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**Remains of a Roman Villa Discovered at Brislington, December,
1899**

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REMAINS OF A ROMAN VILLA
DISCOVERED AT BRISLINGTON, BRISTOL,
DECEMBER, 1899.

BY W. R. BARKER.

A Paper read before the Clifton Antiquarian Club, and reprinted by request.

ALTHOUGH Bristol cannot claim to be one of the great centres of Roman discovery, a complete list of the places in and about the city in which Roman remains have been brought to light would be a somewhat lengthy document. Further, if a plan were prepared, showing at a glance all the places in question, it would be found that these sites are situated chiefly on the Gloucestershire side of the Avon, where they form a numerous and compact group. It would appear that except for some earlier "finds" at Brislington that will presently be referred to, only Whitchurch, Maes Knoll, and Leigh Woods have hitherto been mentioned as places in the immediate neighbourhood of Bristol, and on the Somerset side—using the term immediate in a literal sense,—where Roman remains have been discovered. It is true that in connection with the Roman occupation Somerset can boast of its "Aquæ Solis," its fortified camps, its numerous villas, and its recognised roads; but from the present standpoint these are all at a distance from our great city, which was practically, if not entirely, non-existent at the time referred to.

This avoidance of the southern side of the site of Bristol may be accounted for by the direction of the main Roman road from Bath, which abutted upon the river at Bitton (Trajectus), and which therefore passed by the site of the future city, skirting only its northern vicinity on the way to

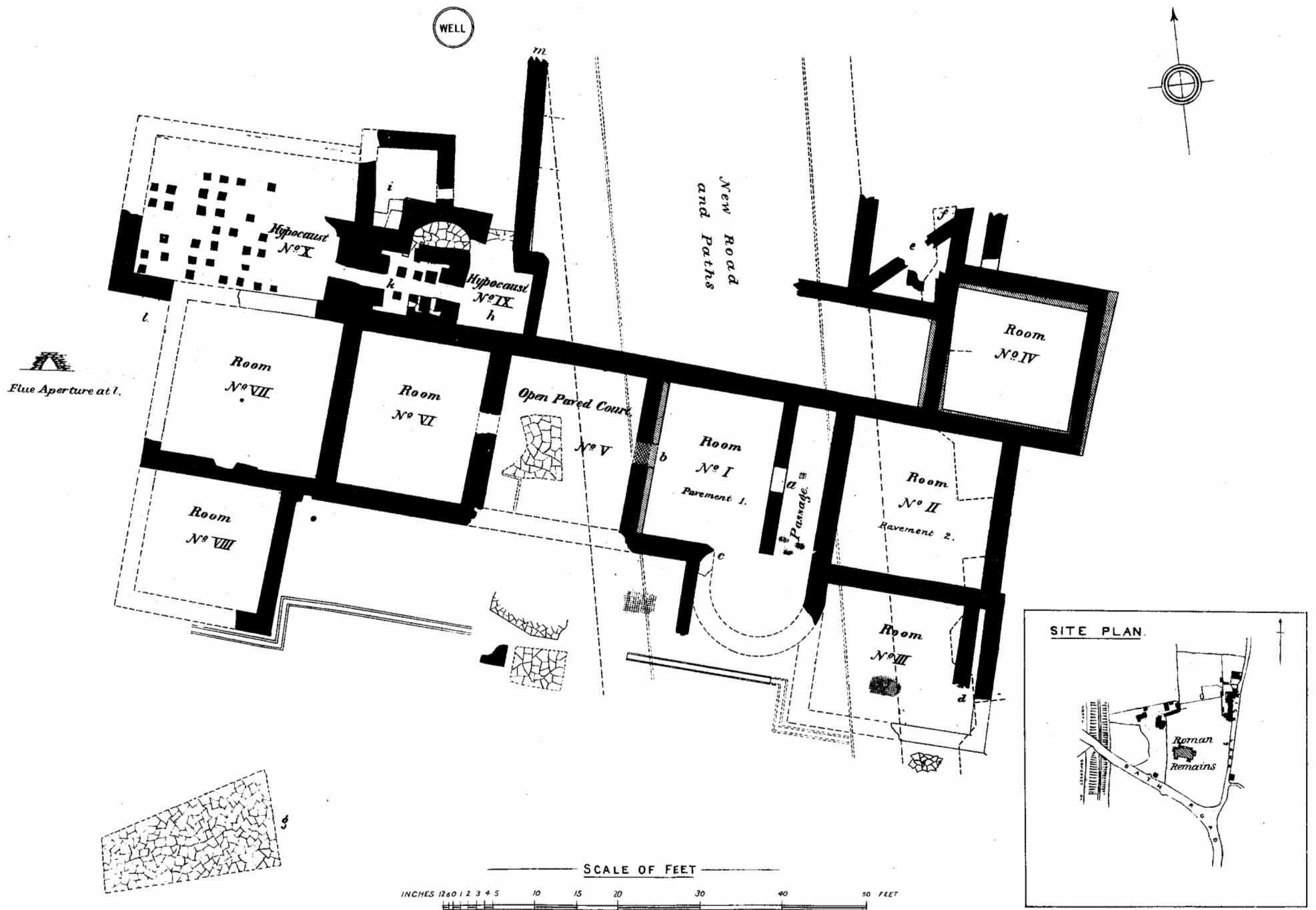
Sea Mills (Abone) and Aust. At the remote period referred to, the district around the isolated Villa now discovered appears to have been a tract of forest land, and to have formed part of what became known in a later age as Kingswood Forest. As originally constituted, this occupied both sides of the Avon, the southern portion which stretched along the Somerset side being in time distinguished as Fillwood, and in this was included the Manor of Brislington, or as it was called in the ancient records "Bristleton."¹

In connection with these references to a long-past age, it may here be mentioned that a small series of objects that have been found would appear to carry us back still further. The presence on the site of the Villa of a number of chipped flints, one of them a small and finely-worked specimen, would seem to show that the Neolithic tribes—predecessors of the Romans—were at one time on the spot; and this would be consistent with what we know from other sources concerning the earlier occupation of the district.

However that may be, the Brislington discovery is important, adding as it does a definite link to the chain of our knowledge respecting the Roman occupation of the southwestern part of the country. As already intimated, there were, however, other evidences of a less distinct character of the presence of the Romans near the spot. As far back as the year 1829, Dr. Fox, of Brislington, presented to the Bristol Philosophical Institution a series of twenty-three Roman copper coins of the same period as those which have recently come to light, part of the metallic urn in which they were placed, and six pieces of Roman pottery. They were found on his Brislington estate about a mile to the east of this Villa, and they are still in the Bristol Museum, to which they were transferred from the Philosophical Institution. For a long time there has also been in the Bristol Museum a large portion of a mortarium of red Salopian ware, which

¹ Thomas de Bristulton is mentioned in the *Little Red Book of Bristol* (reprint) vol. ii., p. 33.

In Speede's Map of Somerset (1610) it is called "Bristleton."



PLAN OF THE ROMAN VILLA AT BRISLINGTON.

DOTTED LINES SHOW NEW ROAD AND PATHS, ALSO FRONTS OF NEWLY-ERECTED VILLAS.

was found in constructing the North Somerset Railway, "not far from Arno's Vale," and probably in making the cutting which runs below the roadway close to the site of the Villa on its western side.

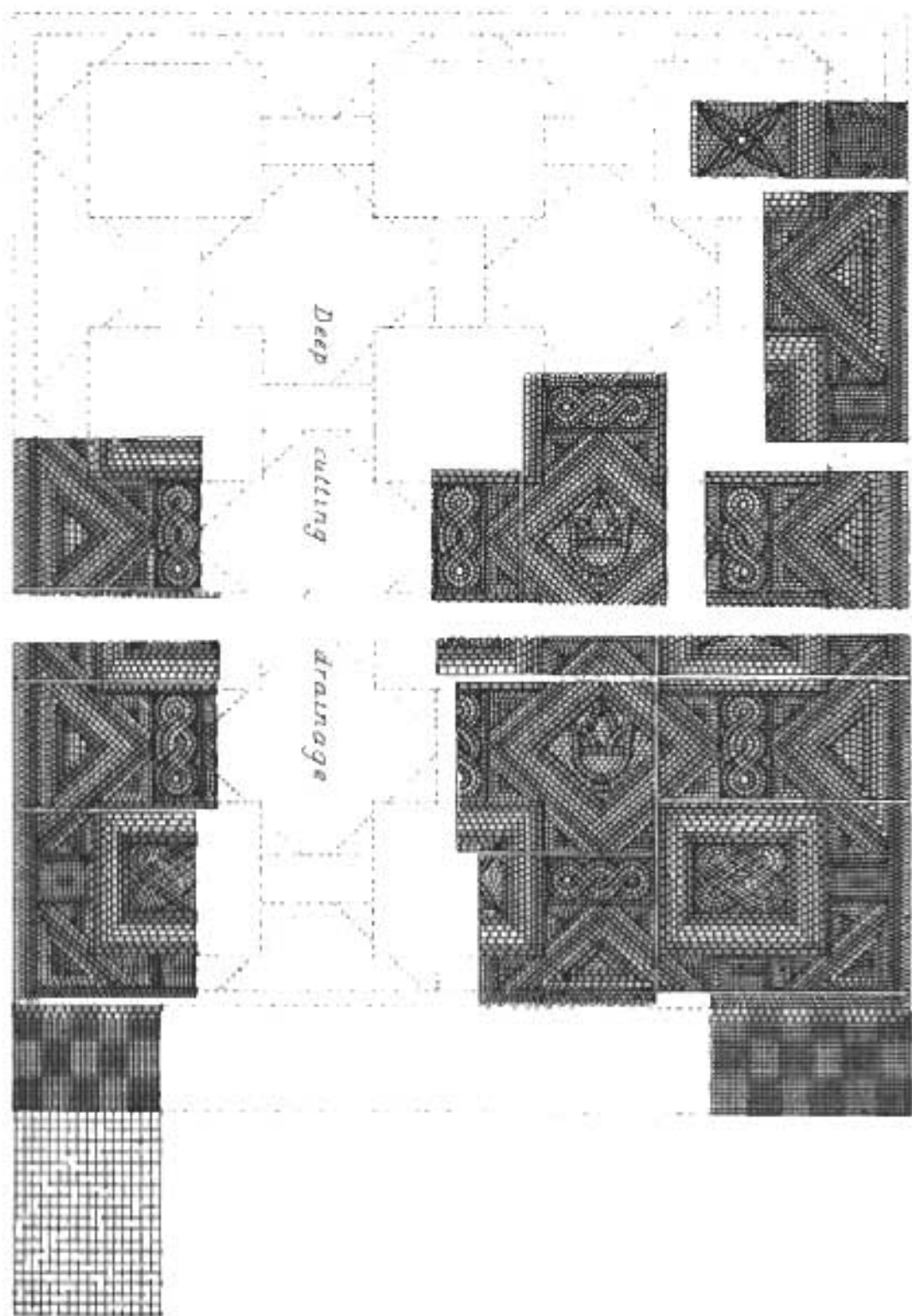
But notwithstanding these minor indications, the present must be regarded as essentially a new discovery. The existence of a Villa on the spot is not shown on any plan of the Roman roads and villas of Somerset, nor on the maps of the Ordnance Survey. It is not mentioned in any textual account of such remains, nor is any road delineated that might have communicated with it.

As shown by the accompanying site-plan (Plate I.), the remains were situated in a field on the northern side of the present Bath Road, and about half a mile beyond Arno's Vale Cemetery. The frontage stood back about fifty yards from the main road. Wick lane on the east was about the same distance off, and on the west was the garden of the house called "Lynwood," where some remains of Roman pottery are said to have been found before the discovery of a pavement led to further investigation. On the North, the field now intersected by roads stretches away towards Sandy Lane. The particular spot thus indicated is just within the extended city boundary, and forms the extreme south-east corner of the new Municipal area. It will be observed that the Villa had a south-west aspect: a position chosen not merely with regard to the comfort which an exposed and elevated position demanded, but also, no doubt, with regard to such means of communication with other inhabited parts as existed at the time. There were no clear and satisfactory evidences brought to light as to what those means of communication were.

The level of the whole of the site occupied by the remains of the Villa had been raised by a large quantity of rubbly material, which at some comparatively recent period had been deposited upon the field. Originally therefore the foundations were but thinly covered, which would account for the village tradition that at one time some of

the walls stood above the soil. As a reasonable way of accounting for this rubble tip, it was suggested that the Bath Road at this point had evidently been lowered, and that this was a convenient way of disposing of the spoil.

The discovery of these remains was the result of that irresistible march of bricks and mortar which is illustrated in the growth of nearly all our large towns, but is especially observable in what is happening around us in Bristol. Hence it was that the construction of a new road, through what had become a building estate, was the means of laying bare the first indications of the ancient walls and pavements of the Villa. It was in making a cutting for the drainage that the workmen came in contact with the stubborn foundations of the structure. The old had to give way to the new whatever the archæologist might say. But up to this point the archæologist was ignorant of what was going on, and the cutting was soon driven through a tessellated pavement, through various chambers, and through an open stone drain which remained *in situ* (Plate II). It was a misfortune that damage was thus done before precautions could be taken, but under the circumstances it is matter for thankfulness that the mischief was not greater. It was also a misfortune that the construction of the roadway, dividing the Villa as it did into two isolated portions, prevented the remains from being viewed at any one time as a whole, and also rendered difficult the completion of a satisfactory ground plan. Indeed, it would have been impossible to have prepared a complete plan had not Mr. Alfred E. Hudd taken careful observations in the earlier stages, and laid down a plan which was invaluable during the subsequent exploration. A similar service was rendered by Mr. H. C. M. Hirst, who also took measurements under trying circumstances. It is also right to record that to Mr. John E. Pritchard is due the credit of first moving in the matter. No sooner did he receive a hint of what was going on than he at once took action, and thereby in all probability "saved the situation." In this way the discovery came to



PAVEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING THE PARTS CUT THROUGH, AND THOSE PRESERVED.

the knowledge of other members of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, who formed themselves into a small committee¹ with the object of carrying on a thorough exploration. In spite of the wind, rain, and cold of the month of January, they devoted to this object a large amount of time, as well as a fund that was specially raised. Finding, however, that it was likely to prove an extensive piece of work, and having their hands full of a similar but much larger undertaking at Caerwent, they suggested to the Bristol Museum Committee, who had already contributed to the expenses, that they should take over the entire responsibility. This they at once consented to do, and they authorised as full an investigation as the circumstances permitted. In the later stages of the researches, the Museum Committee were much assisted by Mr. W. G. Smith, F.E.S., of Knowle, and his son, Mr. T. Smith, who devoted a great deal of time to the work, and secured a large number of interesting objects, all of which were added to the Museum collection.

From the first, the owners of the land, who were the Bristol and District Land Company, afforded every facility to those engaged in exploring; the Directors giving first to the Committee of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, and then to the Bristol Museum Committee, a free hand to carry out what diggings were necessary, only stipulating that whatever the "finds" might be they should be placed in the Bristol Museum for the benefit of the public.

The foundations of the Villa (Plate I.), so far as they could be laid bare, covered an extensive area, measuring a hundred and twenty feet in length, with a depth of seventy feet; and they formed the outline of a group of rectangular chambers of various sizes. The outline is irregular, indicating the probability that portions were added from time to time. It was disappointing to find that the walls that remained had been taken down so low that the masonry of

¹ The Committee consisted of Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., Mr. A. T. Martin, F.S.A., Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. W. R. Barker.

the Villa proper had almost entirely disappeared. The communications between the chambers could not therefore be traced, and for the same reason many interesting points regarding the uses of the different chambers could not be cleared up. From observations made at various spots it would appear that nearly all, if not all, the walls rested upon beds of thin stone slabs placed diagonally, or in herring-bone fashion. These foundation walls were for the most part of considerable thickness, running to as much as two and a half and three feet, and diminishing in less important parts to eighteen inches. But the foundations, if strong, cannot be said to have been deeply laid, the herring-bone work referred to constituting the first courses of the walling, and the trenches in which they were laid being less than a foot deep. As a whole, however, the foundations conveyed the impression that the structure they supported must have been of a substantial character. The stone used in the lower walls and other masonry was chiefly limestone, in blocks of considerable size, and with pennant slabs in the herring-bone courses, as described above.

On the south-western side ran the open, channelled drain of Dundry stone, already referred to as having been partially destroyed. What remained of it followed the line of the frontage with angle extensions at either end, and in places it bore upon it the marks of much wear and tear in the passing to and fro of the occupants of the Villa. Supposing the original levels of the drain to have been preserved, the two ends drained towards the centre, and possibly discharged into a tank, the supposed indications of which remained at the spot. Between the drain and the recessed part of the frontage there seems to have been a corridor, a small portion of the tessellated floor of which remained. In this supposed corridor a coin of Constantius was found.

In the centre of the frontage was the portion of the Villa that gave rise to some discussion. This is marked as an open paved court, and is numbered five on the ground plan. It was raised about a foot above the level of the stone drain.

There do not seem to have been any clear indications of a wall in front of this space, although it is fair to observe that the walls of the adjoining apartments right and left were broken away at the angles. It might, therefore, be considered probable that the front wall of No. 5 had been bodily removed. It can hardly, however, be the case, that the wall in such a position had been cleared away leaving no vestige of its existence. Moreover, the floor was found to be partly paved with stone slabs, with thin edging stones to form a curb. What remained of the pavement and curb was much worn as if by rough usage, and it seems originally to have run round three sides of the open space, leaving a square patch towards the front. On the left hand of the space there was found against the wall the remains of a hearth or fireplace, and from the presence of a quantity of ashes in the immediate neighbourhood it may be presumed that there was here some means of heating or cooking. It was in a pit in the rear of this space that a great quantity of broken pottery of all kinds was found, and this locality proved to be the principal place of deposit for relics of all kinds that had been broken and cast away. The indications, therefore, all seem to point to the conclusion that this was nothing more than a yard or open space used for domestic purposes, giving light to the adjoining apartments, and communicating with the premises in the rear. The formation of the road prevented the latter from being fully explored, and there is reason to believe it also prevented the recovery of many interesting relics.

To the right of this open court there were two rooms, marked 1 and 2, with a passage 5 ft. wide between them. Adjoining room No. 1 was a comparatively thin partition, 1 ft. 9 ins. in thickness, in which a doorway was indicated (*a*). In this passage were the almost perished remains of a strip of mosaic pavement, with a plain border on each side. There was just enough left to show the character of the work, and as it could not be preserved a sketch was made on the spot.

Both the apartments adjoining the passage yielded substantial remains of mosaic pavements, which will be described hereafter.

Room No. 1 was an apartment measuring 18 ft. by 14 ft. On the left-hand side were some remains of the upper wall of the structure (*b*) built on the rougher foundation, and 9 ins. less in thickness: that is, the foundation was 2 ft. 9 ins., and the upper wall 2 ft. in thickness. The space in front of the passage and about half the frontage of the room appears to have had an apsidal extension, as what remained of the wall clearly indicated the requisite curve. One side of this apse was connected with a broken piece of walling 8 ft. long and 18 ins. thick, which projected into the corridor. Some square red bricks were found at the junction of the apse and the wall (*c*), and within the area of the apse were the remains of wall plaster and some tiles.

On the other side of the passage was the apartment No. 2, the foundation walls of which remained entire. Judging by the ornate character of the pavement found here, this must have been a more important room than No. 1, and the central ornament of the floor, representing a two-handled cup, is supposed to have indicated its special purpose as the dining-hall of the Villa. This apartment measured about 18 ft. square, and there were no traces of doorways remaining.

Room No. 3 formed the end of the Villa on the right hand. The new road had cut off the corner of this apartment, and destroyed the stone drain at this point; but there can be little doubt that the room formed the right wing of the building, corresponding with that on the left hand. There were two separate walls on the right of the apartment with a distance of 9 ins. between, and it was surmised that the inner wall (*d*), which was somewhat irregular and was of the nature of a platform, formed the base of a flight of steps leading to what certainly looked like the remains of a doorway into the apartment. There was a patch of large tesseræ, part of a border with a few smaller cubes attached, in the centre of

this apartment, and outside its area was another patch of the large tesserae, which may have belonged to an external passage or path.

Room No. 4, it will be observed, was irregularly joined on at the rear of No. 2, and was probably an addition to the earlier structure. In accordance with Roman practice, the plan accurately shows the rough way in which the foundations of this apartment were put in, and the manner in which the walls were squared up to a nicety as they proceeded. This is further seen in other parts of the plan. The outer walls of the rooms 2, 3, and 4 certainly marked the limit of the structure in that direction, as, beyond these outer walls, the sandy soil had never been disturbed; but behind, and on the inner side of No. 4, were the remains of foundations running in various directions (*e*), which possibly were the flues of a hypocaust. In the angle, where these broken walls were found, was a pit with a stone floor (*f*), in which numerous objects were discovered. An ornamental fibula, minus the pin, was found near this spot, as also was a well-preserved coin of Allectus.

To the left of the central court were the rooms marked 6, 7 and 8. No. 6 measured $18\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 16 ft., No. 7 was $18\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 14 ft., and No. 8 was about 15 ft. square. It was in the first of these apartments that the remains of an iron-bound box or casket were found at about two feet below the original level. The angle-pieces with the nails or rivets were a mass of oxidation, and thin flakes of wood still adhered to them.

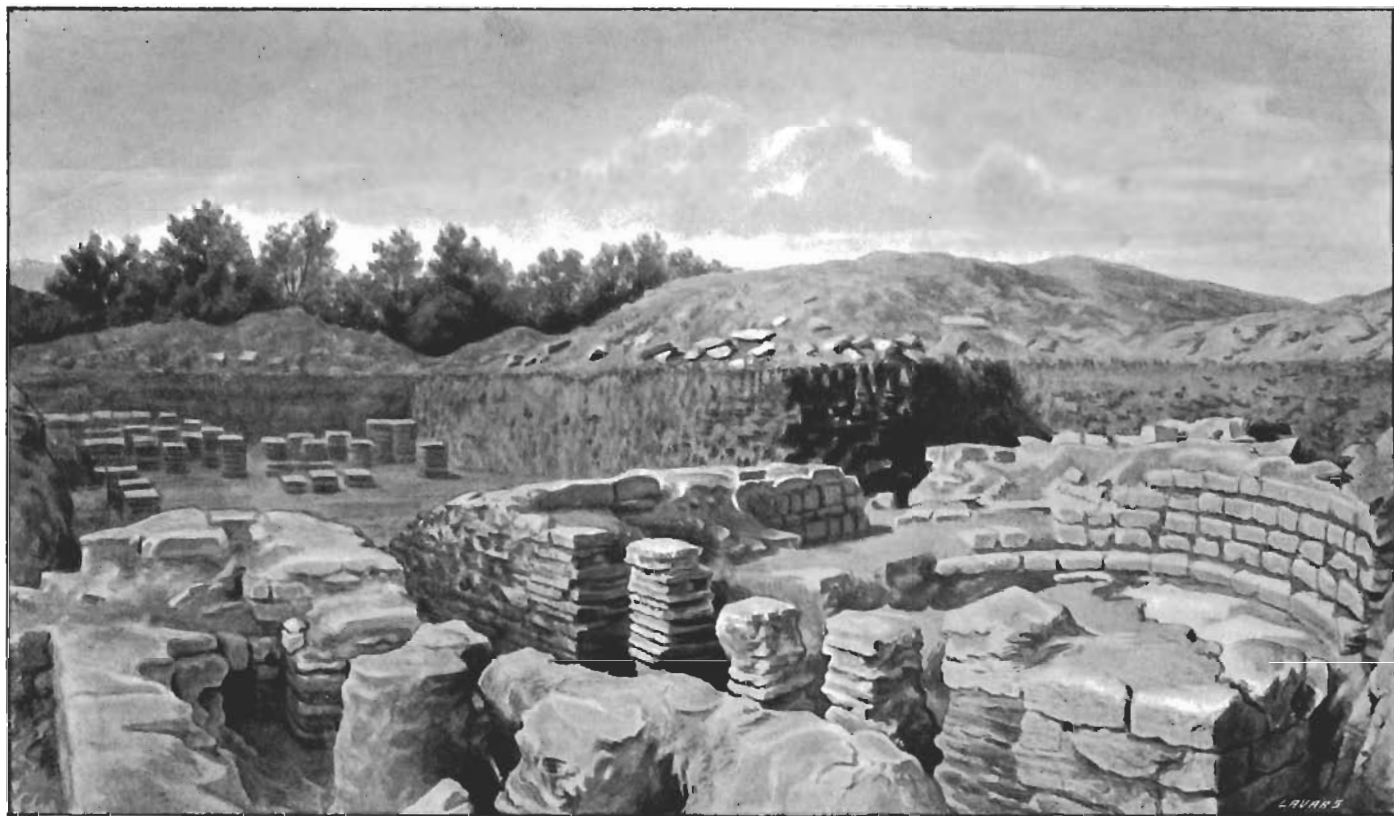
On this side of the Villa a finely preserved coin of Victorinus was found, and here the presence of scattered tesserae led to the hope that some further remains of pavements might still exist, but such was not the case. If ever they existed the disturbance of the ground at some remote period, of which indeed there was abundant evidence, must have destroyed them.

In close proximity to room No. 8 were the remains of an extensive roughly paved court-yard (*g*). There was also

found near the spot a large quantity of iron scoriæ or slag, together with general furnace refuse.

Immediately behind the rooms numbered 6 and 7 were the chambers containing the interesting remains of the hypocaust and bath arrangements. (Plate III.) These formed numbers 9 and 10, and together they occupied a space of nearly 50 ft. by 20 ft. No. 9 contained very solid masonry, and though so much of the walls and other stonework still remained, it was not quite clear where the actual furnace, which may be assumed to have existed, was placed. It may have been in the square space on the right hand (*h*), or in that at the rear (*i*), with an opening into the hypocaust beside the apse, where access of some sort seems to have existed. The floor of this hypocaust (No. 9) was paved with thin stone slabs, and on the floor the remains of the charcoal fires were scattered about. Here most of the pilæ stood undisturbed, and upon a number of them still rested the remains of the concrete floor. The pilæ, both in this and the adjoining chamber, were of the ordinary form, about twelve inches square, and were chiefly made up of thin slabs of pennant stone. Specimens of the brick coverings, and of the flue-tiles with diversified scorings, were found amongst the débris. The apse above referred to was on the northern side of this chamber, and was built of dressed stones, with a bold set-off running round it above the basement level. The masonry of the apse when uncovered presented a singularly fresh and finished appearance, and if the character of this wall may be taken to indicate that of the superstructure, the general workmanship of the Villa must have been of a superior kind. There were no actual remains of a bath found, unless some lumps of coloured stucco that lay about might be regarded as such. Behind the space marked (*i*), and at a distance of ten feet from the eastern angle, the well was located. This was five feet in diameter, and was found to be in a state of good preservation.¹

¹ At the time of going to press the clearing out of the well was not completed; and as a quantity of water had been met with, the results remained doubtful.



BRISLINGTON ROMAN VILLA.

THE HYPOCAUSTS.

NUMBERS 9 AND 10 ON THE GROUND PLAN.

A large flue (*k*) eight feet in length, in which a quantity of ashes were found, formed the connection between the hypocausts of the two chambers. The masonry on either side of this flue was of great strength.

The remains of the hypocaust of room No. 10, like those of the adjoining chamber, were in an interesting state of preservation, more than thirty of the pilæ, more or less perfect, remaining *in situ*. They were absent chiefly on the northern side, where the foundation wall had also been entirely removed. At the bottom of the wall, in the south-western corner of this chamber, a carefully constructed flue (*l*) was found, made, not as usual in the form of an arch, but on the corbel principle, diminishing to the top. This was at the angle formed by the junction of the walls of the rooms numbered 7 and 10. When found the opening was nearly choked with furnace refuse; and it should be noted that the heap of iron slag lately referred to was found not far from it. A separate sketch of this flue is given on the ground plan.

There can be no doubt that both these chambers with hypocausts, at one time had tessellated floors, but they were completely destroyed; all that remained being here and there some lumps of mosaic, and quantities of loose tesserae scattered about. These from their character indicated floors of superior workmanship, the tesserae being varied in size and many of them very small.

The general appearance of the ruins indicated that the building must have been one of no small pretensions; although there was little found here that betokened the wealth and luxury which were indicated, for example, at Sea Mills, judging by the character of many of the objects discovered there. Some idea of the character of the building will be conveyed by several interesting specimens of carved stonework that were turned out at a late period of the investigation, and a few blocks of roughly-squared freestone that were also found either buried in a hole or amongst the loose débris. All these, probably, had to do with the super-

structure. The isolated position of the Villa afforded no clue to any special purpose which it might have served, while the objects brought to light in tracing the walls and removing the pavements are miscellaneous in character and present no special or novel feature. The presence of quantities of iron and glass slag would, however, almost lead to the supposition that various manufactures on a small scale, of which these were the remains, were carried on in connection with the Villa. Many fragments of the broken stucco from the walls were found, and these in many cases retained in tolerable freshness the ornamental colouring, in stripes, zigzags, and broad surfaces, with which the walls were embellished.

Under all the circumstances disclosed by a careful and prolonged examination of the site, it may be assumed that these were the remains of a fair specimen of the Roman Villas that were frequently planted away from the main roads. As in the present instance these have for the most part revealed themselves in unexpected places, and they have served to show how complete was the Roman occupation of this part of the country, and how wide-spread was the civilisation which the colonisers introduced.

THE PAVEMENTS.—The pavements were found comparatively near the surface, the depth of soil being not more than about 2 ft. They were in a completely unprotected condition: in that respect differing from those found at Newton St. Loe, which are stated to have been covered with thin slabs of stone, as if the inhabitants in fleeing had hoped to return again and claim their own. The portions that had to some extent withstood the ravages of time were found at all sorts of levels, all substance having gone out of the concrete beds upon which they once rested, a state of things which greatly increased the difficulty of removal. Both the pavements also bore evidences of exposure to fire, which in parts had badly burnt the mosaic, and elsewhere had produced a general discolouration. There does not appear to have been a hypocaust under either of them. The method adopted

for their removal was somewhat novel, but it was the only one that seemed at all practicable when in the winter time it became necessary to remove No. 1 in great haste. It was doubtful at the time what the result would be, but it proved to be thoroughly successful although costly and tedious; and when later in the year No. 2 had to be removed, it was resolved to adopt the same method. The portions to be operated on were separated into squares by means of thin wooden casing, which admitted of a floating of plaster being applied to the surface. These squares were afterwards undercut and lifted separately. A thick bedding of cement was then applied to the under surface of the mosaic, after which the plaster on the upper surface was carefully removed, and the undisturbed pattern remained on the solid blocks of cement.

PAVEMENT NO. I. (Plate IV.)—This consisted of a geometrical pattern of simple but pleasing character. At the upper end there was a chequered border formed of 6-in. black and white squares, and round the whole was a border of coarse *lias* tesserae from 2 to 3 ft. wide. The ornamental portion consisted of two rows of diamonds, three in each row, and three rows of squares, four in each row. The points of the diamonds and sides of the squares were connected by strips of bordered guilloche with triangles filling the smaller spaces. The centres of the three rows of squares were filled alternately with knots and four-leaved ornaments, each with a striped border. The centres of the two rows of diamonds were all filled with a conventional form of the lily, and with the edges striped the same as the squares. The outer edge of the pavement was formed of a series of triangles connected by small plain squares of black and white. Although much of the floor had been destroyed, by a careful consideration of what remained, aided by the character of the design, a complete plan was successfully made. The prevailing colours in this pavement are red, white, and blue: brown and grey being also incorporated.

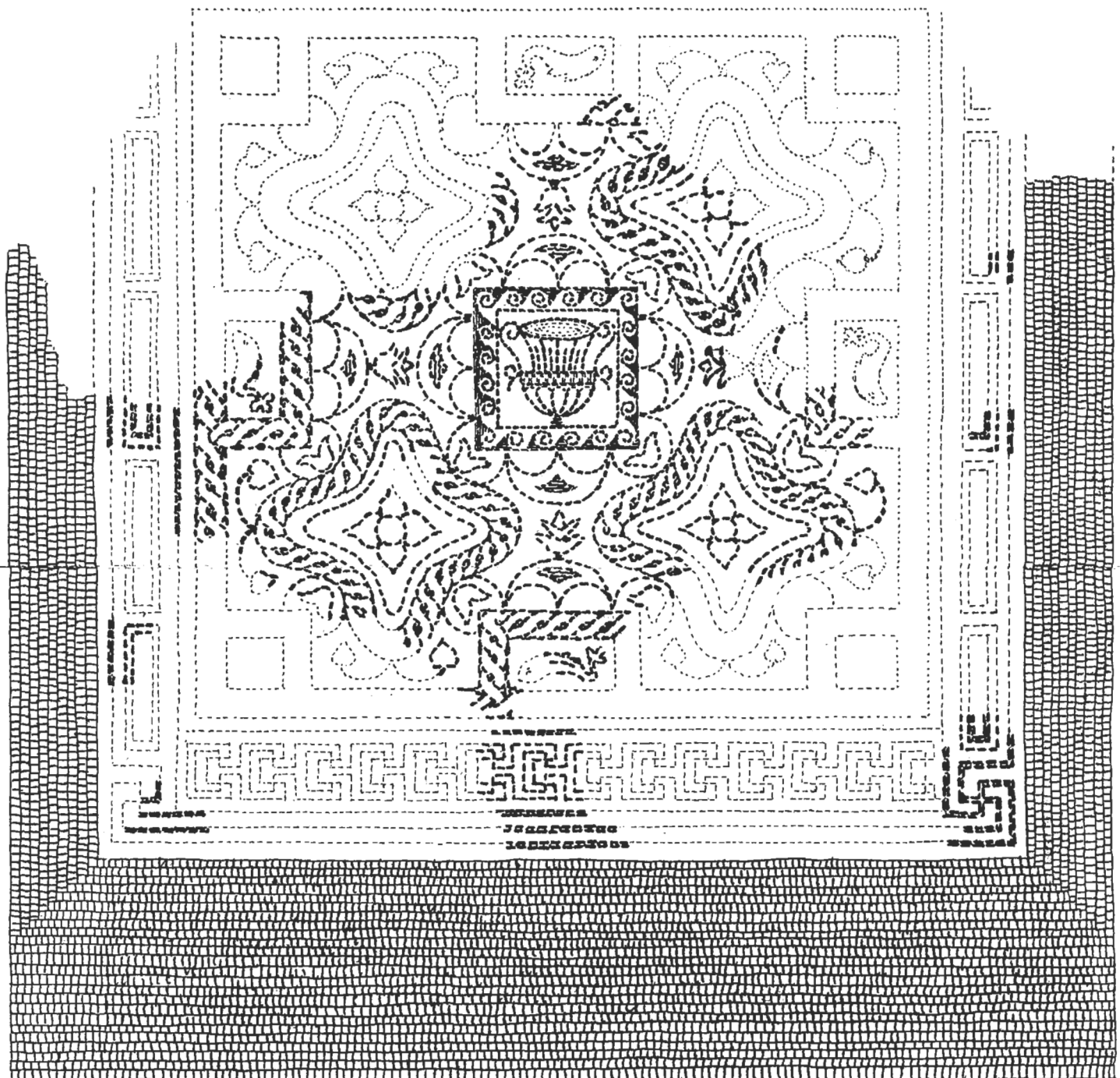
PAVEMENT NO. II. (Plate V.)—In this case, where so



PAVEMENT No. 1.
THE COMPLETE DESIGN.

much had been destroyed either by violence or time, it was a happy circumstance that the centre of the floor, to which all the rest was subordinate, had been wonderfully preserved. This led to the suggestion that the whole of the centre (Plate VI.), with the beautiful combination of half and three-quarter circles by which it was surrounded, should be removed in one block, and this, although a difficult task owing to its size and weight, was successfully accomplished. The entire block measures about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. square. The curves of the gracefully designed two-handled cup are produced by the use of graduated tesserae, the smallest being really minute, and in that respect corresponding with many of the loose tesserae found in the débris of the chambers numbered 9 and 10. Around the cup was a square border with scroll pattern, and around this again were combinations of half circles on the four sides, and three-quarter circles at the angles. Outside this the four corners of the floor were filled with guilloche designs enclosing four-leaved ornaments, and with slender details of the stalk and leaf filling the smaller spaces. Midway on each of the four sides the figure of a dolphin was introduced enclosed in a square guilloche border. The ornamental border round the whole design was indicated by very fragmentary remains. On the right and left it consisted of a simple open pattern with the vedic cross, or as Sir John Maclean called it the "fylfot" device. At the corners and along the bottom was a wider border of the ordinary fret pattern; and beyond this again was a plain border of coarse tesserae on two sides, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 ft. wide respectively. The unusual proportion of white in the colour scheme of this pavement, as well as the lightness and freedom of the design, gave it a very delicate and graceful appearance.

THE PASSAGE (Plate VII.).—Only just sufficient of this pavement remained to indicate the character of the work, but the pattern being of a repeated geometrical kind, what was missing could be readily reproduced. The floor consisted of a strip of mosaic, 2 ft. wide, with lozenge and foliage devices at intervals. On either side of the strip was a plain



Inches 12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Feet

PAVEMENT No. 2.

THE COMPLETE DESIGN, THE PRESERVED PORTIONS SHOWN BLACK.

border of coarse tesserae, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, making up the whole width of the passage—5 ft.

LIST OF COINS FOUND DURING THE
EXPLORATIONS.

1. Victorinus [3rd brass], A.D. 265—267.
Obverse: IMP. C. VICTORIN[VS P. F.]AVG.
Head of Emperor to R^t. wearing radiated crown.
Reverse: P[A]X . AVG.
Peace standing to L., holding a sceptre in left hand,
and an olive branch extended in right. V* in field.
 2. Allectus [3rd brass], A.D. 293—296.
Obverse: IMP. C. ALLECTVS . P . F . AVG.
Radiated head of Emperor to R^t.
Reverse: PROV . AVG.
Providence standing to L. Globe in right hand,
Cornucopia in left.
In the field S . P .
In exergue . C .
 3. Constantinus I. the Great [3rd brass], Emperor,
A.D. 306—337.
Obverse: CONSTANTINVS . AVG. .
Head to R^t. wearing helmet and cuirass.
Reverse: BEATA . TRANQVILLITAS.
An Altar inscribed VOTIS . XX. A Globe above with
three stars over. S . TR . in exergue.
 4. Constantinus II. [3rd brass], Augustus, A.D. 337—340.
Obverse: CONSTANTINVS IVN . NOB . C.
Laureated head to R^t.
Reverse: GLORIA EXERCITVS.
Two Soldiers standing, with two Standards between
them.
In exergue . PLG.
 5. Constans [2nd brass], Augustus, A.D. 337—350.
Obverse: [DN . CONST]ANS . PF . AVG. Head to L^t.
Reverse: FEL . TEMP . REP[ARATIO.] A Soldier drag-
ging a captive from a hut beneath a tree. Exergue
undecipherable.
- „ Another [3rd brass], in bad condition.

6. Constantius II. [3rd brass], Augustus, A.D. 337—361.
 Obverse: FL . IVL . CONSTANTIVS . NOB . C.
 Laureated head to R^t
 Reverse: GLORIA EXERCITVS.
 Two Soldiers with two Standards between them.
 TR.P. in exergue.
- „ Another.
 Obverse: FL . IVL . CONSTANTIVS . AVG.
 Laureated head to R^t
 Reverse: VIRTVS . AVGG . N . N.
 Virtus standing with spear and shield.
 In exergue TR.P.
- „ Another, imperfect.
7. A third brass, not decipherable.
8. Several discs of metal of uncertain character.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS
 FOUND.

1. COINS.

Coins of second and third brass, the period ranging from A.D. 265 to A.D. 361. See separate list.

2. STONE AND FLINT.

The perfect upper-stone of a Quern of peculiar type.

Part of the grooved nether-stone of another Quern.

Portions of a large shallow vessel of non-local stone, with grip.

Portions of a curious mould.

Several specimens of carved stonework, and blocks of squared stone.

A large number of pennant roofing slabs, hexagonal and other shapes; some with the original nails in place.



Scale of inches



AVARD & CLYDE BRAD

CENTRE OF PAVEMENT No. 2.

Several whetstones, one a small neat specimen.
 Many pieces of hearth-stone with glazed surface.
 Small squared stone with mark +.

A roughly shaped stone with triangular head,
 and hacked on the surface.

Portions of the open drain from the front of the
 Villa, and of various stone gutters.

A small series of worked flints.

3. POTTERY.

A great quantity of broken pottery, comprising
 specimens of Upchurch, Castor, Salopian,
 Samian and imitation Samian ware.

Numerous bricks and flue-tiles.

Portions of a large amphora, and of large and
 small mortaria.

Part of a strainer in red ware.

Vessels of all kinds are represented, with an
 endless variety of rim-mouldings. Most of
 these vessels, large and small, deep and
 shallow, were of a plain domestic kind,
 while the ornaments on others indicate
 articles of some refinement.

4. GLASS.

Various specimens of glass manufacture, and of
 glass in the lump and in a fused condition;
 most of the specimens are beautifully
 iridescent.

Glass beads of various kinds.

Window glass of different shades.

Specimens with the crackled surface.

Necks and other parts of many vessels.

5. IVORY AND BONE.

The ivory and bone objects include round-
 headed and other pins.

A bone strigil(?)

A small part of what was probably a comb, or

possibly an article connected with a game.
This is ornamented with the dot and circle
⊙ device.

The bone handle of an instrument. This is
perforated, and 3 ins. in length.

There are also some fragments of burnt bones.

6. BRONZE.

Ornaments and other articles in bronze include
the following :

A finely preserved ring-key.

A fibula, with triangle and circle ornament, but
without the pin, and parts of other fibulæ.

An armilla with hooked ends and ornamented.

Slender pins for domestic use.

Rings of various sizes, plain and ornamented.

Ornamental Bowl of small spoon ?

Strips and rims of bronze.

Small bronze chisel.

A mass of bronze weighing 5 oz. found in a bed
of refuse.

7. IRON.

There are a large number of iron objects.

Nails and spikes of all sorts used in the con-
struction of the Villa, and for general
purposes.

Tools of various kinds, including a knife with
tang, the blade $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., a file, chisel gouge,
small knives and daggers.

An entire horse-shoe, and part of another.

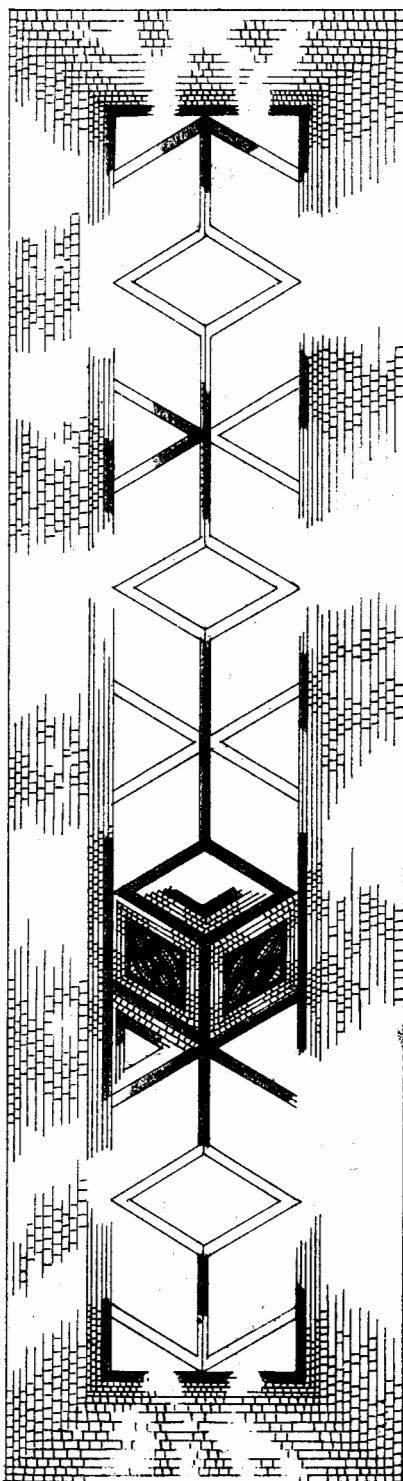
Part of a horse's bit.

The clamps of a box or casket.

Iron studs, one with the head $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.

Iron hooks, a round boss, and staples.

Furnace refuse, referred to in Wright as
"scorious relics of iron called Roman
Candles:" the metal being as usual
imperfectly extracted.



FLOOR OF PASSAGE BETWEEN PAVEMENTS I AND 2.

8. BONES, TEETH AND TUSKS.

Some of these were probably of wild and others of domesticated animals.

The large quantity of the bones of animals used for food indicated a considerable establishment.

Some of the bones show the marks of cutting, sawing, and gnawing.

There are several tusks and jaws of the wild boar.

The teeth include those of the wild boar, horse, fox, dog, sheep, etc.

The bones are those of the ox, sheep, goat, rabbit, poultry.

Portions of antlers are included.

There is also a human lower jaw bone, which evidently belonged to an aged person.

9. SHELLS.

Shells of oysters and common snails.

10. WALL STUCCO.

A large quantity of fragments found in all parts of the site. Some of the specimens retain the colours in tolerable freshness. Other specimens are interesting, as they show the process of repair in the application of a fresh coat of coloured plaster.

11. CHARCOAL AND ASHES.

These substances were found in various parts, especially in and around the flues and hypocausts. There is charcoal in the unconsumed as well as the consumed condition.

12. MISCELLANEOUS.

Lump of crude ochre for making up colour, ground flat on two sides.

Ends and scraps of sheet lead.

Leaden weights.

Masses of mortar and concrete.

Quantities of loose tesserae, large and small;
and slabs of stone from which they were
made.

Clinker material, of which Mr. F. Wallis
Stoddart, the City Analyst, has been good
enough to supply the following analysis:—

Ferrous oxide (Fe O)...	...	...	20.35
Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	...	...	48.70
Silica ... ..	...	...	18.24
Phosphoric acid	...	...	.20
Lime, Magnesia, Sulphuric and Carbonic Anhydrides	...	...	3.42
Water of combination	...	...	9.09
			<hr/>
			100.00
			<hr/>