

THE FINDS

THE COINS

1. Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138–161. Sestertius. *Rev.* Anona. B.M.C. 1654. From mediaeval pit.
2. Julia Domna (wife of Septimius Severus), A.D. 193–211. Denarius. *Rev.* Juno. R.I.C. 560, B.M.C. 42. From primary silt of Ditch A south section.
3. Severus Alexander, A.D. 222–235. As. *Rev.* Sol. R.I.C. 543, B.M.C. 961. From fill of Ditch A west section at depth of one foot seven inches.
4. Gallienus, A.D. 253–268. Antoninianus. *Rev.* Laetitia Aug. R.I.C. 226. From mediaeval pit.
5. Claudius II, A.D. 268–270. Antoninianus. *Rev.* Fides Exerci. R.I.C. 36. From mediaeval pit.
6. Tetricus I, A.D. 270–273. Antoninianus. *Rev.* Virtus Aug. R.I.C. 145. From mediaeval pit.
7. Tetricus I, A.D. 270–273. Antoninianus. *Rev.* uncertain. From west stoke-hole.

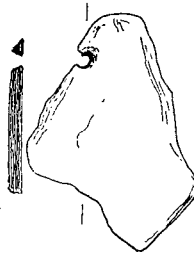


FIG. 33.—Fragment of stone roofing tile ($\frac{1}{4}$).

STONE (Fig. 33)

By F. W. ANDERSON, D.S.C., F.R.S.E.

Fragment of stone roofing tile. This has split off parallel to the bedding: only half the depth of the hole is left, assuming that, as is usual, the hole was bored from both sides. The rock appears to be a limestone of Lower Carboniferous age. It is thus a foreigner to the area. It was probably made from a glacial erratic boulder in the drift, or else was imported from north England, south Scotland or possibly Belgium, but it is impossible to say which is the right answer. One can, however, say that the stone is not that normally used by the Romans—i.e. it is not Purbeck or Collyweston

or Stansfield Slate, nor any of the sandy flagstones used in the West Country.¹⁰

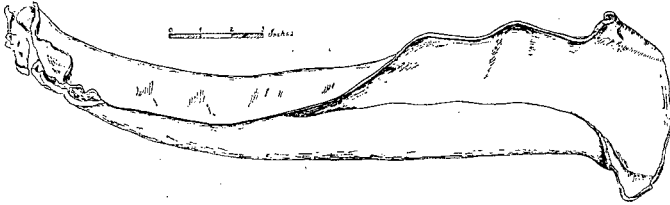


FIG. 34.—Lead drain pipe ($\frac{1}{2}$).

LEAD (Fig. 34)

Lead waste pipe used in the final stage of the west plunge bath.

BRONZE OBJECTS (Fig. 35)

a., *b.*, and *c.* Tweezers of usual Roman type. From mediaeval pit, fill of Ditch A and fill of Ditch B.

d. Fragment of mirror handle decorated with engraved lines and punched circles arranged in a triangle. From east stoke-hole.

e. Earring. An Iron Age type which continued in use throughout the Roman period. *cf.* *Maiden Castle*,¹¹ Fig. 65, 5. *Wroxeter III*,¹² Plate XXI, Fig. 1, 8. *cf.* also *Brigstock*,¹³ Fig. 6, 14 where a similar object is described as a finger ring. From layer of rubble in upper fill of Ditch A, west section.

f. Buckle of common type, *cf.* *Newstead*,¹⁴ Plate LXXXVI, 1 & 3, and *Lydney*,¹⁵ Fig. 20, 101. From rubble filled trench on south of building.

g. Small awl or punch. From fill of Ditch A, west section.

h. Baluster-moulded handle, inner surface flattened; it had apparently had a blade at right angles to the handle. Probably a toilet or surgical instrument, possibly a tongue depressor. *cf.* *London in Roman Times*, Plate XXXVII, 9. From fill of Ditch A, south section.

¹⁰ Stone roofing tiles are rare in East Anglia but a single example was found in the villa at Castle Hill on the outskirts of Ipswich (*Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch.*, XXI (1933), p. 240). This has been identified by Dr. Anderson as a metamorphic schist, probably an erratic.

¹¹ R. E. M. Wheeler, *Maiden Castle, Dorset* (1943).

¹² J. P. Bushe-Fox, *Excavations at Wroxeter*, III (1914).

¹³ E. Greenfield, 'The Romano-British Shrines at Brigstock, Northants.', *Ant. Journ.*, XLIII (1963), p. 228.

¹⁴ J. Curle, *The Fort of Newstead* (1911).

¹⁵ R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, *Lydney Park, Gloucestershire* (1932).

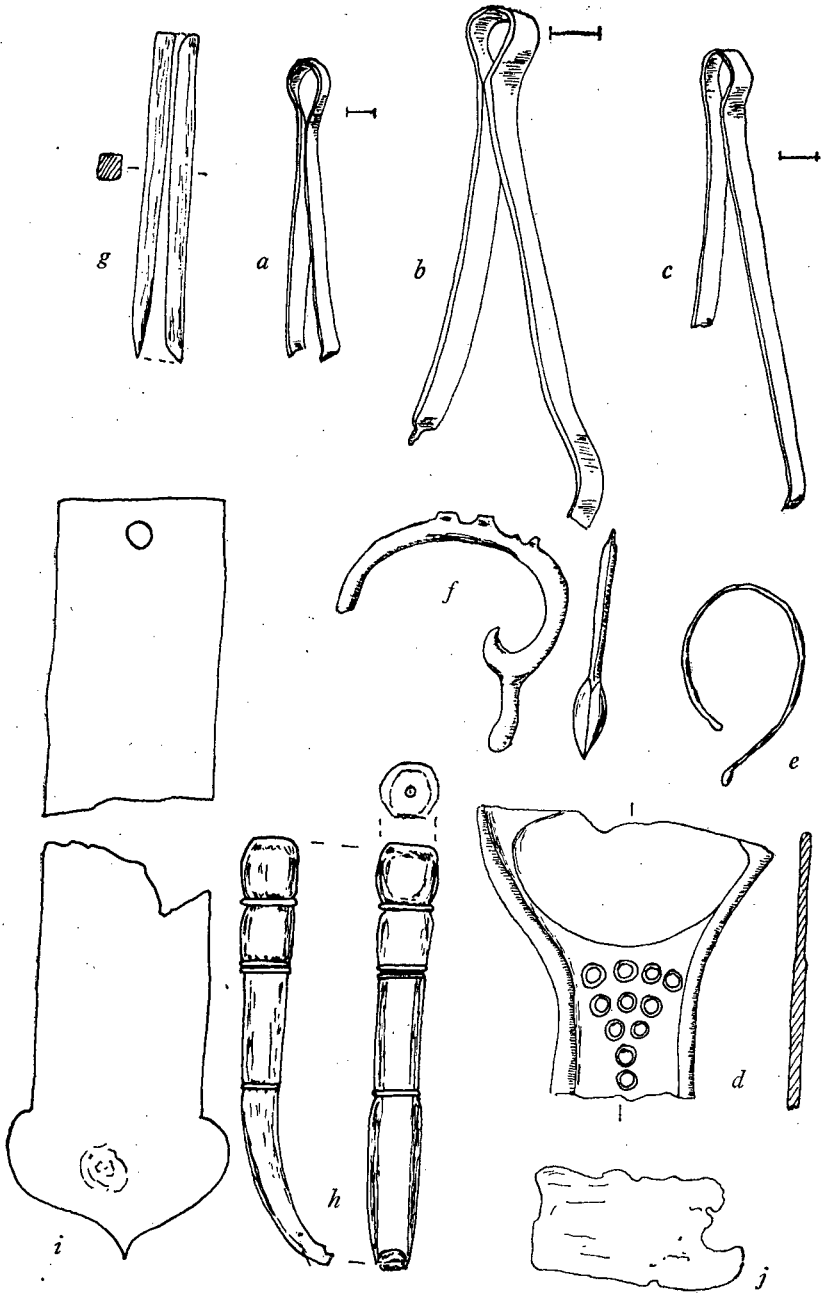


FIG. 35.—Bronze objects (†).

i. Box fitting, probably a hasp. There is a rivet hole at one end and the remains of an iron stud at the other; originally bent at right angles and broken at the bend. From fill of Ditch A, south section.

j. Fragment of similar strip, with remains of rivet-hole.

IRON OBJECTS (Fig. 36)

a. Knife blade with one rivet. Fill of Ditch A, south section.

b. Fragment of knife blade with remains of tang. From west stoke-hole.

c. Bone knife handle with remains of iron tang. From fill of Ditch A, south section.

d. Knife, six-and-three-quarters inches long, with antler handle and tanged iron blade. A similar knife but with decorated handle and nearly ten inches long, was found during the 19th century excavations at Lydney and was presumably associated with the 3rd/4th century temple. *Lydney*, Plate XXXI.A, 152. From fill of Ditch A, south section.

e. Punch. From Ditch A, south section, the black layer associated with the east stoke-hole.

f. T-shaped hold-fast. For smaller examples *cf.* *Newstead*, Plate LXVII, 1-4, and *Old Durham*, Fig. 3, 1 & 2. In south wall of cistern, see page 228.

g. Hook, probably for fastening back a door or for some similar function.

h. Key, wards missing. From rubble layer over east end of building.

BONE OBJECTS (Fig. 37)

a. Pin with roughly globular head, an obvious and simple type. *cf.* *Jewry Wall, Leicester*¹⁶ type C2. Twenty-five examples were found at Leicester; those which came from stratified layers could be dated to A.D. 250-350. From primary silt of Ditch A, southern section.

b. Square headed pin with faceted corners. *cf.* *Lydney*, Plate XXXII. From mediaeval pit.

c. Pin with mushroom shaped head. *cf.* *Wroxeter II*, Plate X, Fig. 2. From fill of Ditch B.

d. Less well-made version of *c.* From east stoke-hole.

¹⁶ K. M. Kenyon, *The Jewry Wall Site, Leicester* (1948).

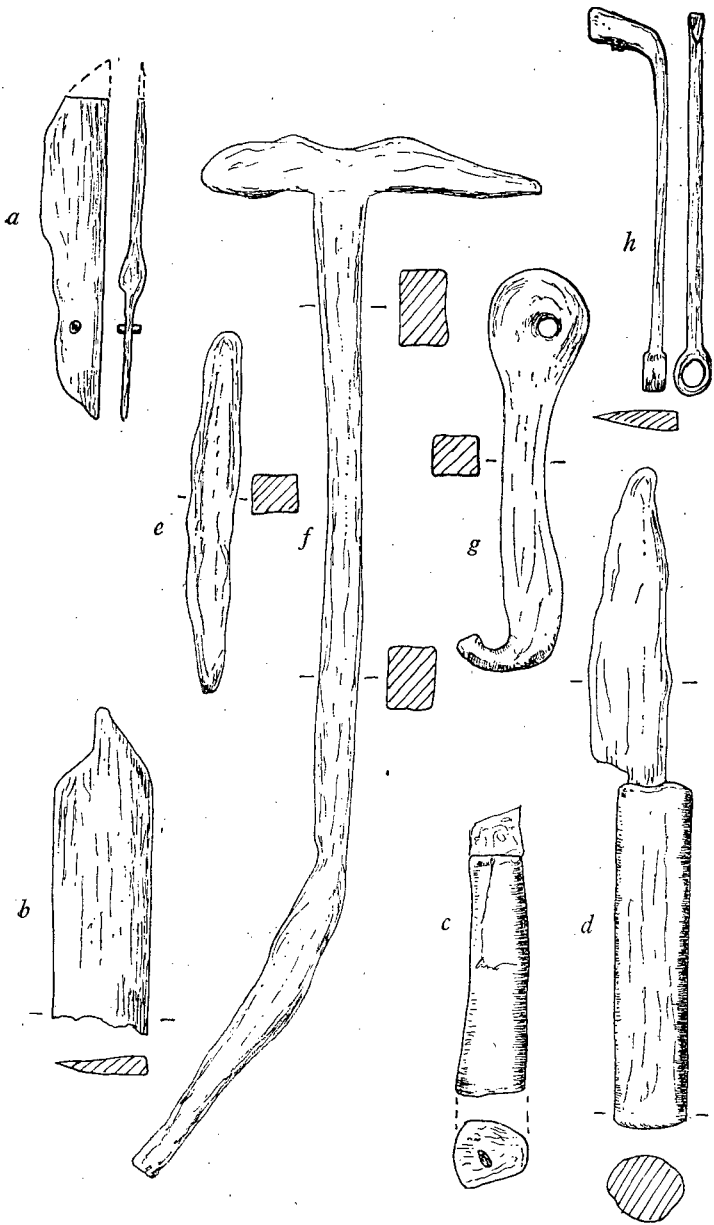


FIG. 36.—Iron objects ($\frac{1}{2}$).

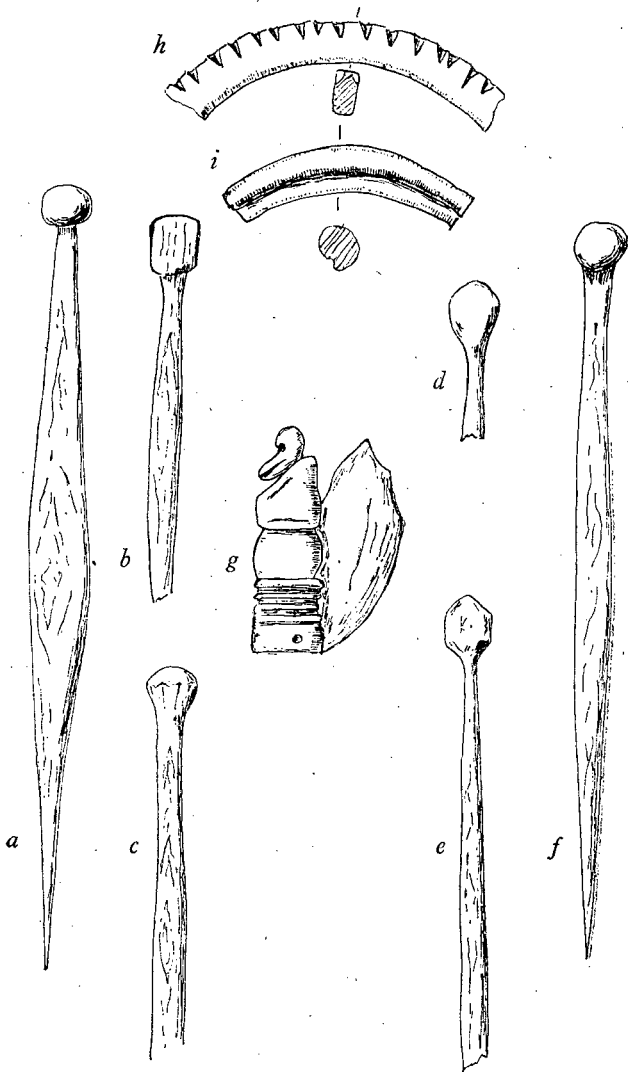


FIG. 37.—Objects of bone and shale (†).

- e. Pin with faceted head. From primary silt of Ditch B.
 f. Pin with globular head. From east stoke-hole.
 g. Folding knife, one-and-one-eighth inches long, with iron blade and bone handle carved in the form of an ape. A larger clasp knife, three inches long, with a handle in the form of a crouching tiger, was found at Wroxeter. *Wroxeter II*, Plate X, Fig. 1. From fill of Ditch A, south section.

SHALE (Fig. 37)

- h. Fragment of bracelet, internal diameter two-and-a-quarter inches, decorated on both sides with a series of nicks. *cf. Wroxeter I*, Plate X, Fig. 2, 18. From east stoke-hole.
 i. Fragment of bracelet, two inches in diameter with a groove on one side: a basic shape which could be found any time from the Iron Age to the 4th century. From the wall footings, just east of the cistern.

THE GLASS (Fig. 38)

By MISS D. CHARLESWORTH, M.A., F.S.A.

- a. Beaker in colourless glass, rounded, polished rim, bulbous body decorated with two rows of dots drawn up with pincers. Some milky weathering. The beaker must have been broken before it was deposited in the hypocaust as only one piece has been in contact with extreme heat and has curled over. Pontil mark on base. Height 6.5 cms., diameter *c.* 9 cms.

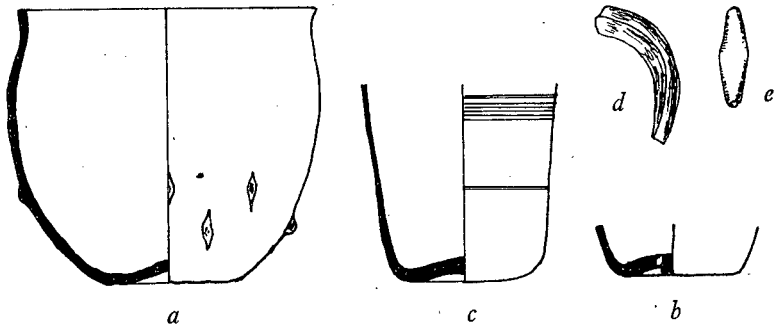


FIG. 38.—Glass (*a—c*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *d* and *e*, $\frac{1}{4}$).

No exact parallel to this vessel has been found. A similarly shaped and decorated beaker, but with a footring, was found in a well at Verulamium¹⁷ and dated by its context *c.* A.D. 160–190.

¹⁷ R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, *Verulamium* (1936), p. 186, Fig. 29, 26.