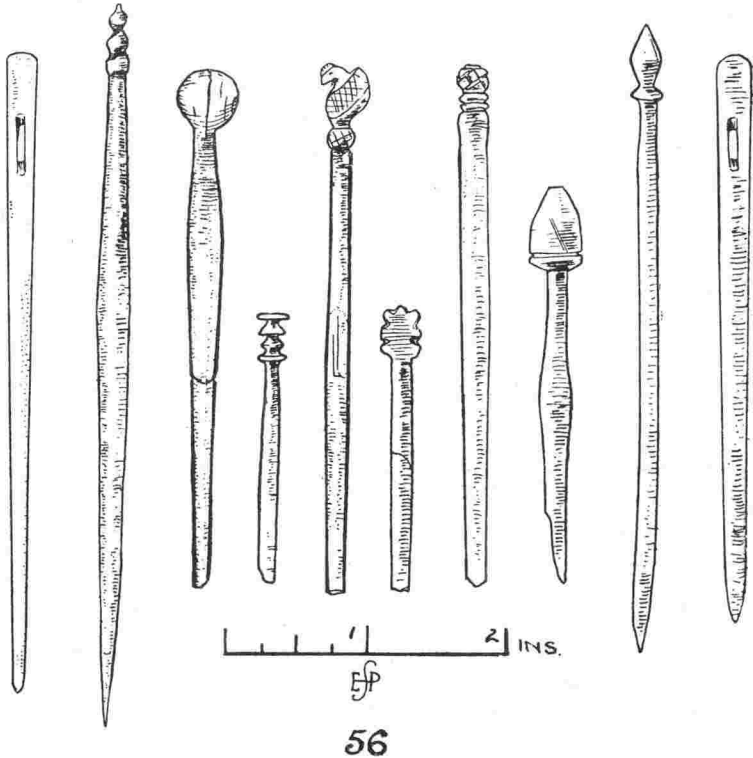
in position in Fig. 25. Of this specimen Mr. Reginald Smith writes: "The Mainz Museum definitely calls its double cup a lamp. Your central fixture is an addition of peculiar interest. Other references are Behrens' Catalogue of the Bingen Museum, Vol. i, plate 4, and Jacobi's Saalburg, pl. LVIII, fig. 9 (with thimble-shaped centre, fig. 10) and fig. 7 with central cylinder in position. They are described on p. 460 of his text, and served for oil, or for candles of different sizes." In bronze, also, is a fine set of gaming pieces composed of counters and



dice (Figs. 28-29), bracelets (Figs. 30-34), tweezers (Fig. 38-39), the ornamental handle of a key (Fig. 35), hob nails from sandals, bosses from military equipment?, part of a bronze brooch of 2nd century type (Fig. 24), portion of a lock, lower part of a seal box (Fig. 36), breast pins with connecting chain, and what may be spits used in cooking. In iron, there is a rarity in a spur (Fig. 41), candlestick (Fig. 49), keys (Fig. 46-47), tweezers (Fig. 43), lance or arrow heads (Fig. 44-45), spatula (Fig. 40), stylæ, for use in writing, and knife (Fig. 42), also one complete with handle (Fig. 37). It has been suggested this is a razor. Pieces of vessels

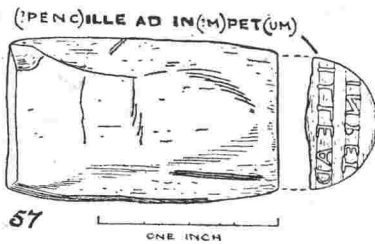


made in pipe-clay, of tazza form, and used for holding fruit, were also recovered (Fig. 52). Another item of interest is part of a plaque in jet, or as has been sug-



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gested, lacquer, bearing a human figure wearing a Phrygian cap (Fig. 55), similar to that worn by figures carved on the altar stone of the Mithraic temple at



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Dieburg in Germany. This may have some association with the worship of Mithras, and have been brought from the East by a Roman soldier. An oculist's seal (Fig. 57) bearing the inscription ILLE AD PET (Pencilum ad impetum, "Brush (full) for attack," of, say, ophthalmia) was among the numerous relics of a rubbish

pit, together with clay counters for use with the abacus or counting board, bone hair-pins and bodkins (Fig. 56), a hair pin in jet, bracelets made from Kimmeridge shale, spindle whorls used in the hand spinning of thread, fragments of window glass, and marble wall facing, a small marble slab used in the rolling of pills (Fig. 51), lead counterpoise with perforation at one end, and innumerable tiles of the roof, ridge, and flue variety. One of these is inscribed with the letters L U L P V C, (Fig. 53), part of a roughly incised inscription.

A quantity of coins, dating from 119 A.D. to 378 A.D. were also found, of which the following is a list.

Autoninus Pius,  
 Carausius,  
 Claudius II,  
 Commodus,  
 Constantine I,  
 Constantine II,  
 Do. (as Cæsar),  
 Faustina (wife of Autoninus Pius),  
 Hadrian,  
 Julia Domna (wife of Septimius Severus),  
 Julia Soaemias (wife of Elagabalus),  
 Marcus Aurelius,  
 Sabina,  
 Septimius Severus,  
 Severus Alexander,  
 Tetricus I,  
 Tetricus II,  
 Tiberius,  
 Valens,  
 Valerian I,  
 Victorinus.

It will thus be seen that a representative series of Roman relics was recovered at Castle Hill, indicative of the occupation of the site for a considerable period of time. A number of the bones of animals used for food were recovered, comprising chiefly pig and ox. These were associated with the usual proportion of oyster shells.

THE ROMAN CEMETERY IN BOLTON & Co.'s  
BRICKFIELD, IPSWICH.

The brickfield of Messrs. Bolton & Co., Ltd., lies between the Henley and Norwich roads, Ipswich, and is situated about quarter of a mile from the Castle Hill site (Plan A). For many years past, as the brickfield has been gradually extended northwards towards the railway line, a number of Roman graves have come to light, and these have been systematically investigated. Our thanks are due to the proprietors of the brickfield, who have generously presented all the relics found to the Ipswich Museum. It is clear that the cemetery, which lies on the rising ground to the north of the small valley in which the brickfield is situated, is intimately connected with the Roman villa at Castle Hill. Much of the funerary pottery, and other grave furniture found in the cemetery is comparable in age with that from the villa site, and it would appear that, for a long period, the area in the brickfield was used as the burial place of those who died at Castle Hill.

From the somewhat unelaborate and poor nature of the grave furniture, it seems likely that the brickfield site was used for the interment of only people of small social importance, while the various owners of the villa were taken elsewhere for burial. At least no trace of graves such as would be imagined would be prepared for them has been discovered, although two of the groups of vessels included glass cups.

The graves were placed more or less in rows extending east to west, and in nearly every case the body was orientated with the feet towards the latter point of the compass. The bodies were laid out in the extended position, with the head resting upon a pillow of surface soil, and with the hands placed over the pelvis.

From these indications it may be assumed that we are dealing with Late Roman interments, and with people who had accepted Christianity. It is of interest, however, to note that, from the fact of food and other vessels

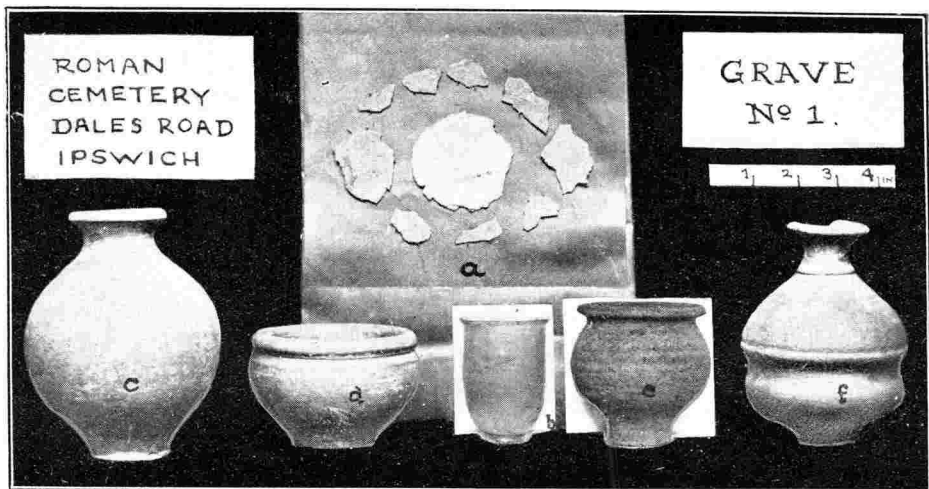


FIG. 58.

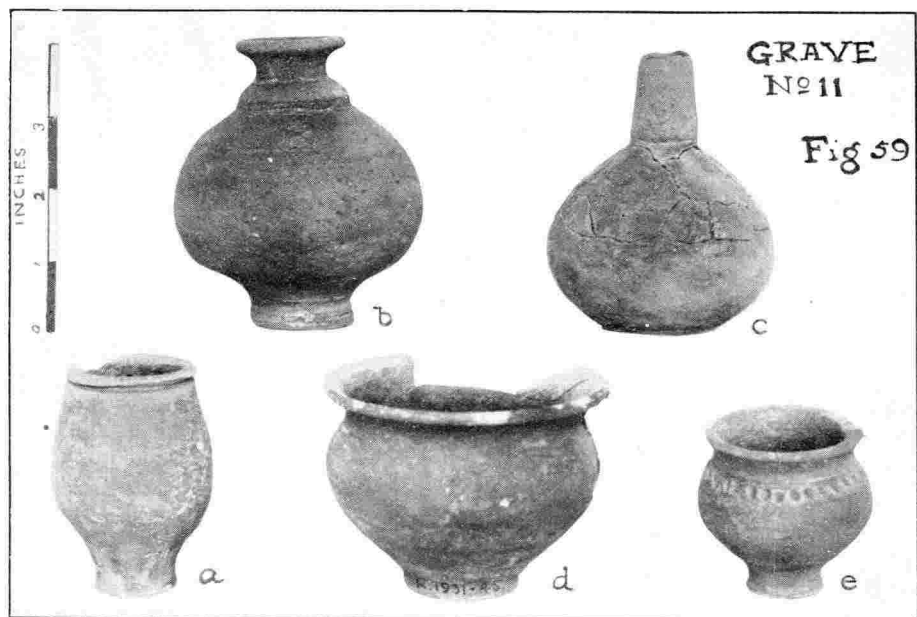


Fig. 60.  
GRAVE III.



a

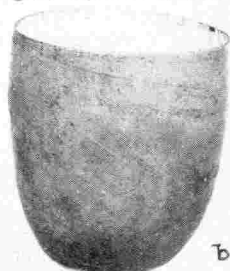


b

Fig 61. GRAVE IV.



a



b





being buried with the bodies, pagan ideas had not been entirely superseded, and we may imagine these people being, as it were, in a transitional religious state. There are some further interesting matters to be mentioned in reference to these interments. It may be said that those investigated by us were most carefully treated; the overlying soil being moved with trowels, and that no possibility arises, therefore, that the facts now to be related can be explained by faulty observation. In no less than six cases, it was found that, while the skeletons showed the usual extended and undisturbed position, the skull was located placed between the feet (Fig. 64). Further, an anatomical examination of the bones of these skeletons points to them being the remains of females. Now there cannot be much doubt that the decapitation mentioned must indicate that the people so treated had committed some serious crime, but it is indeed strange that these supposed malefactors should all have been females. It has been suggested that decapitation was a punishment for unchastity, but of this there is no satisfactory evidence, and the matter remains at present unexplained. Another interesting discovery was that of a skeleton which had under each hand, and lying upon the pelvic region, two humanly-flaked, and clearly quite ancient flints. The patination and forms of these specimens shows that they must be referred to some period long preceeding the Roman epoch, and there seems no escape from the conclusion that the Romans knew of, and for certain reasons sometimes collected, ancient flint implements, which, judging from the case mentioned, were regarded as possessing some magical properties. Sir Arthur Keith examined some of the skulls found in the brickfield cemetery, and pronounced them as conforming to the Roman type. These people were evidently living upon an artificial and prepared diet, as, in many cases, the teeth were in a very carious state which must have subjected their owners to intolerable pain during life. Among the grave furniture were found two very fine examples of glasses (Fig. 58b), earthenware beakers with small feet and painted surfaces (Fig. 61b), such as can be dated as being

made after 250 A.D. There were also discovered several small saucer-like vessels in which, apparently, food of some kind had been placed. In one small vase the much corroded remains of a thin bronze coin was found, the only instance in this cemetery in which the ritual of the "passage penny" has been observed. In one grave, in which one of the glasses was found, traces of a leaden casket occurred (Fig. 58A) and in many interments Roman nails were recovered. Some of these may have come from wooden caskets containing the funerary vessels, though no signs of any coffins existed, and it may be concluded these were not used. A roughly made vessel of what is known as "signal-station ware," so-called from pottery discovered on the site of a Roman look-out station on the Yorkshire coast, was found near a decapitated skeleton, and this pot, though of 4th century date, contained burnt human bones. It is thus apparent that inhumation was not universal in this locality in late Roman times.

While work in the brickfield progresses, further graves will no doubt come to light, but the exploration of the villa has had to be abandoned as the Castle Hill site has now been sold, and the diggings had to be filled in and levelled over. The plan, however, which accompanies this paper, will serve as a reliable guide to any investigators, who, in the years to come, may desire to carry out further work at the site. There is good reason to believe that no permanent buildings will be erected there, as the area is taken into account by the Town Planning scheme for the neighbourhood.

While the greater part of the pottery discovered at Castle Hill, and in the Dales Road brickfield, points to the mid, and later part of the Roman period, an earlier settlement somewhere in the vicinity is suggested by a few scattered finds. The discovery of two 1st century vessels is recorded in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute*, Vol. XI, p. 337, where the late Mr. John S. Corder figures a large urn and a brown ware vase (now in the Ipswich Museum),\* since recognised as of 1st cen-

\*R1920-52.13 and 14.

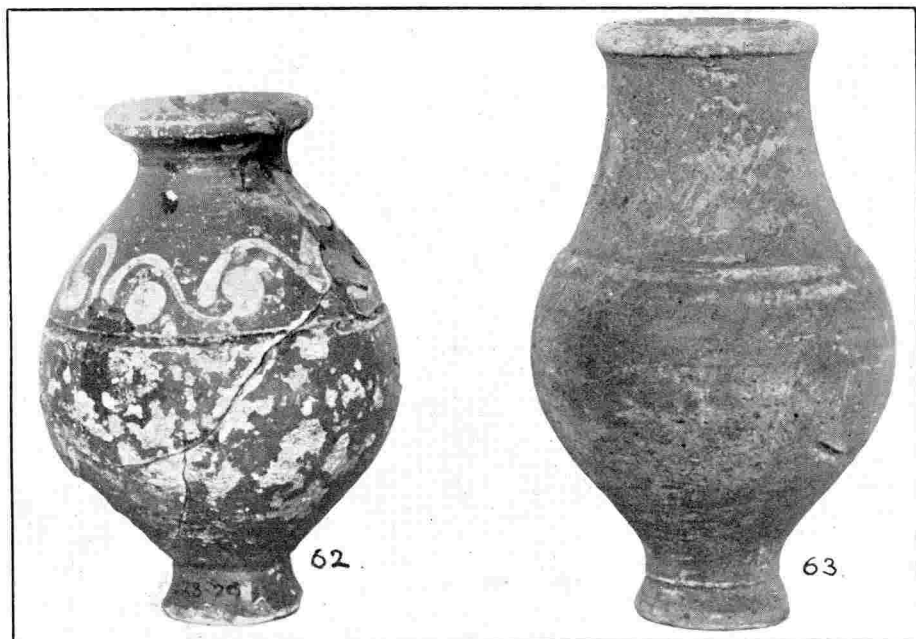
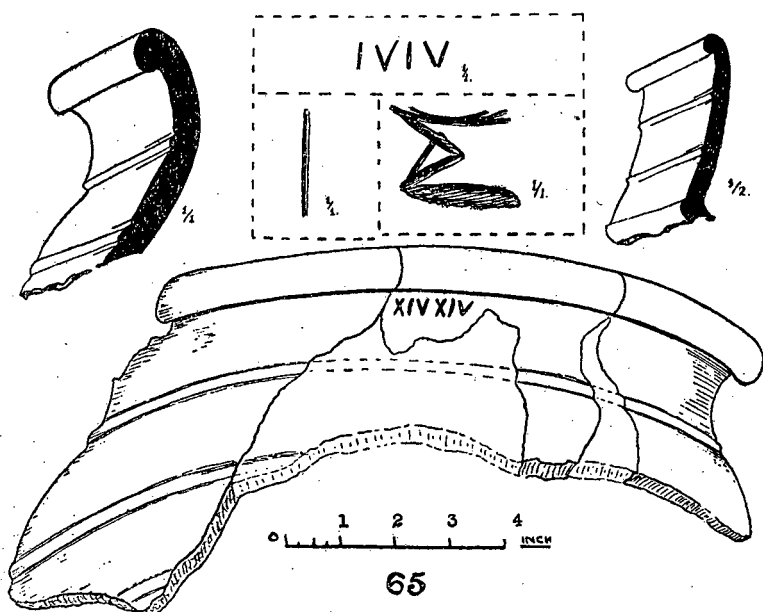


FIG. 64.

ture age, the vase being in all probability an importation from the Marne valley region of Gaul. These vessels were found in 1902 "in Mr. Fonnereau's sand-pit" near the Dale Hall Lane, east of the Roman cemetery in the Dales Road brickfield, and about a half mile S.E. of the Castle Hill Villa site. Again, during the construction of the Ipswich by-pass road (Valley Road) in 1926, a quantity of cordoned potsherds of Claudian or 1st century types were obtained from the filling of a trench or rubbish hole situated about 110 yards S.W. of the intersection of the Dale Hall and Valley Roads. The position of these finds must be within a few hundred yards of that of the vessels recorded by Mr. Corder, and their occurrence in a mass of characteristic "black earth" may well point to a 1st century dwelling site in the vicinity which has not yet been discovered.



The potsherds from the Valley Road find are preserved at the Ipswich Museum (R. 1926-115). It is especially interesting to note that several specimens bear incised numerals, or letters beneath the rim, or on the base, and these it is surmised may have been cut either as symbols of capacity, or as ownership marks (Fig. 65).

Mr. Corder, in the paper quoted above, refers to the scarcity of Roman remains in the main valley of the Gipping in contrast to their occurrence on the higher ground, and he refers to discoveries at the Norwich Road brickworks, and at Westerfield Station, where urns were found in a meadow.\* Recent observation and research has confirmed the view quoted, and it appears most probable that the Roman settlement of the locality was concentrated on the edge of the plateau and along the shoulders of the lateral valleys on the sites described above.

The absence of Roman debris from the centre of Ipswich, the area on which the Saxon-Mediaeval town grew up, renders it probable that in the Roman period the site was open ground bordering the tidal estuary, and subject to occasional flooding. The few Roman vessels recorded are probably merely evidence of scattered burials connected with the settlements on the higher ground. They are: a burial urn from excavations for the "East Anglian Daily Times" office in Carr Street; a large urn of Roman grey ware with zones of impressed linear decoration of "wave" and "looped-wave" ornament (Ipswich Museum R. 1920-50.21), stated to have been found in a field east of Burlington Road, Ipswich, in 1863; a tall cup of redware, with pedestal foot, decorated with dots of applied white slip, recorded as "found in making the main sewer" (R.1920-50.20). A buff ware bottle and grey ware patera found near Kelly Road, Crane Hill (Ipswich Museum R.1925-45) on the south side of the Gipping, is another instance of the isolated burials which occur scattered along the slopes of the valley.

The illustrations accompanying this paper are from photographs prepared by Mr. F. M. Cullum. The drawings are mainly by Mr. H. E. P. Spencer, of the Ipswich Museum staff, and the cost of the blocks has been generously met by the Committee of the Ipswich Museum. All the specimens mentioned from Castle Hill and the brickfield are exhibited in the Ipswich Museum.

\*There is also in the Ipswich Museum (R. 1921-52.65) part of a decorated leaden Roman coffin labelled as having been found near the Tuddenham Road. A large number of urns are said to have been found in the same locality.

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

- A. Plan showing the position of the Roman sites at Castle Hill and Dales Road, Ipswich.
- B. Plan of Roman foundations and pavements, Castle Hill Farm, Ipswich.
- C. Plan of Mosaic Pavement found at Castle Hill in 1854 A.D.
- D. Decorated Mosaic Pavement in red, white and black tesserae. Discovered at Castle Hill, Ipswich 1930. 1 on Plan B.
- Fig. 1, 2. Roman burial urns (site 8, plan B). Third century.
- " 3. Samian flanged bowl, 2nd century.
- " 4. Samian bowl decorated with animals and gladiators in "free" relief. Late 3rd century.
- " 5, 6, 7. Black burnished ware vase and indented cups.
- " (55. Jet plaque carved with demi-figure).
- " 8. Cordoned vase with black burnished decoration. 1st century Roman.
- " 9-13. Bronze finger-rings.
- " 14. Finger ring of amber.
- " 15-23. Glass beads of 2nd and 3rd century A.D. types.
- " 24. Bronze fibula.
- " 25. Bronze lamp.
- " 26. Bronze tintinnabulum or table bell.
- " 27. Bronze guttus or oil vase.
- " 28. Bronze gaming-counters.
- " 29. Bronze diceman.
- " 30-34. Bronze bracelets.
- " 35. Key handle mounting. Bronze.
- " 36. Lower half of a seal case. Bronze.
- " 37. Iron knife in bone handle.
- " 38-39. Bronze tweezers.
- " 40. Iron spatula.
- " 41. Iron spur.
- " 42. Iron knife.
- " 43. Iron tweezers.
- " 44-45. Iron arrow or spear points.
- " 46-7-48. Iron keys.
- " 49. Iron candlestick.
- " 50. Figure of greyhound. Bronze.
- " 51. Marble pill slab.
- " 52. Fruit tazzas. Pipe clay ware.
- " 53. Inscribed tile.
- " 54. Knife handle, bone.
- " (55. (Included with Nos. 5, 6, 7.) Jet plaque carved with demi-figure wearing a Phrygian cap).
- " 56. Bone hairpins and bodkins.
- " 57. Oculist's seal-stamp, limestone.

- „ 58. Grave Group I. Dales Road Cemetery site.  
„ 59. Grave Group II. „ „  
„ 60. Grave Group III. „ „  
„ 61. Grave Group IV. „ „  
„ 62. Pottery vase with painted scroll decoration, Dales Road  
Cemetery site.  
„ 63. Red Ware Vase. Dales Road Cemetery site.  
„ 64. Decapitated skeleton in situ. Roman cemetery, Dales  
Road brickfield.  
„ 65. Inscribed potsherds, Valley Road, Ipswich.