



WADDON HILL ROMAN FORT, *STOKE ABBOTT, WEST DORSET*

**A MONOGRAPH COLLECTING TOGETHER
ALL THE KNOWN PUBLISHED MATERIAL
AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION.**



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August 2026*



WADDON HILL ROMAN FORT

A monograph of published material all in one place, August 2026

Introduction

Waddon Hill Roman Fort near Broadwindsor in Dorset, had a relatively short life, between about five years after the Roman invasion until the time of the Boudiccan revolt. It was then extensively quarried in the 18th and 19th centuries for its local Inferior Oolite stone, and that not fit for building Broadwindsor and Stoke Abbott, was burned in a Lime Kiln on site for lime mortar.

Quarrying activities exposed Roman finds, and that attracted antiquarian interest at the end of the 19th century, with excavations being conducted by various locals, particularly James Ralls an ironmonger of Bridport, and Robert Powlesland, a tax inspector from Crewkerne. A few items were donated to Dorchester Museum at this time by a Mr. Benjamin Hogg (Dorchester Draper, 1832-1924) and Edward Cunnington (Fordington, 1825-1916). A bronze buckle and four iron projectiles from Waddon Hill were donated by them to Dorchester Museum.

Fortuitously, the Shakespearian scholar Walter George Boswell-Stone, whose father was born in Stoke Abbott, before moving to Dorchester., and who was independently wealthy, living in Shute Hay, Walditch, Bridport, took an interest, and his invaluable account of this period in February 1892 ¹ provides documentation of the early finds. W. G. Boswell-Stones mother donated the Roman Wall on display in Dorchester to the council, after its excavation by Cunnington in 1879. The landowners of Waddon Hill in this period were the wealthy Cox family, and Mrs. Mary Cox of Beaminster Manor house and Russell Cox expressed a wish that much of the found material be used to start a local museum. In 1914, Richard Hine records material he acquired, as well as coins in the collection of the local vicar of Broadwindsor. Initially though in the 1890's the Ralls material was on display in the Bridport Literary Institute in cases donated by the Colfox family. Although James Ralls had the majority of the material, some of the material was



Ralls Shop. Photo Bridport Museum

retained by others involved, such as Robert Powlesland. That wish however remained unfulfilled until Percy Codd, also of Beaminster, arranged in the 1930's to purchase the current Bridport Museum building for the express purpose of exhibiting his paintings of local industry. At about the same time, the Colfox family of nearby Symondsbury estate, who in default of a debt had acquired James Ralls collection, donated this to the museum.

Richard Hine, the Beaminster Historian, wrote in his 1912 "A history of Beaminster" that the hill was originally an Iron Age encampment, and he collected two bronze daggers and an Axe. These were missed by Webster, but donated to Dorset Museum just before and after (For the axe) his death and have recently been located in Dorset Museum store, but remain unpublished. The axe and one blade are on display n Beaminster Museum, and the larger blade is on display in DMAG, but mis labelled as from Pilsdon. Alfred Henry Malan the son of

¹ Paper presented to the Bridport Literary Institute – *ibid*.

Solomon Ceasar Malan, the Broadwindsor vicar, collected two coins, donated to the Beaminster Institute in 1912, but now lost.

The farm at Stoke Knapp had passed from the Cox's to the Tolley family, who were farming next door at Chartknole in 1901, and they continued to collect artefacts that turned up from the site, both John Tolley, his wife Grace Olive, and his son Dudley. The Tolley's found tesserae in the field to the North of the fort in the 1950's, written up in 1959 by Captain Cobham who reported in the Dorset Proceedings, Vol 81., of finds presumably made by the Tolleys, in the field to the North, and coins and a wall at the side of the trackway leading into the quarried area. The Tesserae find is also recorded in Cosh and Neil ² and the Archaeology Data service.

In April 1948 Powlesland's remaining material (Sword, scabbard fragments and Claudian coin) were sold at Sotheby's, presumably by his descendants and bought by the Ashmolean museum.

In the early 1960's Mr. A. L. F. Rivet of the Ordnance Survey drew Graham Webster's attention to the Boswell-Stone document and the OS Map references and Webster visited Bridport Museum to look at the material. Webster realised it was a site of Roman occupation of an early and limited character and the further hint of military weapons and equipment pointed to it being of a military character. Graham Webster and Prof. Ian Richmond then visited the site, and with support from various places, including Birmingham University, planned the excavations that occurred in the late 60's. As these concluded, Prof. Peter Gelling, also of the University of Birmingham started his excavations on Pilsdon Pen, on behalf of Michael Pinney, the landowner, from where you can just see Waddon Hill. Dr. Martin Aitken had assisted Webster with Magnetometry (Unpublished) and incidentally his daughter joined Gelling's dig as a volunteer. At the same time surveyed Eggardon Hillfort with his magnetometry equipment. In 1995 Professor Aitken stated he no longer had the Eggardon Survey and it probably went to Dorchester, and likely the same happened to the Waddon Hill survey. A PhD. student extensively searched for the survey in Dorchester without success in 1995.

Dudley Tolley, on behalf of Grace, after her death, donated a British Cantiaci coin from Waddon Hill to the British Museum, which was a better copy than the one previously in their collection.³

A brooch is also listed as from Waddon Hill in Poole Museum, with a write up by Keith Jarvis in Vol 104 of the proceedings, and research to ascertain its origin is ongoing, though the exact provenance does not seem to have been recorded.⁴ Could this be the brooch from the Cox family that Boswell-Stone had in his pocket to show, when giving the lecture in 1892 ?

In 2002, Bill Putnam and Rhodri Evans, along with some volunteers from Stoke Abbott, took a digger to a feature below the Fort, but nothing Roman was found, though it made a short newspaper clipping. See DNHAS volume 124 for 2002, published 2003 Dorset Archaeology in 2002, 119-130 Trial excavation at Stoke Abbott.

Dudley Tolley never married, and on his death in January 2018 the farm was auctioned in seven lots. Dan and Jo Stover, who farm at the nearby Lower Brimleycoombe Farm were able to purchase six of the seven lots and keep the farm together. Dudley Tolley's collection of Waddon Hill material was collected from the farm after his death by his niece and donated to Bridport Museum, now catalogued, but not yet on display.

In 2023 Jon Milward of Bournemouth University was able to start a project with some external funding to revisit the site, and better geolocate some of the material. He commissioned a geophysical survey from GeoFlo over both the scheduled area of the fort and unscheduled

² Roman Mosaics of Britain, Volume II, Southwest, Cosh and Neil

³ https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/C_R-16637

⁴ Dorset Proceedings, Vol 84, 1983 *Bronze brooch from Waddon Hill*, Keith S. Jarvis, P. 187

areas to the North, with three trenches excavated in late 2025. These will be published in Dorset Museum Proceedings in late 2026. The geophysics confirms Hine was correct in the assumption of earlier Iron Age enclosure of the hilltop. Beaminster Museum have created 3D models of a number of the artefacts, and 3D printed the Ashmolean sword for a summer 2025 exhibition. A ground penetrating radar survey was conducted over parts of the site in May 2025, hoping to locate the Bathhouse, and its potential earliest Mosaic in Britain, but so far inconclusive. More geophysics is happening in summer 2026 and possibly some additional excavations.

A sword on display in Dorchester Museum, is attributed to Waddon Hill, but it transpires this is incorrect and its provenance lies elsewhere, possibly the sword from Jordan Hill Temple near Weymouth. [jordan-hill-roman-temple](#).

A dagger is on display in Dorchester Museum attributed to Waddon Hill, but not mentioned by Webster. Is this attribution correct?

Some stray material is recorded in the PAS database, such as <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/727170> now in Beaminster Museum.

A small collection of finds from the adjacent land at Chart Knowle are displayed in Stoke Abbott parish hall, with one of the pottery sherds described by Webster.



Part of the display of "Fragments of History" at Stoke Abbott Village Hall.

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PAGINATION OF MATERIAL.

Some of the material was published in differing paper sizes, and for the sake of simplicity, everything has been converted to A4 size. This means some fold out illustrations are of a reduced size, the text flow has though largely been retained to the same pages as the original. The Boswell-Stone document is reproduced as a facsimile due to the quality of the original, which also meant some font substitutions, such as using RINGLET Font for the page 3 title.

Some of the drawings are simply reproduced as scans, others have been digitally manipulated to improve readability but should reflect the original intent.

QUESTIONS STILL REMAINING

1. The origins of the sword in Dorchester Museum and why is it not mentioned by Webster ? The answer is probably that the attribution to Waddon Hill was in error, and this sword is probably from Jordan Hill Temple, near Weymouth.
2. The dagger in Dorchester Museum is not mentioned or drawn in Webster. Is this also a mis-attribution , or possibly from Richard Hine ?
3. Is the Richard Hine material Iron Age or Roman, or earlier ?
4. The provenance of the brooch in Poole Museum. Probably this is the brooch on loan to Boswell-Stone from Mary Cox in 1892?
5. Is there any trace of the two coins donated to the Beaminster Institute by the Broadwindsor vicar ? The Hine daggers have now been located in Dorchester.
6. Do any of the drawings made by Powlesland and seen by Boswell-Stone, survive ?
7. Is the artificially levelled area to the East of the fort the parade ground for the fort ? This is part of Chart Knowle, not Stoke Knapp farm. A few finds of the Roman period from Chart Knowle land are on display in the Stoke Knapp village hall and one pottery fragment drawn by Webster.

Bridport Museum photos.



Dagger and sheath in Bridport Museum Webster 81



Figure 1 Dagger in Dorchester Museum labelled as Waddon Hill, but not mentioned by Webster. Probably an attribution error ?



Artists reconstruction impression in Beaminster Museum

Research publications using Waddon Hill source material

1. <https://legxiii.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/First-Century-Military-Daggers-and-the-Production-of-Roman-Military-Equipment.pdf>
2. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/proceedings-of-the-prehistoric-society/article/abs/tankards-of-the-british-iron-age/3F86558620E85C45D54286FF3B0E3C0B#article>
3. <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/results/reports/6864/NMPMappingoftheMarshwoodValeDorsetAONB>
4. <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record?titleId=1014350>
5. https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=17.2&lat=50.81031&lonSome=-2.78432&layers=168&right=LIDAR_DTM_1m



Figure 2 Waddon Hill quarried area from mapping of the Marshwood Vale – Historic England.



Figure 2 Webster's early trenches from the air. Copyright Cambridge aerial photos.



Waddon Hill Roman fort using Lidar DTM 50cm – 1m with overlays.



Figure 4 The OS Map legend that brought the site to Webster's attention.



Two of the Hine finds, with kind permission of DMAG. The other blade, also with a tang with a hole, is on permanent display, though labelled as from Pilsdon.

Aerial Photo -
raf_58_7119_v_0013

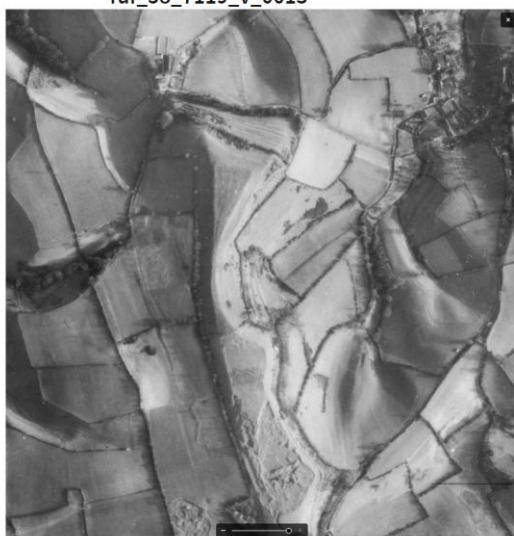
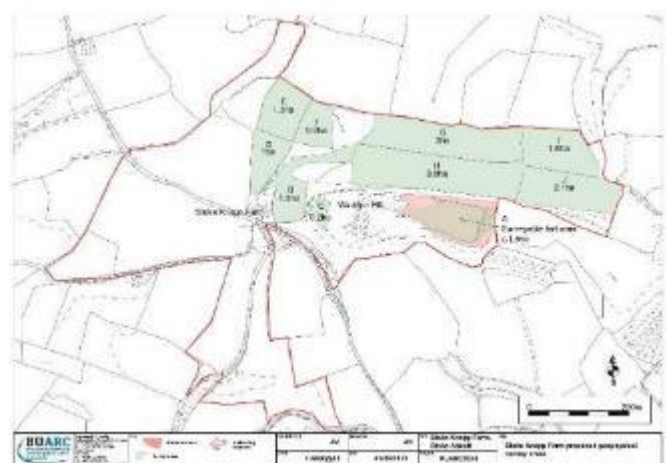


Photo above Flown 1st Dec 1965



2023 Geophysics

Magnetometry. Wider landscape areas



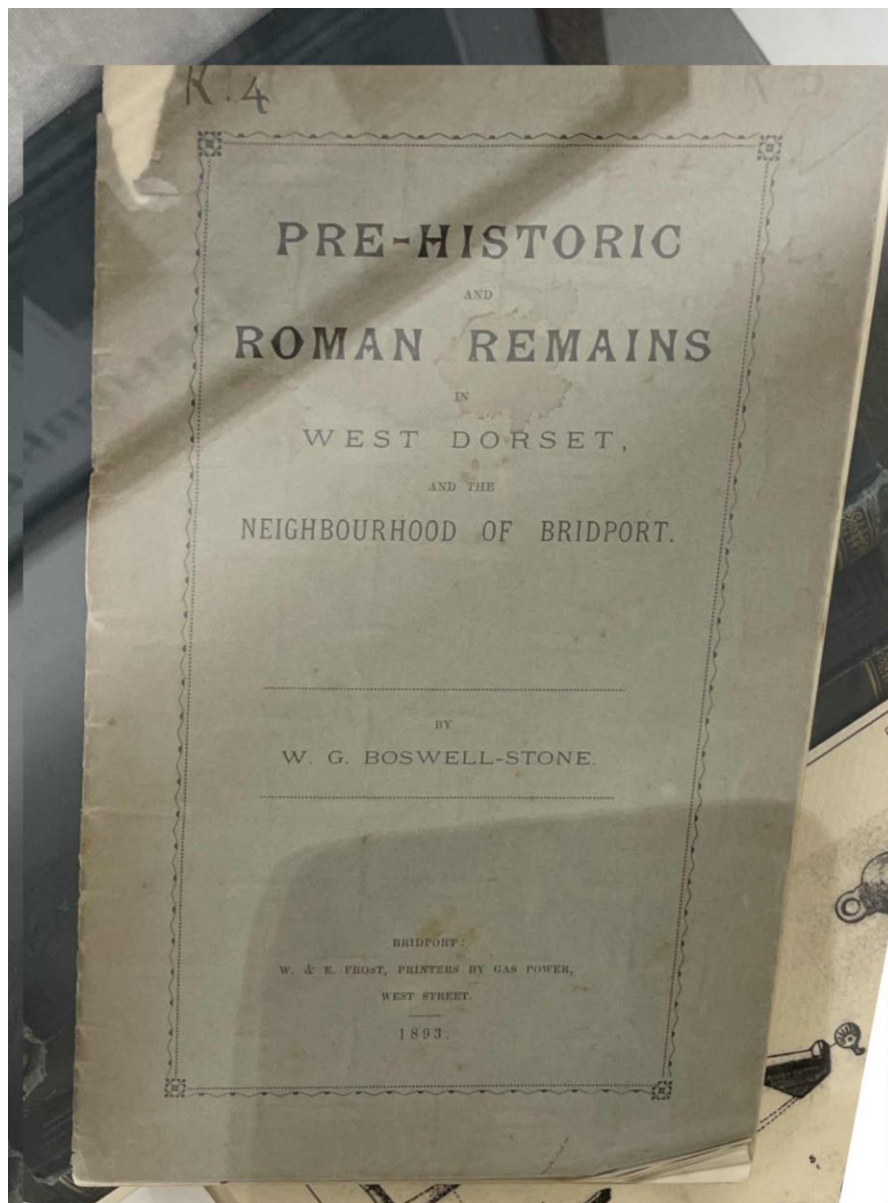
Unfortunately to keep the page numbering of the original documents, in the facsimile pages, the page references here below make no sense, but the links should work.

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PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN REMAINS IN WEST DORSET AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF
BRIDPORT. W.G. BOSWELL-STONE 1893

A facsimile of the original document.



PRE-HISTORIC
AND
ROMAN REMAINS
IN
WEST DORSET
AND THE
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BRIDPORT

.....
BY
W. G. BOSWELL-STONE
.....

BRIDPORT W & E FROST, PRINTERS BY GAS POWER
WEST STREET

1893

PREFACE.

The Committee of the Bridport Literary and Scientific Institute have done me the honour of desiring the publication of the following paper, read at the Institute on February 9 th., 1892. The paper has been revised throughout and augmented by notices of several discoveries at Stoke Abbott since that date.

SHUTE HAYE, WALDITCH,

November 2nd, 1892.

Pre-Historic and Roman Remains

IN WEST DORSET

AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BRIDPORT.



I Have been asked to read a paper upon a collection of local antiquities which has been deposited on loan in the Reading room of the Bridport Literary and Scientific Institute (⁵). This collection has been formed by Mr. James Ralls. For the cases which preserve these remains the Institute is indebted to Mr. Colfox, of West Mead. I must acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Ralls for his serviceable notes, and readiness to answer my numerous questions; and I must also thank Mr. Powlesland for his exact details and sketches of objects found by him at Stoke Abbot in 1882. The Committee of this Institute wish to acknowledge the great kindness of Mr. Russell Cox, and Mrs. Cox, of the Manor House, Beaminster, who have contributed to the formation of a local Museum by giving access to their property for the purpose of making the excavations which have produced such interesting results.

The most valuable part of the collection comprises the discoveries made at Stoke Abbot. Before describing these I shall point out the circumstances which give them a special interest. The late Mr. Charles Warne contributed a paper to the Society of Antiquaries (printed in the *Archeologic*, vol. xli.), in which he drew attention to the accounts which we have received from two Roman historians concerning Vespasian's campaign in Britain. The subjugation of Britain was begun by the Emperor Claudius, who, in A.D.43, sent Aulus Plautius against the south-eastern part of this island, and, following his General, was himself present at the capture of Camulodunum, the modern Colchester (⁶). We learn from Suetonius that the future Emperor Vespasian, -who was then legate of a legion in Germany, -was removed to Britain, where he had thirty conflicts with the natives. The result of this fighting was that Vespasian brought under imperial rule two very powerful tribes, more than twenty strongholds ("oppida,") and the Isle of Wight (⁷). The later historian Eutropius gives substantially the same facts, but he enumerates thirty-two engagements with the Britons and reduces to the exact sum of twenty the number of fortified places taken (⁸). Mr. Warne considered that the Isle of Wight, though named last in the series of Roman conquests, was subdued before Vespasian entered upon a campaign against these two very powerful tribes ; whom Mr. Warne assumed to have been the Durotriges, inhabiting Dorset, and the

⁵ *Mr. R. Lucas presided when this paper was read.*

⁶ *Dion Cassius, lx., 19-21.*

⁷ *Suet., Vesp. 4.*

⁸ *Eutr. vii-, 19.*

Dumnonii, who dwelt in Devon and Cornwall. Mr. Warne supposed that the Romans, sailing from Wight, landed at Studland or Swanage Bay, and marched thence to Lambert's Castle; which, he believed, was the last camp formed by Vespasian within the territory of the Durotriges. On a spot in the parish of Stoke Abbot, situate about five miles eastward of Lambert's Castle, clear proof exists of an early Roman occupation. No remains of the rampart and fosse protecting a Roman camp are conspicuous here; probably because the surface has been in past time frequently ploughed, and it appears that the ground, before being thus cultivated, was levelled; an operation which would destroy temporary defences, or leave them in a state hardly recognizable. At an average depth of four feet beneath this levelled surface, we find black earth containing antiquities, and resting upon the undisturbed rock. Next to inscriptions and the records of trustworthy writers, coins are to be ranked as authorities for determining the date of an occupation or settlement. Now, at this place, in the parish of Stoke Abbot, Mr. Powlesland and Mr. Ralls have found twenty-six Roman coins, none of which were struck after the reign of Claudius I. Mrs. Cox, of the Manor House, Beaminster, has also a coin found there, struck under Caligula, and bearing on its obverse equestrian figures of his elder brothers, Nero and Drusus. Moreover, though earlier types have come from this site, most of the coins discovered were issued by Claudius, who, as Suetonius and Eutropius tell us, was reigning when Vespasian invaded Britain. The following chronologically arranged list comprises all the Roman coins known to have been found at Stoke Abbot :

Coins struck before the establishment of the Empire :

DENARIUS OF L. FURIUS BROCCUS.

This coin belongs to the class termed Family, or less accurately, Consular, coins. They were issued by members of Roman families, to whom was delegated the duty of striking money for the use of the State.

DENARIUS OF M. ANTONIUS.

Struck during his dictatorship, B.C. 44. A dictator was a temporary supreme magistrate, appointed in a State emergency. Julius Cæsar was virtually sovereign at this time, and, on the coin of which I am now speaking, he is styled " dictator in perpetuity." His head is on the obverse of the coin; he being the first Roman who was allowed to place his portrait on the State money during his lifetime.

DENARIUS OF C. JULIUS CÆSAR.

The obverse records his offices of augur, and triumvir for regulating the Republic. He held the latter post in conjunction with C. Octavius Cæpias (afterwards the Emperor Augustus), and M. Æmilius Lepidus. They divided the legions between them. A series of coins of Mark Antony exist, bearing on their reverses the numbers by which the legions under his command were known. The legion commemorated on this coin is the twenty-third.

Imperial Coins:

DENARIUS OF AUGUSTUS.

Struck between the years 35-28 B.C. Reverse: Caesar Divi F A Victory.

SECOND BRASS OF M. AGRIPPA.

A friend and adviser of Augustus, whose daughter Julia he married. The figure of Neptune on the reverse of this coin, and the naval crown which encircles the head of the obverse portrait, probably commemorate Agrippa's victory over the Pompeian fleet in B.C. 36.

DENARIUS OF TIBERIUS.

The obverse has the Emperor's portrait, and the legend: " Tiberius Caesar, son of the divine Augustus." The reverse records Tiberius's office of Pontifex Maximus, or High Priest of the Roman religion, In his Numismatic Illustrations of the New Testament (pp. 10, 11), the late Mr. John Younge Akerman conjectured that the specimen of the tribute-money, brought to our Lord by the Pharisees and Herodians, was a coin of this type. They asked Christ : " Is it lawful to give tribute unto Cæsar, or not ?" He answered, "'Shew me the tribute money.' And they brought unto him a penny." The word translated "penny" in the Authorised and Revised Versions is *enaptov* in the Greek original. Mr. Akerman concluded that the coin produced would have the "image and superscription " of the reigning Emperor; and he also urged that the type I have described is very common, and therefore more likely to be at hand. I may add that the denarii of Tiberius present only three types : the very common one with the reverse-legend " Pontifex Maximus," another (perhaps unique) in the Museum of Vienna, and a third, which is rather scarce (⁹).

SECOND BRASS OF GERMANICUS.

The son of Tiberius's younger brother Drusus. This coin was struck under Caligula, the youngest son of Germanicus.

SECOND BRASS OF NERO AND DRUSUS.

I have already noticed this coin, which was struck under Caligula, whose elder brothers, Nero and Drusus, died in the reign of Tiberius.

FIRST BRASS OF CALIGULA.

Struck A.D. 40. On the reverse the Emperor appears sacrificing in front of a temple.

SECOND BRASS OF CALIGULA

Struck A.D. 37. A common type, having on its reverse a seated figure of Vesta.

⁹ Cohen, *Medailles Imperiales*, I., 119.

TWO FIRST BRASS OF CLAUDIUS.

The civic wreath of oak leaves, which appears on the reverse of one of these coins, was, as the legend shows, granted to Claudius by decree of the Senate. A civic wreath was given to a Roman who rescued a fellow citizen from death in battle. A personification of Hope is on the reverse of the other coin.

FIVE SECOND BRASS OF CLAUDIUS.

The reverses of these coins present a veiled figure of Ceres, seated. They were struck A.D. 41. To this list must be added two first, and seven second, brass of Claudius, found by Mr. Powlesland. Of these coins I have no particulars, except that they are in poor condition.

Thus, out of twenty-seven coins, taken from the same site at Stoke Abbot, sixteen were issued by Claudius, and four—including the Nero and Drusus-by Caligula, the Emperor immediately preceding.

Four British coins, of the type generally found in Wilts and Dorset, were obtained by Mr. Ralls from the place at Stoke Abbot. One of these coins is composed of alloyed silver. As they are uninscribed their date cannot be determined. But they are probably older than any of the Roman coins discovered there, except, perhaps, the family coin of L. Furius Broochus.

Sir John Evans, our chief authority upon British numismatics, has shown by a comparison of types that a large class of Gaulish and British coins are imitations of a beautiful gold stater struck by Philip II., King of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great. On the obverse of the stater is a head of Apollo; on the reverse a charioteer driving a two-wheeled chariot drawn by two horses. Want of skill, indolence, and the fondness of barbarians for symmetrical arrangement, caused such an alteration of the original model that at length the features of Apollo and the figures on the reverse lapsed into a set of unmeaning ornamental designs, of which the former import can only be ascertained by tracing the downward stages of degradation through a series of coins, beginning with a copy clearly resembling the prototype. The earliest British coins are assigned by Sir John Evans to the approximate date of 150 B.C. ⁽¹⁰⁾. The Wilts and Dorset type—which he supposes was struck by the Durotriges ⁽¹¹⁾ is so unlike the stater of Philip that, failing the connecting links with earlier British specimens, we should not recognize in it the original pattern. Some time should be allowed for such a complete change, and hence, I presume, we must date these local coins long after 150 B.C.

Besides the nine Roman coins already mentioned, Mr. Powlesland procured from the same spot three base silver British coins, in very poor condition. They are of the usual Dorset type.

Having now shown what support coins give to the theory that part of Vespasian's campaign against the Durotriges was carried on not far from Bridport, I shall next lay before you the evidence in favour of this place at Stoke Abbot having been the site of a military camp.

¹⁰ Coins of the Ancient Britons, pp. 24-31.

¹¹ Ibid, p. 40.

No trace of rampart or fosse is clearly recognizable, nor can we, as I have explained, entertain much hope of detecting either; but the discoveries of weapons, made by Mr. Ralls and Mr. Powlesland, indicate the former presence of soldiers there. A list of these finds includes an iron sword and portions of its bronze scabbard (Mr. Powlesland) ; a fragment of an iron scabbard (Mr. Ralls): about twenty iron lance-heads, most of which are broken (Messrs. Ralls and Powlesland). One lance-head, belonging to Mr. Ralls, has a broad blade. Some of those in Mr. Powlesland's possession are believed by him to be British, on account of the rudeness of their manufacture. Mr. Ralls told me that before he began his explorations a number of lance-heads had been found and re-buried by workmen, who, unfortunately, cannot now remember where these weapons are lying. Mr. Ralls also obtained what appears to be the spiked reverse end of a spear. Of the scabbard discovered by Mr. Ralls the portion preserved is the upper part. On each side of it, and near the top, are two rivets. They probably secured rings, through which the sword-belt passed. What remains of the scabbard is about seven inches long, and two inches-and-a-half wide. At its lower end the width is about two inches. It is made of one sheet of iron, bent round, and probably brazed where the two edges of the sheet composing it are in contact. Mr. Powlesland thus describes the sword acquired by him. "Length of blade from shoulder to broken end, 19 inches and three-tenths. Original length, no doubt, 20 inches. Two inches in width, and double-edged." The extreme point had become a mass of rust, and was broken when the bronze end of the scabbard was removed. The hilt was gone, but the tang of the blade remained. At the distance of about sixteen inches from the tang, the blade begins diminishing to a point. Of the scabbard were left three fragments of the top, and the end, both made of bronze plated with silver. With these remains of the scabbard were two silvered bronze bands, each of which was so shaped as to form a ring at either end for the attachment of the sword-belt.

The shortness of this sword shows that it is Roman. A short sword necessitated the close fighting preferred by Roman tacticians. Unlike the Macedonian soldier, who was merely an unit in a densely-marshalled phalanx, the legionary was expected to rely upon personal courage and skill. The Caledonian Britons, who encountered Agricola, used long swords, ⁽¹²⁾ and Livy tells us that the Gauls in Hannibal's time had swords of abnormal length. ⁽¹³⁾

Another find was a snaffle horse-bit folded up. With it lay a lance-head. It would be rash to conclude that the three horse shoes found at Stoke Abbot are of Roman manufacture. Beckmann, in his *History of Inventions*, pointed out in the *Tactica* (v. 4) of the Emperor Leo, the Philosopher, -who reigned from 886 to 911,-the earliest known mention of nailed horse shoes. The cavalry equipment prescribed by Leo embraced "iron horse shoes with their nails" (σελιναῖα σιδηρά μετὰ καρφίων αὐτῶν). This passage proves that nailed horse shoes were employed in the ninth century, but they are not noticed by Vege-

¹² Tac. Agricola, 36.

¹³ Lib. Xxii., cap. 46.

tius, who, towards the close of the fourth century, wrote a treatise (*Epitome Rei Militaris*) on ancient Roman military science. Mr. Syer Cuming's paper "On Horse Shoes" (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. vi., p. 410) records the finding in Lothbury, on July 5th, 1847, of an iron nailed horse shoe, presumably Roman. It lay "at a depth of sixteen feet below the surface," among "a number of Roman *reliquiae*, consisting of iron keys, Samian and other pottery, and various other articles." It measured "about three inches six-eighths long, three inches five-eighths wide, and about three-quarters of an inch at the broadest part of the toe, narrowing very much at the ends." We learn also from the same paper that in Moorfields, in the line of the old Roman wall, an iron horse shoe was discovered, resembling as to make the one unearthed in Lothbury, "but of rather larger size, measuring about four and a quarter inches long (*Ibid*). Another iron horse shoe "was found with fragments of Roman pottery, boar's tusk, etc., in making the sewer in Fenchurch Street, in 1833 (*Ibid*). The late Mr. Durden, of Blandford, had an iron horse shoe, "found within the Roman castra, on Hod Hill, about three miles from Blandford, associated with many domestic articles of Roman manufacture." The coins discovered at Hod Hill range from Augustus to Trajan (Fleming's *Horse Shoes and Horse Shoeing*, 1869, p. 261). Assuming that the Lothbury shoe was coeval with the remains lying near it, we might hesitatingly assign a Roman date to the smallest of the shoes dug up at Stoke Abbot. The latter is four-and-a-half inches long, four inches wide, and weighs seven ounces and three-quarters. It resembles more than do the others the Lothbury shoe. The largest of the Stoke Abbot shoes-measuring five inches and one-eighth by four inches and seven-eighths, and weighing a trifle over a pound-belonged, I suspect, to a cart horse at no very remote time.

I have professional authority for the conjecture that two little bronze implements, which came from Stoke Abbot, are a pair of surgical tweezers and a needle for stitching wounds. The beam and one pan of a small pair of scales-such as are used by apothecaries-were also found there. A wire ring attached to the centre of the beam is intact, and a fragment is left of the connection at one end of the beam from which the pan depended. The whole was wrapped in some woven material, a tiny bit of which is preserved. With the scales was another small pair of tweezers, having spoon-shaped ends; and not far off was a fibula, in good condition and well patinated.

Most of the excavations made by Mr. Ralls, yielded a quantity of charcoal : the remains, perhaps, of camp fires, or, possibly, the result of a practice mentioned by Josephus. In his *Jewish War* (III., v. 4), he says that three trumpet-calls preceded the abandonment of a Roman camp. At the second blast of the trumpets, the soldiers set fire to what-ever might be of service to an enemy. The entrenchments which a Roman army formed at the end of each day's march could hardly have contained anything worth burning, but the number and variety of objects occurring at Stoke Abbot, show that the ground was occupied for a much longer space. A mass of lead was perhaps destined to be cast into bullets, for the use of slingers. Some smooth sea-beach pebbles may have been conveyed to Stoke Abbot by these troops. The lead might have come from

the Mendips, but I suspect that the invaders brought it with them, since prudence would forbid sending a detachment so far to obtain it.

Having thus described the probable and possible vestiges of a military occupation, I shall next give an account of remains which have not that special character. Iron carpenter's tools lay below the denarii of M. Antonius and Augustus, and with the former was a whetstone (five whetstones, including that which I have just mentioned, were found at Stoke Abbot). A chisel, and a bit for boring-the latter very like a modern instrument for the same purpose-deserve particular inspection. The tools resemble those discovered at Silchester, in September, 1890. Mr. Ralls also found a small pair of smith's tongs,-lying among pieces of black pottery,-an iron blade, which is either a knife or one half of a pair of shears, several long iron nails, iron crooks, and links of an iron chain.

Some hinges of hammered, not cast, bronze are interesting from the fact that the Birmingham makers are now returning to the use of rolled metal for hinges, instead of casting the halves which compose them.

Sail-thimbles are well known to many inhabitants of this town. One of these appliances (made of bronze) and several coins were the fruits of explorations at the Roman site in Stoke Abbot, with which Messrs. Ralls and Powlesland had no concern. Of the coins, I cannot give any particulars, but Mr. Ralls, who has seen the sail-thimble, assures me that it is exactly like the modern pattern.

Elegancies of attire and articles of personal luxury are not unrepresented among the discoveries at Stoke Abbot. One of these is a bronze key set in a finger-ring of the same material. Another is a burnt cornelian or jasper signet of a ring. Its device is a capricorn, below which are a dolphin, a globe, and a galley. The capricorn may, as was suggested to me, have reference to Augustus, who was born under that celestial sign. ⁽¹⁴⁾ I take this opportunity of mentioning a ring, belonging to Mr. Legg, of Allington Villa, and found some years ago at North Mills, Bridport. The signet is set in a gold ring of medieval work, and bears a laureate head, which has a slight resemblance to the imperial portrait on the coins of Caligula.

The case devoted to Stoke Abbot antiquities contains a fragment of a plate, two inches long by one inch and-a-quarter wide ; gilded, and ornamented with a pretty conventional design in a silvery metal. Mr. Powlesland procured from the same place three plates, the counterparts of Mr. Ralls's specimen in regard to design and method of embellishment. One of Mr. Powlesland's plates is four inches long ; and has, he says, "a hinged end which has been fitted into something-probably between two thicknesses of leather, as a belt." Mr. Powlesland believes the inlaid metal to be pure tin.

Mr. Ralls has collected at Stoke Abbot seven broken fibulae besides the well-preserved example, which, as I remarked (p.8), lay not far from parts of a small pair of scales. A perfect fibula, found at Stoke Abbot, belongs to Mrs. Cox, who kindly lent it, together with the coin of Nero and, for exhibition to-night. You will observe

¹⁴ *Suet.* Aug. 94.

that these fibulae are constructed on the principle of the modern "safety-pin." This invention is of ancient date, for Dr. Schliemann found three bronze safety-pins, of a very simple kind, among the later pre-historic remains of Mycenae. The discovery of these fastenings proves, as Dr. Schuchhardt remarks, that the people who employed them did not wear sewn clothes only, but had also garments wrapped round the body and secured over the shoulder (¹⁵).

Mr. Ralls obtained a little bronze implement, having one end spear-shaped, and the other adapted, apparently, to rubbing or smoothing. I learn from Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, that similar implements often occur on Roman sites, and are supposed to have been used for applying unguents.

We should, perhaps, class as luxuries of the camp two little boxes, of square and oval shape respectively, and having each a number of holes on one side. In his *Wallet-Book of the Roman Wall* (Ed. 1863, p. 235), the Rev. Dr. Bruce gave a wood-cut of a box like the oval-shaped specimen from Stoke Abbot. He suggested that the former -which was found on the wall-might be a vinegaret.

A small strip of bronze, notched at one end, came from Stoke Abbot. It is obviously intended to serve as a nail cleaner. Similar implements, discovered at Cirencester (the ancient Corinium), are engraved in Buckman's and Newmarch's *Remains of Roman Art*, p. 104.

Fragments of pottery abound at Stoke Abbot. They have not yet been classified, nor has much been done in the way of putting them together, so as to present an idea of the vessels which they once composed. One shard has been recognized as the base of an amphora. On the inner side of the foot of a small red Samian patera appears the stamp of Licinus, the potter from whose workshop it issued. Pieces of pale-yellow ware, taken from one spot, evidently formed parts of large vessels, possibly amphorae. Mr. Franks surmises that a buff-coloured ware, of distinctive character, was made in an ancient local factory.

The collection derived from Stoke Abbot includes two green earthenware beads, one blue glass bead, a pretty bit of variegated glass, and part of a glass vessel. Mr. Ralls and Mr. Powlesland also found there several small counters, mostly black, though a few are white. I have no doubt that these are *latrunculi*, which were used for playing a game resembling our draughts.

Among the animal remains are a porcine tusk, bones of the small Celtic short-horn, and some oyster shells.

I can offer no conjecture as to the purpose of two things discovered by Mr. Ralls. One is a small bronze base, standing on four knobs. When found the base was connected with a wrought iron tube, of a disproportionately massive size as compared with what appeared to be its support. At a spot a few feet distant from these finds a well-made square wrought-iron socket had been unearthed. Another puzzling object consists of two strips of metal, formerly rivetted on either side of a piece of wood, and having still a bronze arm attached, which was once moveable, like the arm of a joiner's bevel.

¹⁵ Schuchhardt's *Schliemann's Excavations*, tr. Sellers, p. 296.

There is also a small bronze bull, pronounced by Sir John Evans to be Roman work. Its height, to the tips of the horns, is two inches-and- a-half. The figure is in a walking attitude. A tuft of hair on the top of the head resembles a third horn. The tail is curved so as to form a ring; and round the body is a belt ornamented with two crosses (of the S. Andrew's pattern), between each of which are four punctures ranged in a single line. I have been shown a Burmese toy in the shape of an elephant mounted on a wheeled stand. The owner of this *curio* suggested to me that the little bull may once have had a similar stand, by which a child could draw it about.

The conjectural date which I have given to the Roman site at Stoke Abbot, leads me to touch upon other matters of collateral interest.

Tacitus says (*Hist.* iii. 44), that Vespasian commanded the second legion during the Britannic campaign begun in 43. We learn from the geographer Ptolemy, who wrote about seventy-seven years after the date I have named, that in his time this legion-known as *Secunda Augusta*- was stationed near Exeter (¹⁶). If my premises be accepted, we can safely assume that a detachment of the second legion-hardly, perhaps, the whole force, consisting of more than five thousand men-encamped at Stoke Abbot before invading the territory of the *Dumnonii*.(¹⁷)

T. Flavius Vespasianus-the General who may once have scanned the wide prospect visible from that lofty spot where these long-buried relics are being brought to light-was born on November 17th, A. D. 9, in a hamlet lying eastward of the old Sabine town of Rente. His paternal ancestry was humble. On reaching the age of manhood he entered the Senate, and subsequently passed through the usual round of public offices (Suet., *Vesp.* 1, 2). When he was about thirty-four his opportunity came. By the influence of Narcissus, the powerful favourite of Claudius, Vespasian received a military command in Germany, whence, in 43, he was dispatched to Britain (Suet., *Vesp.* 4). Nations subdued, kings carried away captive, were the fruits of the war; while, as Tacitus observes (*Agricola*, 13), its successful result proved the foundation and omen of Vespasian's future greatness. These services were rewarded with the triumphal ornaments-an actual triumph being denied to subjects under the Empire-and the consulship. During the next reign his career met with a temporary check. He could not pretend to be enraptured by Nero's singing, -- an accomplishment upon which the Emperor valued himself highly, -and this lack of obsequiousness gave such bitter offence to the imperial amateur, that Vespasian was obliged, for fear of the worst consequences, to live in retirement. But, in 66, Judea revolted; and Nero entrusted its subjugation to the uncourtly soldier, whose military skill was not united with a nobility of birth which might constitute a dangerous rival (Suet., *Vesp.* 4). About eighteen months later, Galba, who governed in Spain, rebelled against Nero, who, abandoned by his troops and declared a public enemy by the

¹⁶ *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, p. xv., col. 1.

¹⁷ Perhaps I ought not to pass over a current local belief that Stoke Abbot was the scene of a battle between the Romans and Britons, in which the former were defeated.

Senate, slew himself in despair. Another period of the same length witnessed the successive elections and deaths of the Emperors Galba, Otho, and Vitellius. Meanwhile Vespasian had reconquered the whole of Judea, except Jerusalem, which still preserved her freedom. He was proclaimed Emperor at Alexandria, on July 1st, 69 (Suet., *Vesp.* 6). His general, Antonius Primus, defeated the Vitellians, captured Rome, and put Vitellius to death (Tac., *Hist.* iii., 82-85). Leaving his son Titus to finish the Jewish war, Vespasian made a leisurely progress to Italy where he arrived before the close of 70 (¹⁸). On September 8th, in the same year, Jerusalem was taken by Titus (Joseph, B. J. VI. x. 1). In the following year Vespasian and Titus celebrated a joint triumph at Rome (Suet., *Tit.* 6). As a dangerous revolt in Gaul had already been suppressed, Vespasian solemnized the return of peace by the usual symbolic act of closing the doors of the Temple of Janus (Orosius, vii., 9). He died on July 23rd, 79 (Suet. *Vesp.* 24).

Vespasian deserved praise both as a ruler and a private man. He has been accused of avarice, but large sums of the money collected by rigorous taxation were spent in useful public works. He was most industrious in transacting the business of his vast empire ; those who desired an audience of him were not debarred by jealous precautions or ceremony; and he never abused his almost unlimited power by deeds of personal vindictiveness or caprice (¹⁹). Two anecdotes have come down to us which reveal his character clearly. His contempt for ostentation was evinced when the Monarch of Parthia-the only state which could rival Rome-sent to him a letter. The letter was headed: " Arsaces King of Kings to Flavius Vespasianus." The answer bore the same address transposed : "Flavius Vespasianus to Arsaces King of Kings" (Xiph. *Epit. Dionis.*, ed. Stephanus, 220 B.) But though Vespasian disdained the vanity of oriental titles, the approach of death could not make him forget what was due from the lord of the greatest empire which the world had ever known. Despite bodily ailments he pursued the wonted routine of official work, and, reclining on a couch, gave audience to embassies. When the end drew near, he rose to his feet, saying, " An Imperator ought to die standing"; and thus, supported by attendants, he breathed his last (Suet. *Vesp.* 24).

Besides the denarius of L. Furius Brocchus, discovered at Stoke Abbot, two denarii belonging to the series of Roman family coins have, in the course of sixteen years, been found near Bridport. One of the latter-a worn specimen of a rather common type-was struck by P. Alius (or Allius) Paetus, about 201 B.C. Its reverse exhibits equestrian figures of Castor and Pollux, " the Great Twin Brethren, who fought so well for Rome " at the Battle of Lake Regillus. This coin came from the cliff at Burton Bradstock, where the new villas are situated. Another is a scarcer and better preserved coin, struck about 94 B. C., by L. Pomponius Molo. He claimed descent from Pompo, a son of Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome. A bearded head on

¹⁸ Tillemont, *Histoire des Empereurs*, ed. 2; vol. ii., p. 469, note 7.

¹⁹ Tillemont (*Histoire des Empereurs*, ii., 21-27) has collected the authorities for a judgment of Vespasian's character

the obverse is probably an ideal portrait of Numa. On the reverse Numa appears standing before a lighted altar, holding an augur's staff in his hand, while a *victimarius* brings him a goat for sacrifice. There are vestiges of a late Romano-British period in this neighbourhood which, though they have not the interest attaching to the discoveries at Stoke Abbot, are yet worthy of notice. Roman third brass coins, struck within the first half of the fourth century of our era, have been ploughed up from a field at Shipton Gorge, called "Chisels," or "Chisel Town." An earlier coin found there—a third brass also—is so much worn that I cannot feel sure of being right in assigning it to Tetricus. He was the last of a series of provincial Emperors, who governed Spain, Gaul, and Britain, during the anarchy which followed the Emperor Valerian's defeat and capture by Sapor, King of Persia. These rulers of the West maintained their independence of Rome for fifteen years. Tetricus assumed the imperial purple in 268, but, in 273, he voluntarily submitted to the Emperor Aurelian, who, through valour and good fortune, became the sole master of a reunited Empire ⁽²⁰⁾.

Seven coins discovered at "Chisels" bear the names and portraits of the following imperial personages: Constantine I. (a scarce type) ; Helena, first wife of Constantius Chlorus and mother of Constantine I. ; Theodora, second wife of Constantius Chlorus ; Crispus, son of Constantine I.'s first marriage (two coins of the same type) ; and Constans, youngest son of Constantine I.'s second marriage (two coins of the same type).

After the death of Constantine the Great, the three sons of his second marriage—Constantine, Constantius, and Constans—divided his Empire between them. At the death of Constantine II., in 340, Spain, Gaul, and Britain became subject to Constans, who thus shared with his surviving brother, Constantius, the dominion of the Empire ⁽²¹⁾. In 343 Constans went to Britain. A brief allusion of the fourth-century historian Ammianus Marcellinus (xx. 1) leads us to infer that the Emperor's presence here was caused by a foray of the northern barbarians, who dwelt beyond the great Roman wall which ran from Wallsend on the Tyne to Bowness on Solway Firth. Constans was the last Roman Emperor who visited Britain.

A very common third brass coin has on its obverse an ideal portrait of Rome or Constantinople. The appearance of the latter portrait must have been subsequent to 330, when Constantine I. made Byzantium the supreme capital, and called it Constantinople. Two specimens of the Constantinople, and one of the Rome, obverse have been found at "Chisels." Barbaric imitations of both these types were probably struck as late as the sixth century ⁽²²⁾. One of the two Constantinople obverses, found at "Chisels," is of rude workmanship ; and its presence may therefore point to some sort of occupation of "Chisels" after the fourth century.

²⁰ Trebellius Pollio and Flavius Vopiscus are the chief authorities for this time.

²¹ Tillemont, *Histoire des Empereurs*, iv., 317, 328.

²² Cohen, *Médailles Impériales*, vi., 177, 18c.

A British coin, of the usual Dorset type, also came from "Chisels." It appears to be composed of debased silver. We should hardly have expected to find such late Roman types associated with it, but it is a thick, solid coin which would bear a long circulation.

At "Chisels" were found two flint flakes, each about an inch in length and breadth. The more perfect of the two has, as usual, been trimmed at one end to a semi-circular bevelled edge. These instruments were used for scraping clean the under sides of skins. Though rarely occurring in river drifts, they are common in cave deposits of the Paleolithic Period, and are sometimes found associated with bronze objects in barrows. Scrapers of similar shape and purpose, set in handles of mammoth ivory, are still used by the Eskimos (²³). The coins discovered at "Chisels" warrant the presumption that the scrapers, which came from the same place, are of late date.

Another find at "Chisels" is a bronze ring, half an inch in diameter, and fashioned to resemble a one-ply cord or rope. At "Green Hill," in the parish of Burton Bradstock, the upper stone of a quern has been brought to light. Such primitive machines for grinding corn are, if we look backwards, of prehistoric antiquity, yet they were recently used in these islands, and are, perhaps, not quite cast aside even now (²⁴). Many fragments of black ware—possibly Celtic—have been found at "Green Hill," as well as a few pieces of red Roman ware. Two bits of this red pottery had been broken and rivetted before the vessel of which they formed part was thrown away. Another piece of red ware is marked with an illegible potter's stamp. The upper portion of a human skull, of low development, was discovered at the same place.

A Roman coin of later date than any which I have yet noticed is a denarius of Maximus, taken from a railway cutting at Powerstock. Magnus Maximus, a Spaniard by birth, had seen military service in Britain, and afterwards, apparently, held some subordinate post in this island. He became envious of the good fortune of his former comrade Theodosius, who had also served with him in Britain, but had subsequently been declared Augustus by the Emperor Gratian, and entrusted with the rule of the Eastern Empire. Gratian's partiality to certain barbarian fugitives from the Alani offended the army, and Maximus, availing himself of this feeling, was elected Emperor by the British legions in 383. Having assembled a large force, Maximus passed over to Gaul, when he met with little resistance, and was soon freed from further apprehension by the murder of Gratian in July or August of the same year. The provinces which thus fell to the share of Maximus were Spain, Gaul, and Britain. Gratian's younger brother, Valentinian II., retained possession of Italy, Western Illyria, and Africa, while the rest of the Empire was subject to Theodosius I. In 387 Maximus drove Valentinian from Italy. Valentinian's appeal for help was answered by Theodosius, who collected an army, and taking with him the dethroned Emperor, advanced against Maximus. The generals of Maximus were

²³ Boyd Dawkins's *Early Man in Britain*, 236.

²⁴ Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements*, 232.

defeated, and he was made a prisoner at Aquileia, brought before the Emperors, and, in the summer of 388, beheaded; though, if military clamour could have been silenced, Theodosius would have saved his old comrade's life (²⁵).

History repeated herself in 407, when a private soldier, named Constantine, was chosen Emperor by the British legions, and, passing over to Gaul, maintained his imperial dignity for about four years (22). Probably Constantine took with him most of the troops stationed in Britain, since, not long after his departure, its inhabitants are said to have cast off the authority of Rome, and to have themselves freed their cities from invading barbarians (*Zosimus*, vi., 5). As the Empire, weakened by barbaric attacks and civil discord, could spare no soldiers for the recovery of a distant province, the Emperor Honorius sent letters to the British cities, bidding them look to their own safety (*Zosimus*, vi., 10). Thus ended Roman rule in Britain, after a continuance, reckoning from the invasion of Claudius, of 367 years. Maximus was not the first sovereign who made Britain independent of Rome. In 287, Carausius, a Roman admiral, took the imperial fleet over to Britain, and was there acknowledged as Augustus. He reigned seven years, and was succeeded by Allectus, through whose defeat the island became reunited to the Empire, after a severance of about nine years. The British legionaries, who in 407 set up Constantine against Honorius, had previously elected as their Emperor two men whose origin is unknown to us, named Marcus and Gratian (²⁶). *Zosimus*, a historian who wrote during the fifth century, tells us that the soldiers forming the garrison of Britain surpassed all others in boldness and turbulence (iv., 35). S. Jerome calls this island a province prolific of usurpers (²⁷).

The truth is that the Roman occupation of Britain was a political mistake. Vergil regarded the Britons as a people cut off from the rest of the world (*Ecl.* i., 67); and Shakespeare describes their successors, the English, as dwelling in a realm.

Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides,
And coope from other lands her islanders.

- *King John*, II., i., 24, 25.

This poetic conception, which still, to some extent, holds good, had far more reality when the task of the Empire was to keep the Roman peace among a multitude of alien and hostile races.

Tacitus remarks (*Agricola*, 13) that Julius Cesar merely revealed Britain to future generations; Augustus professed to be withheld by motives of prudence from annexing the island; Tiberius bowed to the judgment of Augustus; and Caligula's infirm purpose frustrated an expedition which had been projected. Strabo, a contemporary of Augustus, pointed out that the Romans obtained a revenue by laying moderate duties upon the trifling exports and imports of Britain; but,

²⁵ Tillemont, *Hist. des Empereurs*, v., 175-179; 222; 283-285; 289; 292-295. Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, chap. xxvii. Hodgkin's *Italy and her Invaders*, i., 147-155

²⁶ *Zosimus*, vi., 2. Tillemont, *Hist. des Empereurs*, v., 551.

²⁷ Epist. xliii. ad *Ctesiphontem* (quoted in *Mon. Hist. Brit.*, p. cxix., col. I.)

to enforce a tribute, the island must be garrisoned with at least one legion and some cavalry ; the cost of which would certainly equal the additional receipts ⁽²⁸⁾.

Britain was valuable to the Empire as a grain-producing country, and also as a recruiting ground for the army. In the fourth century-and, no doubt, at an earlier date- corn was regularly exported thence ⁽²⁹⁾. We learn also from an official register of the Empire ⁽³⁰⁾ drawn up early in the fifth century, that Britons were then serving indifferent parts of the world: for example, an *ala* of British cavalry was stationed in Upper Egypt. Lead, tin, iron, and small quantities of gold and silver were procured from Britain.

But, on the other side, we must place the pay of three legions,-about 18,000 men,-and a host of officials ; as well as the cost of making and maintaining military works of corresponding magnitude. Moreover, the defensive strength of the Empire was greatly lessened by the establishment of these legions in an outlying territory where no danger threatened, while their presence on the Rhine or the Danube was sorely needed to stem the ever-rolling waves of barbarism.

When the Romans withdrew they left no traces of their dominion in Britain save such as we find at Stoke Abbot. Remains of greater archæological value have been visible in this island since that time, or have afterwards become known to us, but all are of the same material sort. The invading English were not absorbed by the Romanized Britons as the Franks were by the Gallo-Romans. Society was organized on a new basis, for the language and civilization of Imperial Rome had perished out of the land.

Hitherto, I have spoken of a tract of time when the guiding light of history shines with full or partial lustre. But, besides relics of Roman and Romano-British civilization, specimens of rude handicraft are exhibited; far older than the earliest work of human skill, to which we can assign a historic date.

The first certain trace of human life in Britain was found in the lower brick-earths of Crayford, West Kent ; a formation belonging to the middle of the last geological period, generally known as the Pleistocene Period. Professor Boyd Dawkins tells us that there, in 1872, the Rev. Osmond Fisher discovered a worked flint flake. In 1876 the same formation yielded another flint flake, roughly chipped and much worn by use. These flakes are shaped like numbers of other examples taken from later deposits. The formation where these flakes lay encloses remains of such animals as the mammoth, elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, lion, grisly bear, and hyena ⁽³¹⁾. It is, I believe, still a moot point whether man existed in Britain before a Glacial Period, when our island was covered with ice: or at a later time, when the ice had retreated and a milder climate prevailed.

Archæological science has arranged all implements discovered below or above the surface by classifying them under four periods : the Pal-

²⁸ Quoted in *Mon. Hist. Brit.*, p. vii., col. 1.

²⁹ Ammianus Marcellinus, xviii., 2.

³⁰ *Notitia Utriusque Imperii* (in *Mon. Hist. Brit.*, p. xxiii., col. 1.)

³¹ Boyd Dawkins's *Early Man in Britain*, 135-137.

aeolithic, or Old Stone, Period; the Neolithic, or New Stone, Period ;the Bronze Period ; and the Iron Period. The Palaeolithic Period embraces implements buried in the drifts of ancient rivers, or beneath the accumulations of earth and stalagmite formed in caves which were oncthe abodes of human beings. The implements of the Palaeolithic Period were merely chipped into the shape required : none yet discovered have been ground or polished. Neolithic implements rest on or near the surface. Many of them were ground, or polished, or finished in both ways, but a large number were simply chipped. In the Bronze Period implements were usually composed of a mixture of copper and tin, and were shaped by being cast in moulds. The Iron Period lies within the range of ancient history, and has lasted to the present time.

We should, of course, remember that this division into periods sets forth the general truth that stone was used before bronze, bronze before iron; but we must not attempt to draw a hard and fast line be-tween each age; as though, for example, within the space of a year, the inhabitants of Britain abandoned the use of stone and began to make all their implements of bronze. Bronze, no doubt, gradually superseded stone; the former material being at first so scarce as not to lessen the production of stone implements, with which, for a while, most persons would be obliged to content themselves. Some remarks of Captain James Cook, the great navigator, bear upon this matter. Describing the manufactures of the Sandwich Islanders-whom he discovered in 1778-he says that the natives of Atooi " polish their stones, by constant friction, with pumice-stone in water; and such of their working instruments, or tools, as I saw, resembled those of the Southern Islands [the islands of the South Pacific]. Their hatchets, or rather adzes, were exactly of the same pattern, and either made of the same sort of blackish stone, or of a clay-coloured one. ...The only iron tools, or rather bits of iron, seen amongst them, and which they had before our arrival, were a piece of iron hoop, about two inches long, fitted into a wooden handle, and another edge-tool, which our people guessed to be made of the point of a broadsword." After speculating upon the manner in which the Pacific islanders became acquainted with iron, he adds that the Otaheitans "purchased it with the greatest avidity, when Captain Wallis discovered Otaheiteand they have told us since, that they held it in such estimation, before Captain Wallis's arrival, that a chief of Otaheite, who had got two nails into his possession, received no small emolument, by letting out the use of these to his neighbours, for the purpose of boring holes, when their own methods failed, or were thought too tedious " (³²).

Palaeolithic implements of the cave class have been obtained from Kent's Cavern, Torquay, and from Brixham Cave; but, in this country, river-drift implements have not yet been found farther west than Colyton (³³). The Palaeolithic implements that I shall speak of came from river-gravels at Hawkchurch, in this county. These gravels-which have for several years furnished the London and South-Western with

³² *Voyage to the Pacific Ocean*, ed. 2, ii., 239-242

³³ Evans's *Stone Implements* , 559.

excellent railway metal-form a cliff or mound about fifty feet high ;and are, I suppose, remains of the drift left by inundations of the Axe, when the river was contracting its volume, and cutting its way down to its present level. The cliff rests upon clay ; and the implements occur at a depth of about forty feet below the surface of the cliff.

The uses of Palaeolithic implements are difficult to define; and how any of them could be fixed securely to wooden handles-if that method were ever adopted-is not less hard to conjecture. The finest specimen from Hawkchurch is a large, acutely-pointed flint, with a broad shoulder. The natural smooth crust, left on one side, fits into the hollow of the hand, and gives the holder a firm grasp. As the flint weighs nearly two pounds, it would prove a very effective weapon when wielded by a strong arm. A flat implement, six inches long by three inches wide, has its natural face left on one edge; and, being thus adapted to the hand, might have served as a knife. The form of another flat implement resembles the kind of worked flint which is supposed to have been used as an axe; but how it was hafted I cannot say. A much smaller, flat, ovate flint may have been a scraper for skins; though, as I have remarked before, this implement is rarely found in river-drifts.

We can exhibit no specimens of Neolithic worked flints discovered in Dorset, except a lance-head, which came from Ridgway Hill, and an arrow-head, procured at Maiden Castle. We have, however, many examples of the manufactures of this Period, obtained in different parts of England, and in foreign countries.

I would invite attention to a beautiful polished celt from Swindon, with which may be compared a flat-sided polished celt from Denmark. The implements to which the general name of "celts" is applied were fashioned to serve as hatchets, adzes, chisels, or knives. We learn from Dr. W. Lauder Lindsay-whom Sir John Evans cites-that similar implements were lately used in New Zealand "for cutting down timber,..... for dressing posts for huts ; for grubbing up roots, and killing animals for food, for preparing firewood ...; and for various other purposes-in the domestic arts. But they were also employed in times of war, as weapons of offence and defence, as a supplementary kind of tomahawk " (*Stone Implements*, 153).

The manner of hafting these implements has been ascertained through the discovery, in Solway Moss, Cumberland, and in a peat-bed in the same county, of two polished celts, with their wooden handles attached. Another hafted celt was found in Co. Monaghan (*Ibid* 138,140). The ways by which modern savages haft implements of the same kind show also what the ancient methods were.

A number of arrow-heads are to be seen in this room. - Often, through lapse of time, such weapons acquired a superstitious value; and were mounted and worn.as amulets. Moreover, long after the use of iron became general, the older material was employed in operations or rites regarded with peculiar reverence. Thus, Herodotus tells us (ii., 86) that the Egyptian embalmer opened with a sharp Ethiopian stone the body to be preserved ; and Livy describes (i., 24) how, at the ratification of a treaty between the Romans and the Albans, the Roman priest, after invoking the vengeance of Jupiter upon his countrymen, if they broke their pledge, struck the sacrificial animal with a flint-stone.

The same feeling has prevailed among people of later times. One of the objects exhibited is a sacrificial knife, which was used about 20 years ago in a part of Central America. I understand, from the missionary who has lent this instrument, that recourse was had to it for human sacrifices. It was probably employed, -as was the ancient Mexican *itetli*, a hard volcanic substance, -to open the victim's breast, in order that his heart might be torn out (³⁴).

Several implements, discovered in this neighbourhood, illustrate the Bronze Period. You will see a flanged celt, ploughed up in a field close to Pilsdon ; and drawings of two-tanged spear-heads, found with the celt at the same place. Precisely similar types of both implements have been discovered at Arreton Down, Isle of Wight. At Thorncombe the plough unearthed a variety of celt with a loop on one side ; known to archæologists as a looped palstave. An improvement upon this type is the socketed celt ; a specimen of which was found-with a number of others, removed to the Dorchester Museum - in a cache or hiding-place a little to the south-west of Eggardon Hill. Sir John Evans explains that the distinction between the socketed celt and all other kinds of the same implement is that the haft of the former is imbedded in the blade, -that is, the blade has a socket to receive the haft, -but the blades of other celts are imbedded in their handles (³⁵).

In conclusion, I must touch upon a matter of general interest, When, for the first time, we look at a collection of worked flints, classed by archæologists as Palaeolithic, the thought uppermost in our minds probably is: How many ages have passed since these tools and weapons were fashioned by human hands? Figures which run into thousands, and carry us far beyond the utmost verge of history, do not affect the imagination : we need something less abstract. Two reflections help us to answer our enquiry ; (1) The permanence of the existing fauna, and (2) the slowness of physical changes in the conformation of the earth. How few are the animals which have become extinct since the dawn of history !

Yet Sir John Evans, in his *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain* (618) speaks thus: "Mr. Boyd Dawkins has shown that out of forty-eight well-ascertained species living in the Post-Glacial or River-Drift Period, only thirty-one were able to live on into the Prehistoric or Surface Stone Period. Such a change as this in the fauna of a country can hardly have been the work of a few years, or even of a few centuries; and yet we must intercalate a period of time sufficient for its accomplishment between the furthest date to which we can carry back the Neolithic Period, and the close of the Palaeolithic Period, as indicated by the low-level gravels. The antiquity, then, that must be assigned to the implements in the highest beds of River Drift may be represented (1) by the period requisite for the excavation of the valleys to their present depth ; plus (2), the period necessary for the dying out of a large part of the Quaternary or Post-Glacial fauna and the coming in of the Prehistoric; plus (3), the Polished Stone Period ; plus (4), the Bronze, Iron, and Historic Periods, which three

³⁴ Prescott's *Conquest of Mexico*, ed. 1855, i., 63

³⁵ Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*, 107.

latter in this country occupy a space of probably not less than three thousand years. " The Palaeolithic implements, which I have briefly described, came from the drift of the Axe. To give an idea of their antiquity, I cannot do better than quote the eloquent words of Sir John Evans in regard to another river-valley where the like implements are found. He says (*Ibid.* 622) : " Taking our stand on the high terraces at Ealing, or Acton, Highbury, and looking over the broad valley four miles in width, with the river flowing through it at a depth of about 100 feet below its former bed, in which, beneath our feet, are relics of human art deposited at the same time as the gravels; which of us can picture to himself the lapse of time represented by the excavation of a valley on such a scale, by a river greater, perhaps, in volume than the Thames, but still draining only the same tract of country ? "

But when we remember that the traditions of the mighty and historic city now extending across the valley do not carry us back even to the close of that period of many centuries when a bronze-using people occupied this island ; - when we bear in mind that beyond that period lies another of probably far longer duration, when our barbaric predecessors sometimes polished their stone implements, but were still unacquainted with the use of metallic tools ; - when to the Historic Bronze, and Neolithic Ages we mentally add that long series of years which must have been required for the old fauna, with the mammoth and rhinoceros, and other to us strange and unaccustomed forms, to be supplanted by a group of animals more closely resembling those of the present day ; - and when, remembering all this, we realise the fact that all these vast periods of years have intervened since the completion of the excavation of the valley, and the close of the Palaeolithic Period, the mind is almost lost in amazement at the vista of antiquity displayed.

Richard Hine – A History of Beaminster.- 1914

Perhaps the nearest " British" military camp to Beaminster-subsequently occupied by the Romans-is situate on Waddon Hill. Little trace however now remains of rampart or fosse, time and cultivation have almost obliterated them. But the site has been productive of many Roman and earlier relics ;* of these the late Mr. James Ralls of Bridport unearthed an interesting collection, which is now in the Literary and Scientific Institute of that town. Two bronze daggers or spear heads, and a most perfect specimen of a bronze wedge-shaped celt, dug up on Waddon Hill some forty years ago, are in the possession of the writer.

* A British coin, date about B.C. 50, and a Roman piece of Claudius (A.D. 41-54) were found some years ago at Waddon Camp by the Rev. A. H. Malan, then residing at Broadwinsor. These coins have been recently presented by him to the Beaminster Institute.

From: Jon Marrow <jon.marrow@dorsetmuseum.org>

Sent: 24 March 2025 11:23

The records state that the Museum holds a Bronze flanged axehead (1953.20.20, MW121) and two Bronze Age tanged spearheads from Waddon Hill from Richard Hine / his wife (1931.7.1). These should be in a store in which staff and volunteers will be sorting out over the coming months and years so I can keep an eye out.

<https://archive.org/details/historyofbeamins00hine/page/2/mode/2up>

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
DORSET NATURAL HISTORY
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FOR 1959

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Edited by
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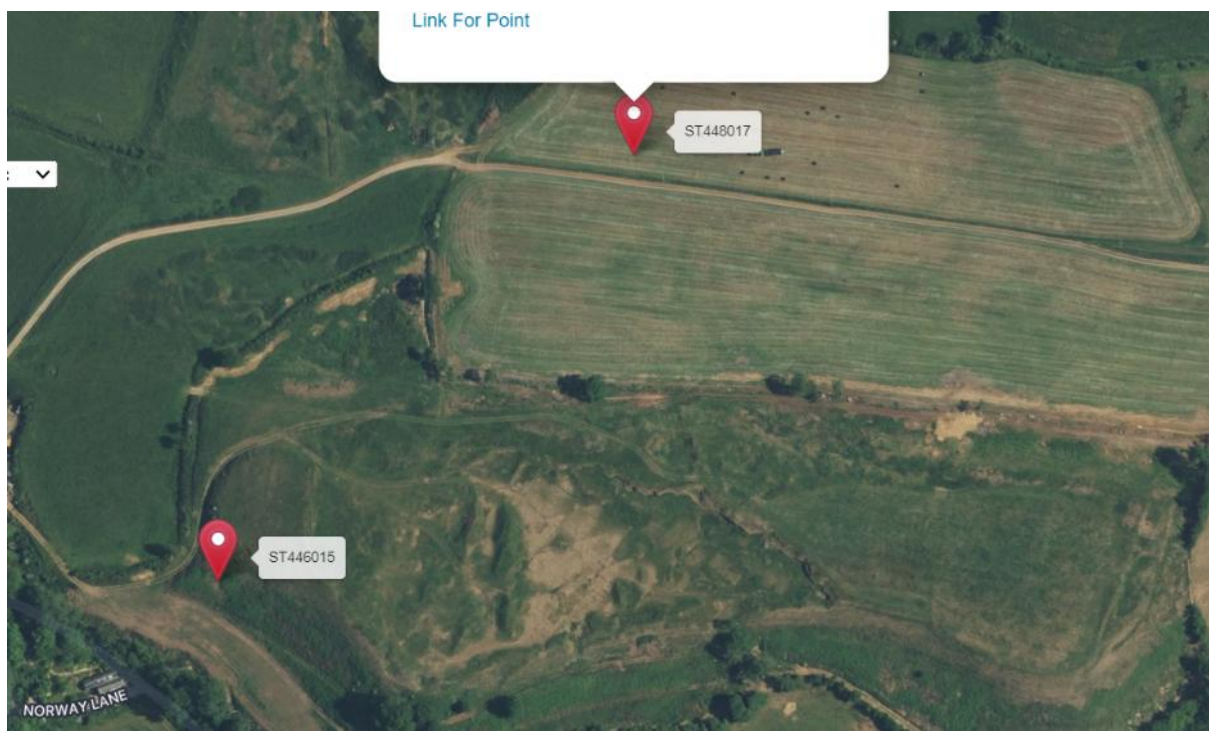


DORCHESTER
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1960

Romano-British finds below Waddon Hill, Stoke Abbott, Proceedings Vol 81, 1960.

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Capt. A. W. J. Cobham of Beaminster reports that in the field (ST 448017) on the north below the Roman military camp on Waddon Hill excavated by Graham Webster in 1959, a number of red and white tesserae have been found scattered by the plough in all parts of the field. No coins or pottery have been found, but at one point what might be the disturbed remains of a flint wall running north-south are visible as a slight ridge. Capt. Cobham also says that when the old quarry on the hill was being worked some years ago, several Roman coins were found by the late farmer of Stoke Knap Farm at the side of the cart track to the quarry, the site being at about the grid ref. 446015. One of the coins seen by Capt. Cobham was of the 1st century.



THE DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN FORT AT WADDON HILL, STOKE ABBOTT, 1959.
Webster Vol. 82, 1961

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THE DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN FORT AT WADDON HILL, STOKE ABBOTT, 1959

By GRAHAM WEBSTER

The investigations on Waddon Hill were prompted by Mr. A. L. F. Rivet of the Ordnance Survey who first drew my attention to the description by Boswell Stone in 1893 ⁽³⁶⁾ of the finds made there. The most significant point about this account is the coin list:—

7 Durotrigian staters, 3 Republican, 1 Augustus, 1 Agrippa, 1 Tiberius, 1 Germanicus, 1 Nero Drusus, 2 Caligula, 15 Claudius, 1 unidentifiable.

This strongly suggested Roman occupation of an early and limited character and the further hint of military weapons and equipment pointed to it being of a military character. This was fully confirmed by an examination of the collection itself at Bridport Museum ⁽³⁷⁾. These items which are here described in an appendix (p. 00) were seen to be pieces of military equipment and the question of an investigation of the hill itself immediately arose. This was not the first time such a step had been considered, for Prof. C. F. C. Hawkes tells me that it had been in the mind of Col. Drew for some years, but the war intervened.

A visit to the hill itself with Prof. I. A. Richmond revealed the presence of defensive earthworks at the east end with quite definite Roman military characteristics, although there has been considerable disturbance by stone quarrying. A limited excavation was planned in collaboration with the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society which also gave a grant together with The University of Birmingham, The Society of Antiquaries, London, The Royal Archaeological Institute, and The Haverfield Trustees. Our first thanks must go to the owner of the site, Mrs. G. Tolley of Stoke Knapp Farm, not only for most willing permission but encouragement and help at all stages of the work. For much assistance in organisation we are most grateful to Mrs. B. Scott Daniell, to Mr. W. V. Fryer, Divisional Surveyor, for lending tools and equipment, and to all the volunteers without whose generous help the work could not have been carried. ⁽³⁸⁾

The Site

This small flat-topped hill is, in direct line, about six miles from the sea (Nat. Grid Ref. 3450/0015) and is one of a range which include the fine Iron Age fortress at Pilsdon Pen. Although it is not one of the highest of these hills ⁽³⁹⁾ its elongated shaped plateau with steep-sided slopes made it a suitable site for a fort meant to control one of the routes through the range of hills and which a modern road now presumably follows (B.3162). The discovery of Roman coins and material there had caused the Ordnance Survey to describe the site as a Roman settlement and in this guise it appears in the recent edition of the map of Roman Britain (1956).

The Defences (Fig. 2 and Pls. 1 and 2)

Only on the eastern side are the defences clearly visible on the ground. Here the hill narrows to a thin ridge toward Chart Knolle and ending at Gerrard's Hill. Elsewhere there is a trace of the rampart on the north side running for a distance of

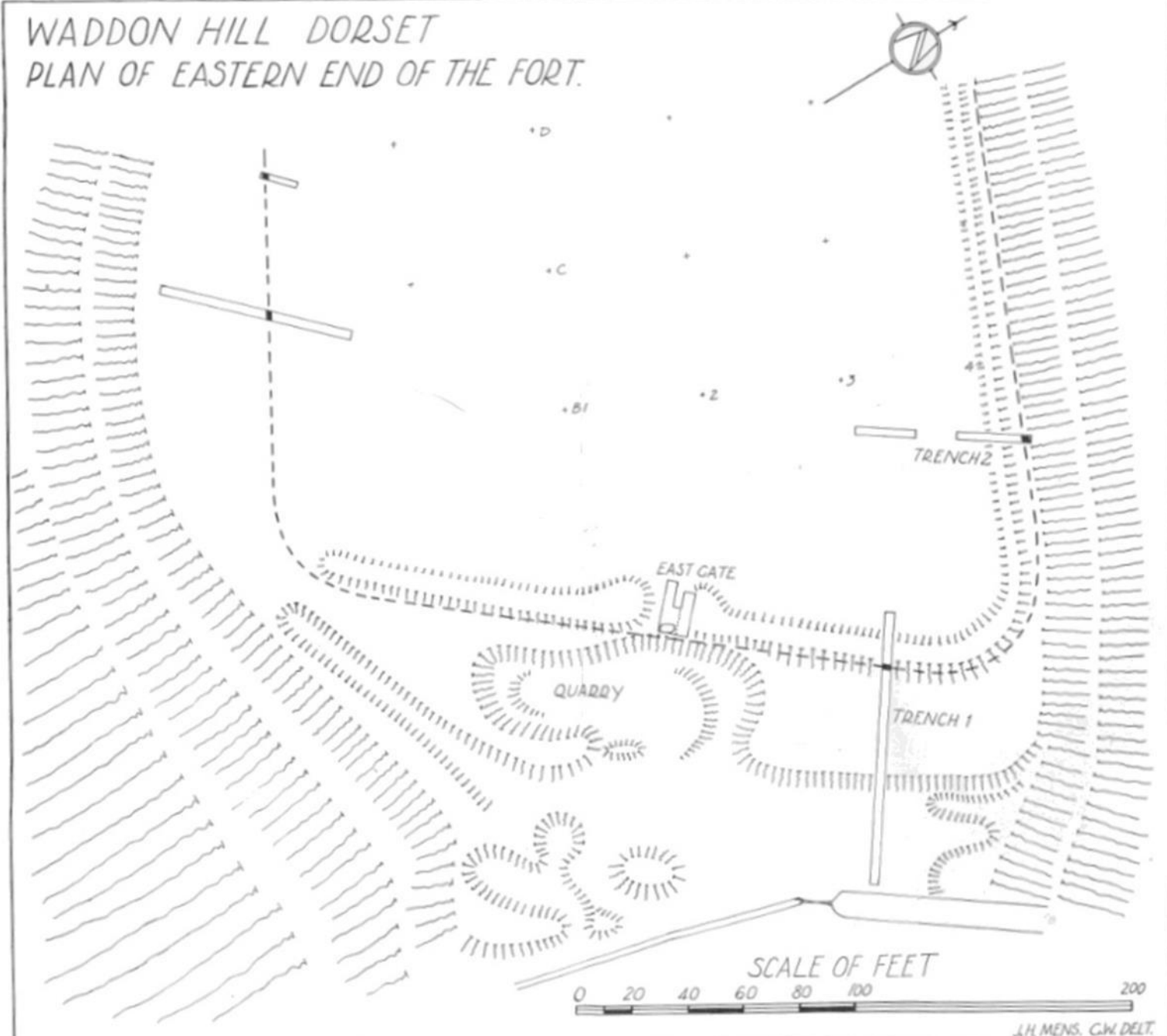
³⁶ *Prehistoric and Roman Remains in West Dorset*.

³⁷ I would like to acknowledge my gratitude to the Bridport Council and in particular to the Town Clerk, Mr. F. C. M. Forward, for allowing me to examine these items. Many had reached a serious state of decay and on my suggestion they were treated by Mr. K. Barton of Bristol Museum in a most skilful manner and the whole collection has now been remounted and prepared for public display in a manner which reflects their importance.

³⁸ These included five geography students from the University of Birmingham, Mr. G. V. D. Rybot who acted as my deputy throughout and to my assistant Miss M. Rennie, Col. J. Haslam for carrying out the survey, Dr. Martin Aitken for his magnetic survey and Mr. and Mrs. B. Simmons, Mrs. D. McLaverty, Mrs. Sanctuary, Miss J. Jeffrey, Captain Cobham, Messrs. E. Waring, B. Barr, J. B. Sykes, I. K. Jones and Mr. McGrath and his scouts, and others.

³⁹ The Trig-point is 636 ft.

WADDON HILL DORSET
PLAN OF EASTERN END OF THE FORT.



of 350 ft. before it is lost in old quarry pits. There are no surface traces of either the south or west sides. Trench 1 (Fig. 1) was set out at right angles to the eastern alignment at a point calculated to avoid any complications of corner features but cutting the rampart at its highest surviving profile. The central body of the rampart consisted of heavy stone packing somewhat disturbed at the crest where there may at one time have been an old boundary. The base of the rampart was of a different character and in its clay and humus content probably represented turf brought to the site from a nearby area. This type of material also constituted the front of the rampart apart from a Stony in-filling at one point. The front itself and its original appearance proved difficult to interpret. The reconstruction put forward (Fig. 3) is based on the discovery on the south and north sides of the hill of a definite palisade slot cut into the rock. There was no trace of such a slot on this side, the irregular character of the rock surface seems to be a natural phenomenon and not due to any constructional work, but as the original turf line has disappeared at this point the matter must remain in doubt. However, towards the front of the rampart there was a definite, almost vertical, cutting with a stony in-filling and this is considered to represent the palisade slot of the front revetment. In front of this again is more turfwork, a very solid mass, and apart from its value in supporting the timberwork it would have acted as a fireproof cladding. The full width was about 22 ft. and allowing for an 8 ft. platform, its height could have been about 10 ft.

The difference in the construction of the rampart at the east end and the other two sides reflects the shape of the hill-top. This east end faces an easy approach along the narrow but flat ridge from the east, whereas the other two sides are built on precipitous slopes where a sudden rush by determined attackers was unlikely.

This is also seen in the ditch system. The remains of three ditches were found on the east side and these appeared at first to be very slight. In the area of the two outer ditches there had been considerable disturbance due to quarrying, probably in the Middle Ages, and in the case of the outer ditch its certain identification is only possible by the more substantial traces to the north where it can be seen where the slope of the hill begins to steepen (Fig. 1). The reconstruction attempts to show this system in its probable original form. In most Roman military systems, these ditches are never large but act as checks and if thorn hedges had been established in the ditch bottoms they would have been far more serious obstacles. However, in this particular system there appear similar elements to those at Hod Hill where two small ditches are separated by a broad platform or ravelin 40 ft. wide.⁽¹⁾ and the outer one has a steep outer slope of Punic type. The Waddon Hill platform is only half this width and not enough of the ditch remains to know whether it was originally of a Punic type but the surviving 15 inches rather suggests this.

On the north side of this hill the section (Trench 2) showed that only a depth of 2 ft. of the rampart had survived. At the tail there were the fire-reddened stones and charcoal from an oven or hearth disturbed by the plough. In the front was a rock-cut slot 2 ft. 6 ins. wide and 3 ft. 6 ins. below the base of the rampart for holding the timber revetment. The hill slope began to steepen greatly at this point and time did not allow for a search for a ditch but on such a slope it may well have been unnecessary except for providing material for the rampart.

On the south side no trace of the rampart remained at all, only a 2 ft. rock-cut slot was found and its continuity checked (Fig. 1). Here the edge of the natural escarpment sweeps away to the south and a trench was cut across the level ground to see if a ditch system had been provided along this stretch. Although the slot is 45 ft. from the edge of the hill no trace of further defences was discovered.

The East Gate

A gap in the rampart approximately at the medial position in the east side indicated the probable site of a gate. There had been extensive stone quarrying here and it is evident that part of the gate structure had been removed. The lateral edge of the rampart was found (marked by a dotted line on the plan) where the entrance had been constructed but only one post hole was discovered, 5 ft. by 6 ft. 6 ins. of a size comparable to similar Roman timber gates.⁽²⁾ This was evidently the northern of the inner pair of posts, the outer pair having been quarried away.

¹ *J.R.S.*, XLii (1952), p. 99.

² Cf. Fendoch, *proc. Soc. Ant. Scotland*, lxxiii (1938-39), Fig. 5

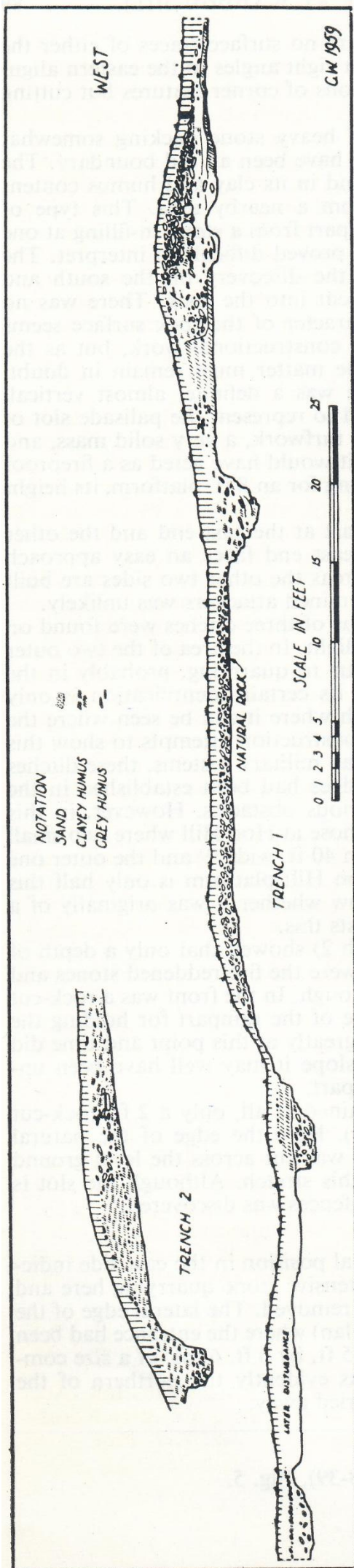


FIG. 2. Sections through defences.

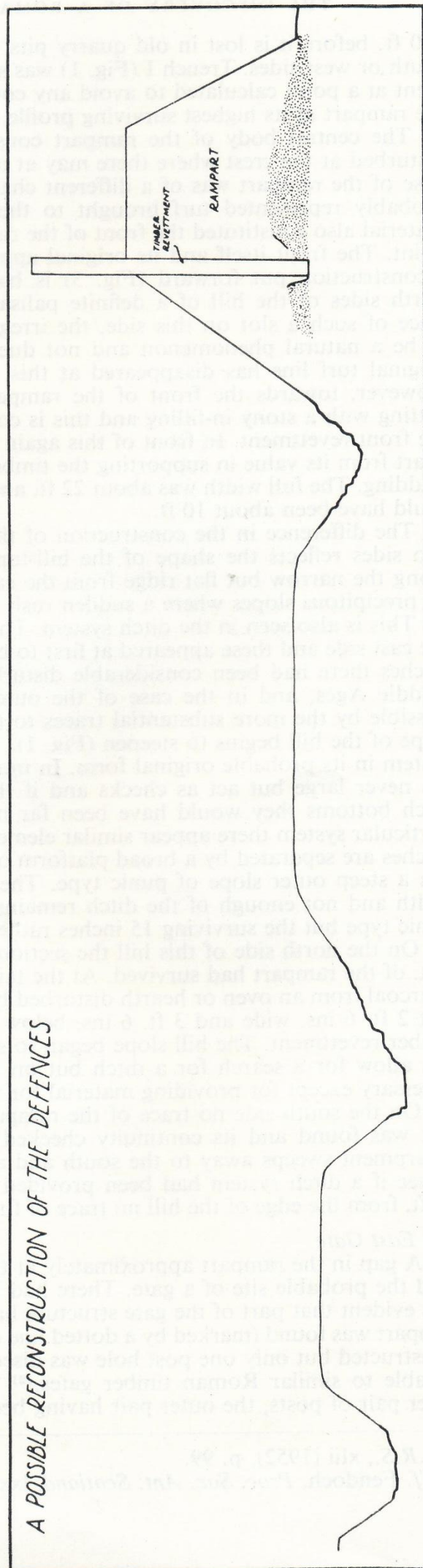


Figure 3. Possible reconstruction of the defences.

The Western End

In his magnetic survey, Dr. Martin Aitken discovered a series of anomalies in the centre of the fort 350-400 ft. from the east gate. At first this was thought to be evidence of the western defences especially as the first trench revealed a rock-cut slot similar to that which had contained the palisade. As the excavation developed it became quite clear that it was part of an elaborate building with substantial timber foundations and time did not permit sufficient excavation to make identification possible. It is therefore certain that the western side of the defences and some of the fort itself have been quarried away and this explains the series of finds made from time to time on the hill-top as the quarry encroached into the fort area. The full extent of the fort will never be known, its width between rampart fronts is however approximately 270 ft. and its length was at least 400 ft. When a further season has been spent on the central range of buildings, it may be possible to consider an estimate of its size and possibly the type of unit which it housed.

The Fort in its General Setting

At present very little is known about the disposition of Roman military units in this part of Britain in the middle of the first century ⁽¹⁾. The comment made by Suetonius about Vespasian was that he overcame 20 oppida, fought 30 battles and took the Isle of Wight ⁽²⁾, and implies heavy fighting in this area against implacable hostility. Each of the great Iron Age hill forts had to be reduced one by one and Sir Mortimer Wheeler in his excavations at Maiden Castle threw this into high relief in the dramatic details of the war cemetery ⁽³⁾. More recently Prof. Richmond has shown how the fortress at Hod Hill was finally taken ⁽⁴⁾. The Roman garrison at Hod Hill is also highly significant for together in the same fort were detachments of legionaries and auxiliary cavalry. This strange use of splinter garrisons brigaded together may be explained by the supposition that the Roman Army was hard pressed in this area, this would in turn suggest a large number of forts spread out in a network of closely linked units. But this is not yet supported by archaeological evidence. The only two known forts lie, in direct line, about 26 miles apart but there are hints of other possible forts at Dorchester ⁽⁵⁾, Poole ⁽⁶⁾ and Yeovil ⁽⁷⁾ (Fig. 4). A possible reason for the failure to notice these early forts may be that they do not appear to be linked by a road system. Cleared routes there may have been but the Roman road in this area is the result of later civil development.

Other difficult problems are the length of occupation and the relationship of these forts to the Foss Way. This remarkable Roman road was probably a lateral means of communication in a fortified zone. It is certain that the Romans were exploiting the Mendip silver mines by A.D. 49, the date of the earliest stamped pigs ⁽⁸⁾, and this is in itself a considerable achievement although the area may have been occupied by tribes more friendly towards the Romans. Both at Hod Hill and Waddon there are no coins after Claudius I, but those from

¹ A survey of the evidence by the writer appears in the *Archaeological Journal* cxv, P. 49.

² *De vita Caesarum-Vespasianus*, 4.

³ Soc. of Antiquaries Research Report No. XII, p. 62 and 118, etc.

⁴ *J.R.S.*, xlvii (1957), P. 222

⁵ The bone sword grip of a gladius (Proc. Soc. Ant., 2nd ser. xxi, pe 153) and a beautifully decorated belt plate (Dorset N.H. and Arch. Soc., Proc., ii (1878), p. 109), a military type similar to one found at Carnuntum (*Der Römische Limes in Oesterreich*, vii, Fig. 5). British and other examples are fully discussed in the writer's paper in the *Arch. J.*, cxv (1958). Mr. C. V. H. Sutherland has also noted a number of military imitation issues of coins of Claudius I from Dorchester (*Romano-British Imitations of Bronze Coins of Claudius I* (1925), p. 7).

⁶ Hamworthy has produced a collection of early Roman pottery now in Poole Museum and partly published (Dorset Arch. and N.H. Soc. Proc., 52 (1930) p. 96; 56 (1934) p. 11) and two coins of Claudius I.

⁷ There is a bronze silvered buckle of military type in the British Museum (Acc. No. 63, 3-6, 2) said to have been found near Yeovil and there are early Roman finds from West Coker in Yeovil Museum (*Dorset Arch. and N.H. Proc.*, xcvi (1952) P. 108).

⁸ *C.I.L.*, vii, 1202 and 1202.

the latter site show signs of wear ⁽¹⁾. At Hod Hill the occupation was long enough for the sleeper beams of the timber buildings to have developed wet rot and to have been replaced, although this may have happened within a few years if they had been obliged to use green timber.

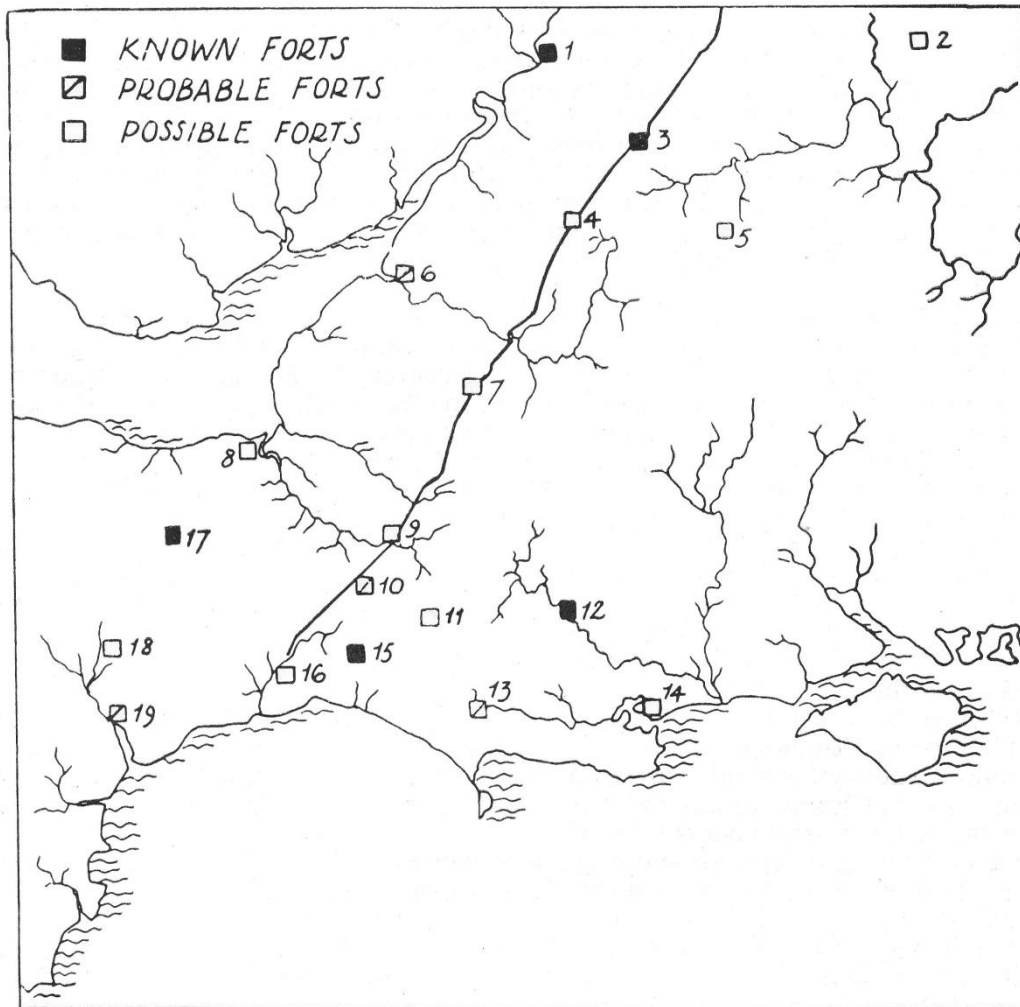


Figure 4 Map of the Roman frontier area.

LIST OF FORTS ON MAP

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Gloucester | 7. Camerton. | 13. Dorchester |
| 2. Alchester | 8. Mouth of the Parrett. | 14. Hamworthy. |
| 3. Cirencester | 9. Ilchester | 15. Waddon Hill. |
| 4. White Walls. | 10. Ham Hill. | 16. Near Axminster. |
| 5. Wanborough. | 11. Yeovil | 17. Wyveliscombe. |
| 6. Sea Mills. | 12. Hod Hill | 18. On the Culm or Exe. |
| | | 19. Topsham |

The general impression one has of the overall situation in the south-west is one of rapid conquest but long and arduous consolidation which kept the Roman Army occupied for at least a decade.

Pre- Roman Occupation

One of the questions which may well be asked in view of the quantity of native type pottery found in this excavation is the possibility of any pre-Roman occupation of the hill top. It can be said with

¹ The whereabouts of the coins listed by Boswell Stone are not known. The only examples seen by the writer is one in the small collection in Stoke Abbott Parish Hall and one found during the excavation and another given by Mrs. Tolley to Dorchester Museum.

fair certainty that neither the excavation nor a careful survey of the hill produced the slightest evidence of any Iron Age defences, nor to date is there any sign of any other structures of this ph found in the body of the rampart and this suggests at least pre-rampart occupation but the Roman and native type sherds were equally mixed and it probably means no more than the unit camping for some time on the site before the construction of the defences.

The native type pottery occurred also in association with the hearths and ovens in the tail of the rampart and this clearly implies the extensive use of this type of pottery by the Roman Army. About 80 per cent of the total pottery was a coarse, black, gritty ware of a late Iron Age type and the excavation shows, as might be expected, that the army relied for the bulk of its kitchen ware on the native potters during the early decades of the occupation. The position doubtless changed as the native and immigrant potters began slowly to produce harder and better quality fabrics but the native traditions died hard and some wares and types persisted long into Roman times.

The Pottery

Only small scraps of samian were found including the following forms: 15/17, 18, 19(?), 24/25, 29(?) and 30. Mr. B. R. Hartley examined them and kindly reports that "there is nothing likely to be Flavian or later and some of the pieces are certainly pre-Flavian. The fragment of 15/17 belongs to the period A.D. 43-65 and could be Claudian or Neronian. On the pieces found earlier and now in Bridport Museum, Mr. Hartley reports :-

1. LICIN on a form 27, is certainly LICINVS of La Graufesenque (cf. Camulodunum⁽¹⁾ Pl. xliii, .108) c. AD. 45-60.
2. AVC [on a form 24/25 or Ritterling 8, is presumably AVCIVS of South Gaul (Oswald, Stamps, pp. 31, 354), almost certainly pre-Flavian.
3. Form 29 (Fig. 6). Scroll in upper zone and large leaf in lower , c. A.D. 45-60.

Coarse Pottery (Fig. 5)

Romanised types.

1. Flagon top with even spaced rings, in dark cream ware. (Cf. Camulodunum, form 155B) (Unstratified).
2. A honey-jar with traces of a handle below the rim, in a sandy red ware (cf. Camulodunum, form 175). (Found in a hearth in rampart tail.)

Native Type Wares

The pottery of the Durotriges has been classified by Mr. J. Brailsford and his types are here followed (*Prehistoric Soc. Proc.*, xxiv (1958), p. 101 ; *Dorset N.H. and Arch. Soc. Proc.*, 79 (1957), p. 118). All these vessels, unless stated, are in a black, slightly gritty ware with a smoothed black outer surface, occasionally parts have been oxidised on the hearth to a red brown colour.

3. A cooking pot with upstanding rim and small bead, body decorated with lattice. (Brailsford type 5.) This form with lattice appears at Hengistbury Head⁽²⁾ (Pl. xxiv, No. 21) and must be the prototype of the black burnished cooking pot so common in the second century, especially on the military sites of the north. It may well have been a form adopted by the army following its occupation of the south-west but the connection has yet to be proved. (From the body of the rampart.)
4. A similar plain vessel with the rim everted.
5. Jar with small everted rim which might be an example of Brailsford type 7. (Unstratified from the central area.)
6. Jar with upstanding rim and countersunk handles (Brailsford type 6a), (Unstratified from central area.)
7. Jar with small bead rim in a red brown, gritty ware (Brailsford type 4, and a similar example from Blaise Castle, Bristol, Univ. of Bristol Spel. Soc. Proc., 8 (1959), Fig. 37, No. 21). (Unstratified.)
8. A bead-rim jar with lattice (Brailsford type 2, a lattice version appears at Hengistbury Head, Pl. xxiii, No. 5).

¹ Society of Antiquaries Research Report No. XIV (1947).

² Society of Antiquaries Research Report No. III (1915).

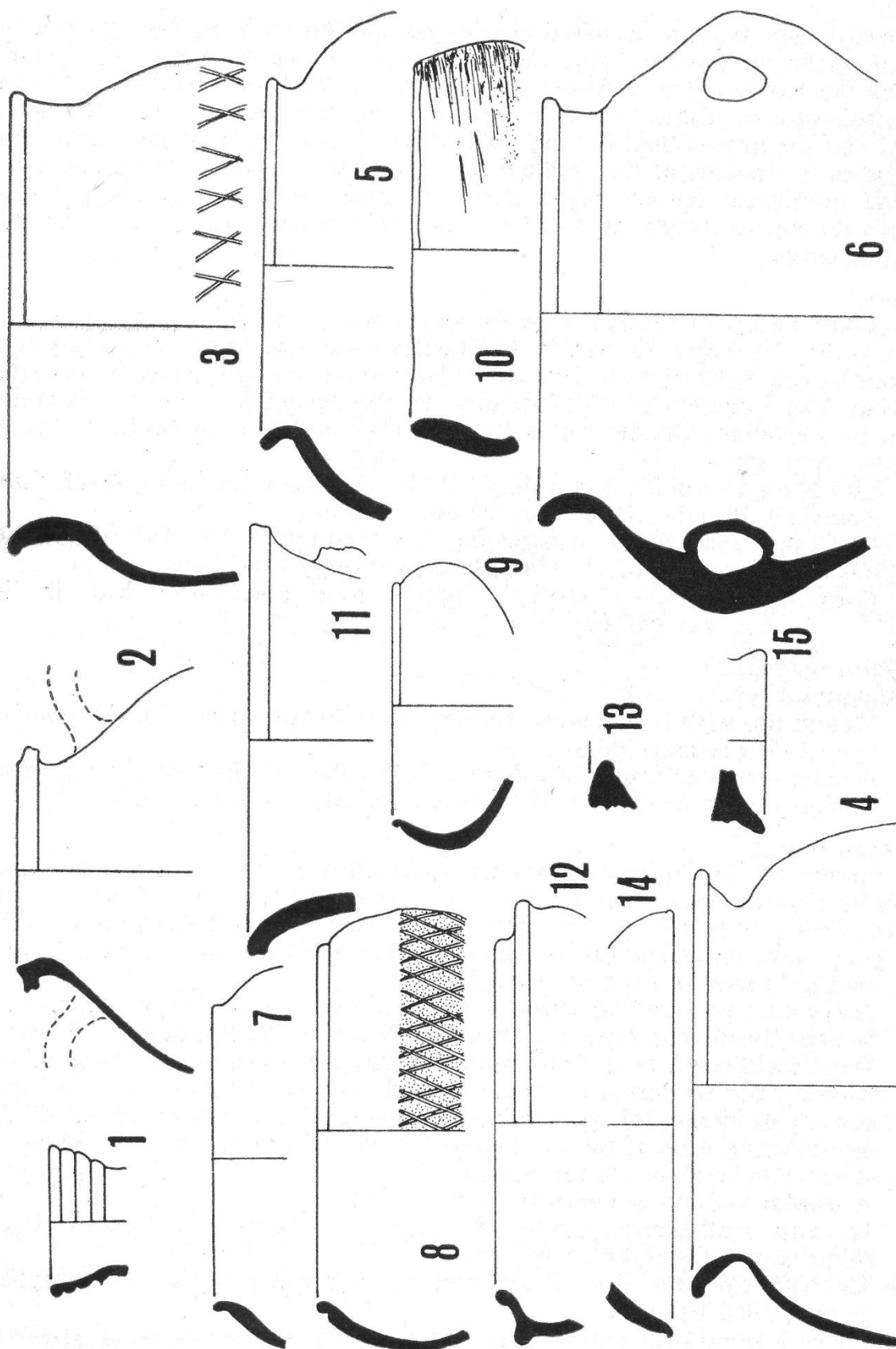


Figure 5 Coarse pottery (1/4)

9. A small bead-rim bowl in dark, slightly gritty, brown ware with black core (cf. Hengistbury Head, Pl. xxiii, Nos. 3 and 4). (Below the rampart.)
10. Bowl with plain rim beginning to turn sharply at the break. This vessel may belong to the type of carinated bowl from Hengistbury Head (Pl. xxii, Class 1, No. 3).
11. An everted rim with traces of a loop handle in a grey gritty ware with a black surface. This may belong to the type of handled jar illustrated from Hengistbury Head (Pl. xxvii, No. 15). (Lying above the natural subsoil at the east gate.)
12. A bowl with channelled rim (Brailsford type 3). (Unstratified from central area.)
13. Rim of large jar (Brailsford type 11). (Unstratified from central area.)
14. A lid (Brailsford type (From a beam slot in the central area.))
15. A base with foot-ring in red brown, gritty ware and black surface (similar to that of Brailsford type 11). (From a beam slot in the central area.)

Glass (too fragmentary for illustration)

Dr. D B. Harden kindly reports :

1. Plano-convex counters, one dark brown glass, appearing black 5/8 in. diam., three white 7/16 in., 9/16 in. and 3/4 in. diam. and one clear blue/green glass 9/16 in diam, Roman, all periods.
2. Two fragments of pillar-moulded bowl of mosaic glass, opaque white insets in a clear amber ground, the insets akin to but somewhat different in shape from the normal 'marbled' variety. One fragment is part of rim, ground on both sides and the other which is fire polished on exterior, ground in interior, is part of side between two ribs. Mid-first century A.D. (Found below the rampart, south side.)
3. Fragment of greenish pillar-moulded bowl, showing part of two ribs. Mid-first century. (Found in the spill at the back of the rampart.)
4. Two fragments of wall of pale blue opaque bowl (?). One fragment shows a slight offset and both have been ground and polished on both surfaces. Early to mid-first century. (Unstratified, section on south side.)

Metal Objects (Fig. 6)

1. A small silver lunate pendant decorated with a round stud below which is an oval hole from which may have hung a further piece of ornamentation. (Found at the base of the rampart.) This type of 'lucky charm' was frequently attached to a soldier's equipment. Examples have been published from Vindonissa (Veröffentlichungen der Gesellschaft pro Vindonissa (1942) Abb. 68, Nos. 1-7, No. 2 has the hanging attachment in position); Mainz (Mainzer Zeitschrift, vii/ix (1913-14) Abb. 2, No. 15; xii/xiii (1917-18) No. 23); Hofheim (Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung, xl (1913) Taf. xiv, No. 6); Novaesium (Bonner Jahrbuch cxi/cxii (1904) Taf. xxxiv, Nos. 26-28); etc.
2. A small domed stud decorated with niello, fitted with a washer, for decorating a leather belt or strap. (From the body of the rampart.) This type of nielloed stud is a common feature of first century military sites; identical examples are illustrated from Hofheim (Taf. xii, Nos. 40-44).
3. A small domed stud decorated with concentric grooves and fitted with a spiked tang for fastening to leather. (From the filling of a deep slot in the central area.) This is a less common type and comparable to examples from Newstead (A Roman Frontier Post and its People (1911), Pl. xxv).
4. Fragment of a small domed stud with tripartite division for fitting into a bronze mount. (Unstratified from the central area.) This unusual type of decoration can be matched with a piece in Chichester Museum (Sadler Collection) where this division of a circular field is used for mounting pieces millefiore decoration.
5. A bronze nail with domed head and long shank probably for decorating a wood fitting. (Unstratified, from the central area.)
6. The bronze head of a small stud pierced by a square rivet hole. (In the spill from the rampart.)
7. A thin piece of decorated bronze probably from a mount or seal-box lid. (Unstratified from the section on the north side.)

8. A plain bronze mount with stud at the back for fastening to leather and slot at the bottom for taking a running strap. Probably part of a belt fitting. (Unstratified from the central area.) This is an unusual type of mount reminiscent of one from Mainz but here the slot is attached to the back (Mainzer Zeitschrift, xii, xiii (1917-18) Abb. 8, No. 29).
9. A flat bow brooch with decoration down the centre. (From the spill at the back of the rampart.) This type of brooch is common at Waddon (see No. 28 below) and also at Hod Hill (B.M. Durden Collection, Nos. 690-697).

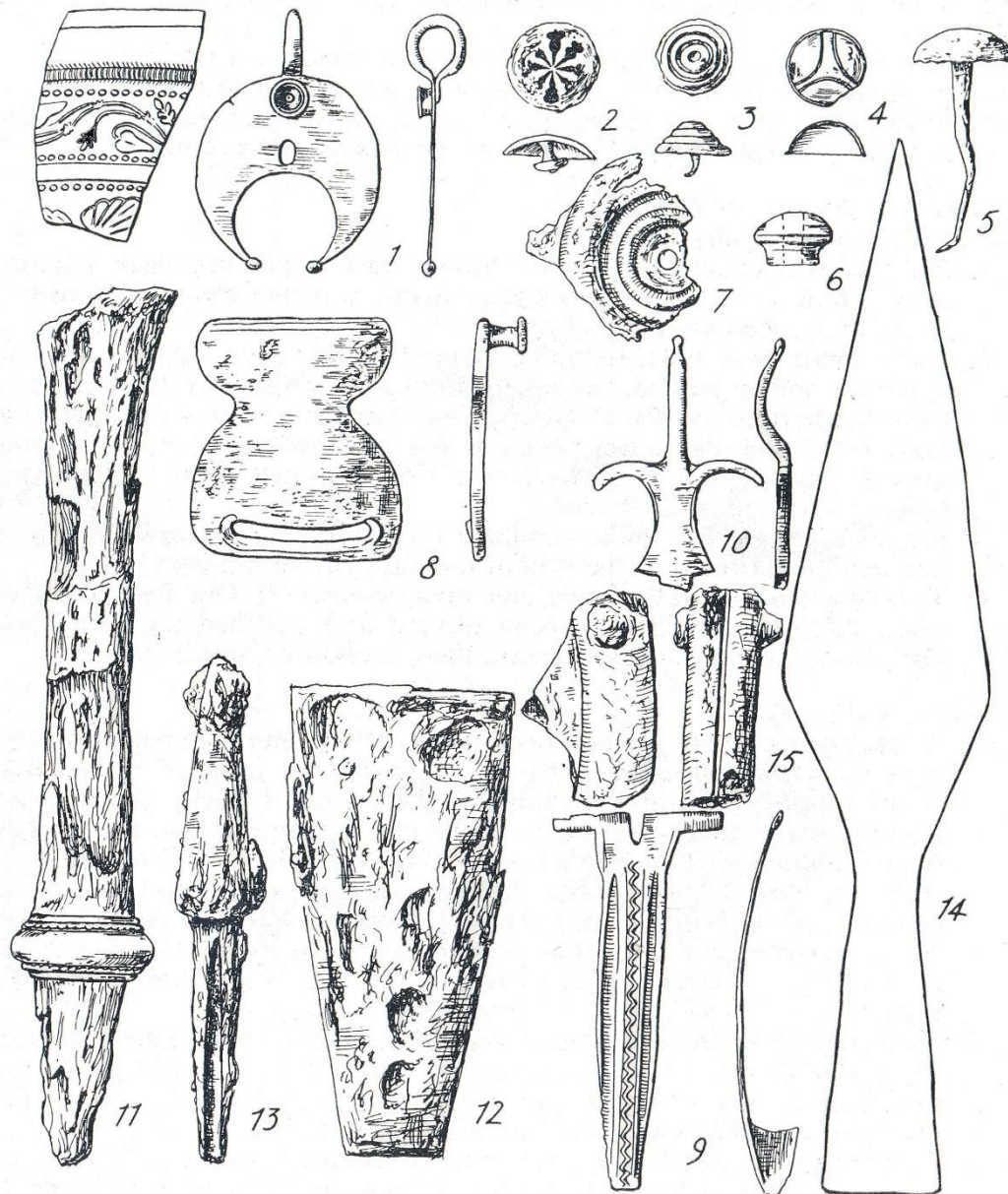


Figure 6. Objects found in the excavation. (2/3)

10. A silvered bronze buckle tongue. (Unstratified at the east gate.) This is a common type of military buckle tongue with precise parallels from several sites such as Mainz (Mainzer Zeitschrift, xii/xiii (1917-18) Abb. 8, No. 1); Newstead (Pl. Ixxxi, No. 17); Hod Hill (Durden Collection, Nos. 807, 805 and 1446) etc.
11. An iron shank encircled with a decorated bronze wing is a handle Or part of a cart or furniture fitting. (Cf. Newstead, Pl. Ixiv, Nos. 1 and 2 etc.).
12. A well-shaped iron socket with an aperture 1 in. square at one end and 5/16 in. at the other. (Unstratified.) This may be part of an anvil. (Cf. Newstead, Pl. Ixii, No. 1; Ixiii, No. 10.)

13. An iron gouge. (Found in the spill at the back of the rampart.) A similar tool is illustrated from Saalburg (Der Römerkastell Saalburg (1897) Fig. 28, No. 19) and another from Newstead (Pl. lix, No. 12).
14. A small spear-head with a round socket. (Found in a very fragmentary condition below the rampart.)
15. A fragment of a carved iron clasp knife which may not be ancient. (Unstratified.)

APPENDIX

MATERIAL FROM WADDON HILL IN BRIDPORT MUSEUM

Brooches by Mr. M. R. Hull

The twenty brooches (Figs. 7-8) from Waddon Hill include a number belonging to well-known types of mid-first century date. Nos. 18 and 26 are Aucissa B type; no. 32 is a typical "Colchester" brooch; nos. 20, 34 and 35 are standard "Hod Hill" brooches; and nos. 21 and 22 are penannular, with reflexed terminals of the commonest type. All of these brooches might have been found at Camulodunum and, since certain types which are definitely early are not represented, we should equate them with the latter part of the occupation there rather than the earlier. The brooches are of general overall incidence, except No. 32, which may be regarded as an eastern type.

The next group is predominantly western; no. 16 in iron is an ugly and rather characterless western type; nos. 24, 28 and 29 are of well-known western types and might all have been found at Maiden Castle, which puts them in the same date- bracket as the first group.

Only the following call for any remarks:

No. 17 seems to be without parallel for the straight profile of the bow; there are many parallels for the front view and the enameled foot, but all have a slightly p-shaped profile. Perhaps this is the ancestor of them all.

I would have dated the parallels later than mid-first century, but am interested to know whether the crossbar of this brooch is a cylinder—I don't think it can be, for the pin seems to be definitely hinged. I cannot date this brooch at present. It looks like a copy of a mid-first century brooch with a cylindrical head containing a spring.

No. 19 is an ordinary Nauheim derivative with bow of round section; a mid-first century date fits it very well; it is rather longer than usual.

No. 23 is without parallel among the 5,000 British brooches I have listed so far, I can say nothing about it.

No. 25 belongs to the curious group which have the hook provided by a separate thin plate rivetted to the bow. I have described these rather fully in the Camerton Report (Wedlake, fig. 51, II and II A-I), to which fig. 21 should be added). I have no dating evidence regarding the group as yet, but it should be mid to late first century.

No. 27 is most probably part of another like no. 28; I have considered the possibility of its being part of a Langton Down A, but have decided against it.

No. 30 is quite obviously western in character, but I have only one parallel for it, from Boscombe Down (W.A.M. cxcv, fig. 15,4). Even so, the shape of the foot and the curve of the head are not quite alike. The Boscombe Down site was occupied in the mid-first century, and the two brooches are clearly of the same general type. The thin, sharply tapered bow is typically south-western, but the knobbed ends of the arms and the embossed decoration of the head on these two brooches are rare in the west.

No. 31. Boldly ribbed bow with sharp angle at the head; the arms are very thin and splayed from the middle in the way we see them on No. 25 above, and in the group to which No. 25 belongs. There seems to me to be an abrasion on the top of the bow where something may have been attached, and I would suspect that the hook was attached here. I have no exact parallel for this brooch.

No. 33. The tapered bow is western in character, but much thicker than was usual in those parts, the outline, especially of the catch-plate is also western, but I cannot supply a parallel as yet.

With the exception of those brooches for which I cannot supply parallels, the brooches of Waddon Hill all speak for a mid-first century date, and one can say with confidence that no well-known type of later date occurs among them.

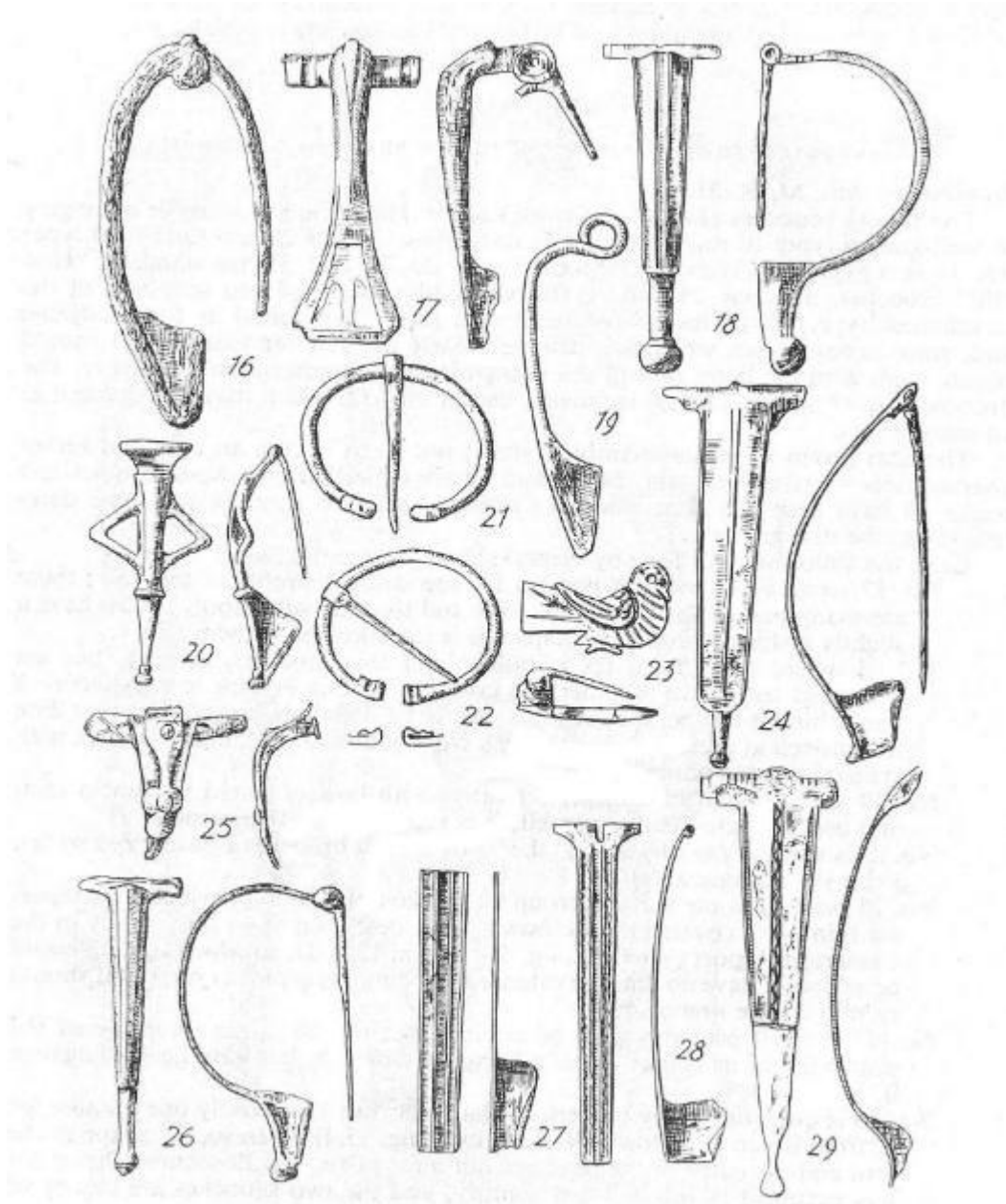


Figure 7 Brooches in Bridport Museum (2/3)

Objects of military equipment (Figs. 8-10)

36 A bronze key-hole shaped slot for harness or baldric (cf. Doorwerth¹), Afb 5; Newstead, Pl. lxxii).

37 A bronze scabbard mount with I-shaped punched decoration. There is a similar piece in the Margidunum Collection from the early fort at Broxtowe, Nottingham (cf. also *Mainzer Zeitschrift*,

¹ Holwerda "Een vondst uit den Rijn bij Doorwerth", *Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen Leiden*, xii (1931).

xii/xiii (1917/18 Abb. 6, p. 175; *Novaesium*, Taf. xxx, No. 36).

38 A bronze scabbard-guard with incised decoration of leaves. A similar shaped guard comes from Hod Hill (*Collectanea Antiqua*, vi, Pl. I; *Prehist. Soc. Proc.*, xxi, Pl. ii).

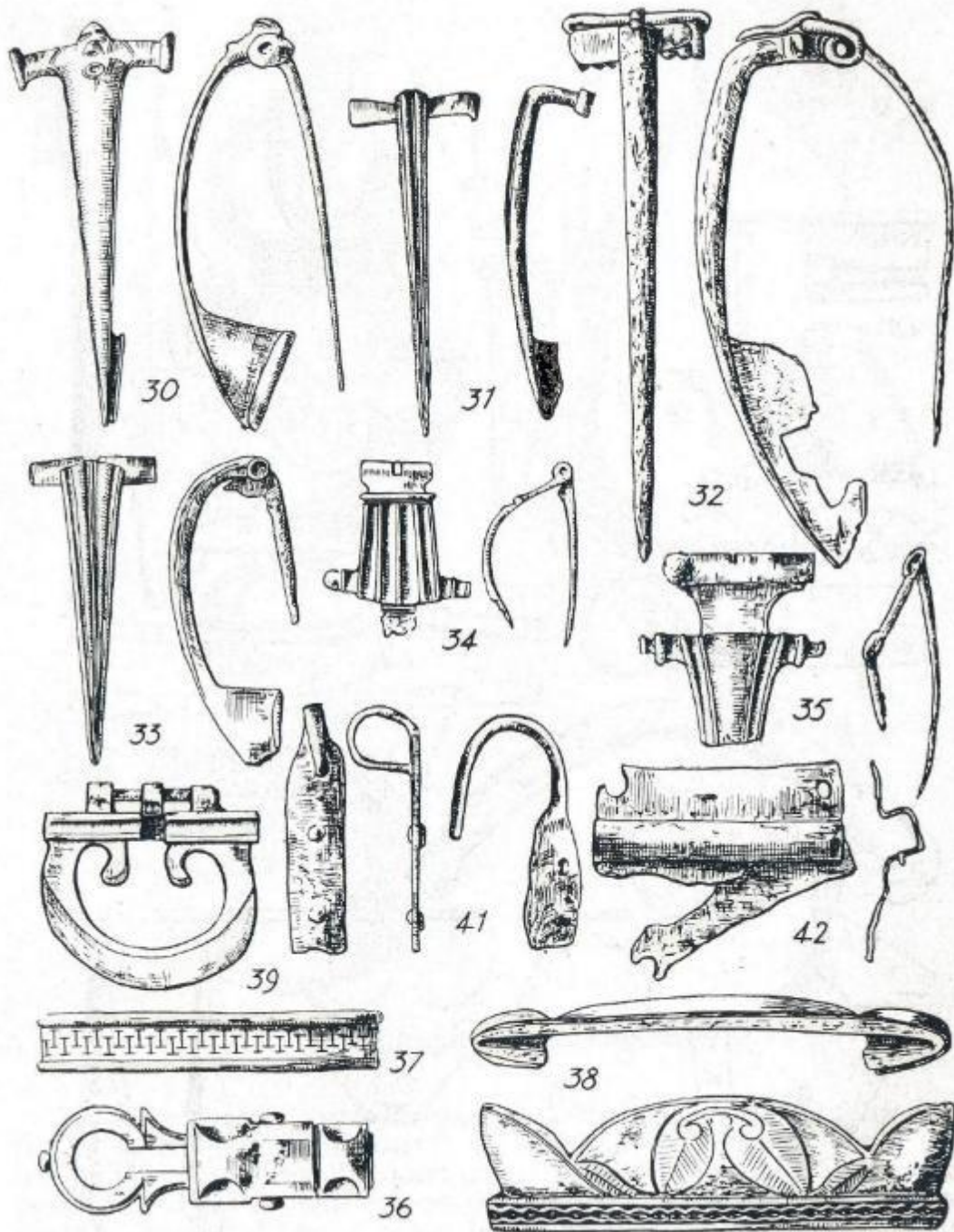


Figure 8 Brooches and bronzes in Bridport Museum (2/3)

39 Two bronze tinned buckles of common military form. The tongue found in the 1959 excavation (No. 10 above) belongs to this type (cf. *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, vii (1912) Abb. 3, No. 15; *Novaesium*, Taf. xxx, No. 73; Hofheim, Taf. xi, Nos. 14, 20 and 21; Wiesbaden¹, Taf. x, No. 33; *Camulodunum*, Pl. cii, Nos. 20 and 21; Hod Hill, Durden Collection, Nos. 810-820; etc.).

40 A larger and more decorative buckle of similar type.

¹ Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes, Fort No. 31.

- 41 Two of three cuirass hooks from a *lorica segmentata*. The function of these hooks at the front of the lorica has been demonstrated by von Groller¹, but his arrangement with leather laces would not easily fit the example with the closed hook. Many examples of these hooks have been illustrated (cf. *Novaesium*, Taf. XXX, Nos. 4 and 5; Hofheim, Taf. xi, Nos. 1-5; Wiesbaden, Taf. x, No. 43; *Richborough III*, Pl. 12, Fig. 2; etc.).

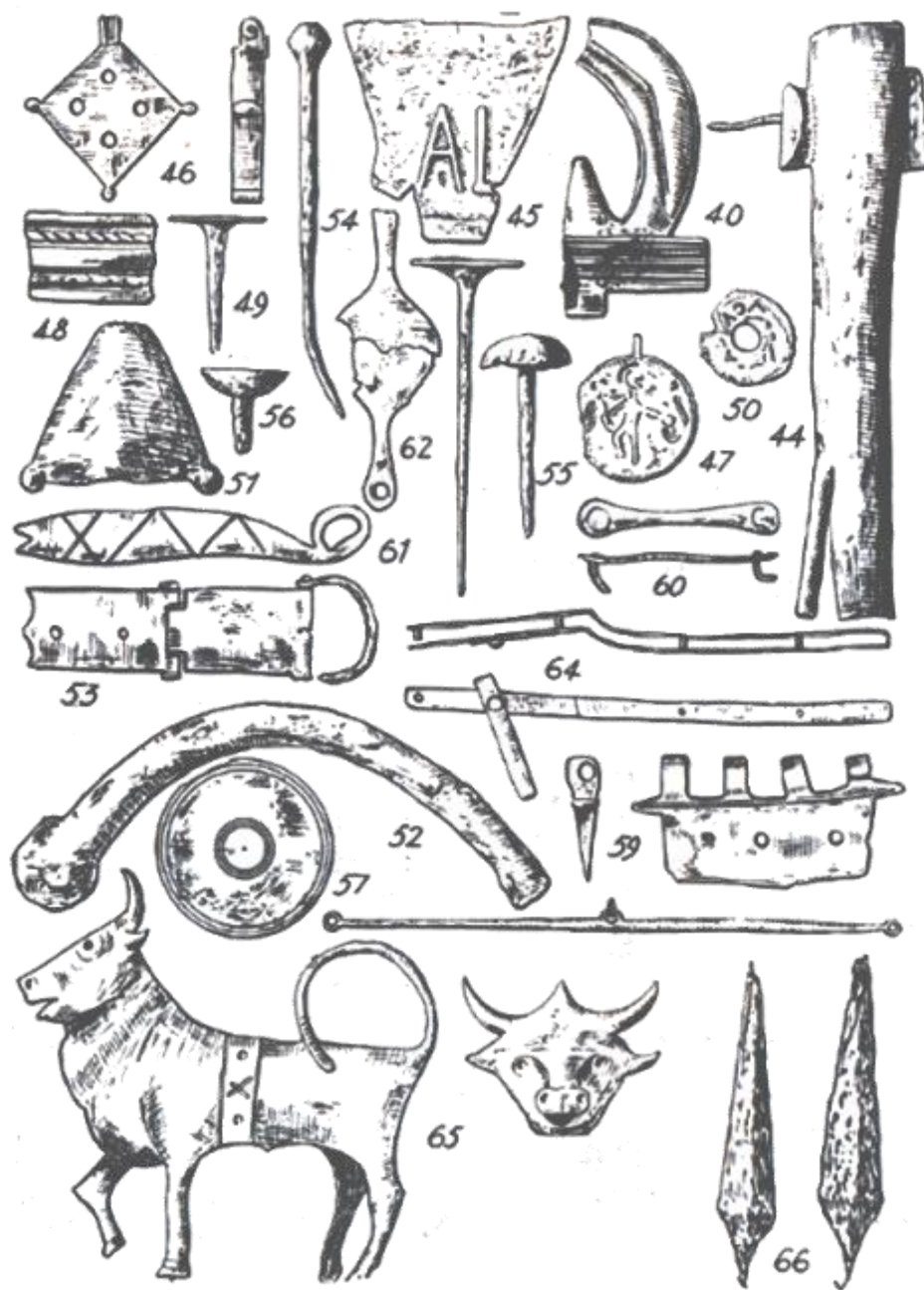


Fig 9. Bronzes in Bridport Museum (2/3, except No. 65 ½)

- 42 A damaged plume mount (Fig. 8) which comes from a type of legionary helmet with a swept-back neck-guard, ear-protectors and often elaborate decoration, a reconstruction of which is illustrated in Camulodunum (Fig. 62), based on the German examples from the Rhine (Lindenschmit, *Die Alterthümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit*, iv, Taf. 39; v, p. 114 f; *Germania Romana* (1922) Taf. 95, No. 5; *Mittheilungen über Römische Funde in Hedderheim*, i, p. 21, Fig. 27)

¹ In his Carnuntum report, *Der Römische Limes in Oesterreich*, ii.

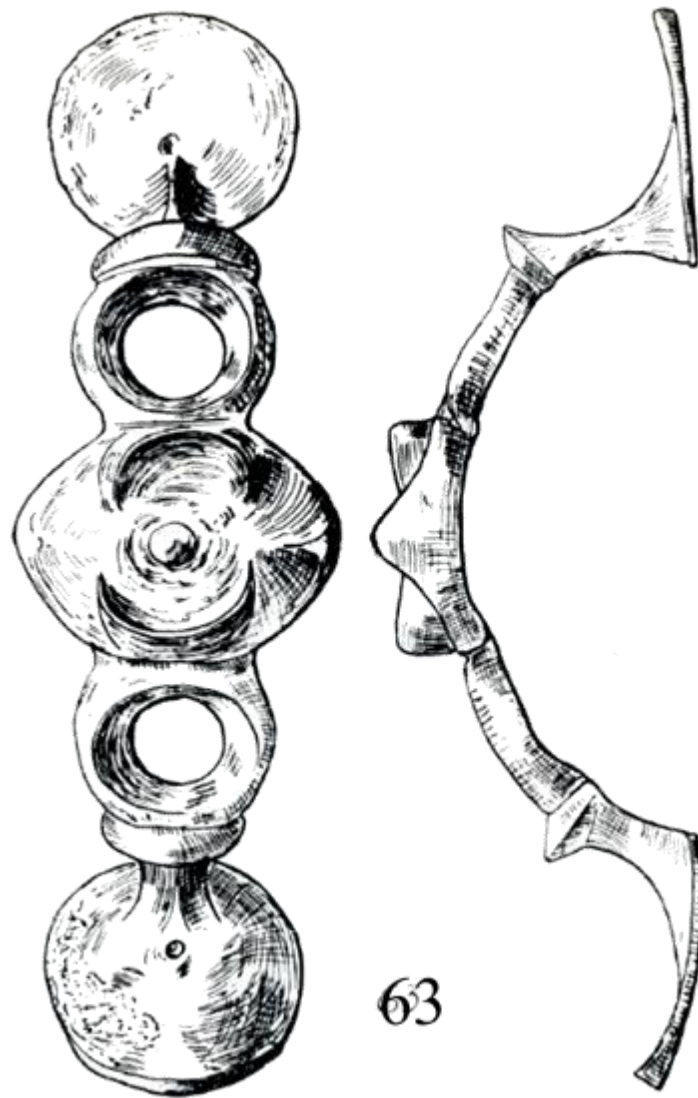


Fig 10. Bronze Tankard handle (2/3)

The simple sturdy type of legionary helmet as exemplified from examples from London⁽¹⁾, and Chichester⁽²⁾, all have the knobbed plume-holder on the top with occasional small holders at the sides. This type of holder was clearly designed to hold the "tufts" shown on Trajan's Column when the legion was on parade. The slotted type of plume holder must have been used in conjunction with other types of fasteners at the front, back or sides and implies the use of a larger plume. The question arises as to the possibility of this having belonged to the centurions⁽³⁾. Contemporary illustrations of their helmets are rare but where they occur, as in the example of T. Calidius Severus (*Arch. Epig. Mittheilungen*, v, p. 206), the transverse plume is shown on a helmet with cheek-pieces. This suggestion seems well in accord with the high decorative quality of these helmets.

A similar example occurs at Hod Hill (Durden Collection, No. 872).

¹ *B.M. Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain* (1951), Pl. XxV, NO. 2.

² In Lewes Museum. I. D. Margary, *Roman Sussex* (1951), Pl. 10.

³ As Lindenschmit has suggested (*Die Alterthümer ...*, v. p. 117). Vegetius says that not only were the crests worn by centurions different but their helmets also (ii, 13).



(Photograph: Miss A. Grosvenor Ellis)

Pl. 1. Trench 1. The middle ditch.



(Photograph: Miss A. Grosvenor Ellis)

Pl. 2. Trench 1. The inner ditch.

- 43 An iron dagger-scabbard with gold alloy and possibly silver or niello inlay (Pl. 3). These elaborately decorated scabbards are probably legionary, Although much of the detail of the decoration on this example has been lost, it bears in its general design and treatment a resemblance to the German examples which have now been listed and partly illustrated ("Romische Dolchscheiden mit Tauschier- ung und Einailverzierung", *Germania*, xxiv, p. 22). The other British examples are so far confined to one from Richborough (IV, Pl. xxxiii, No. 74) and two from Hod Hill in the British Museum which still await treatment⁽¹⁾.
- 44 A strip of bronze edging, half-round in section, probably from a scabbard. There is an almost identical piece from Newstead in the National Museum of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.
- 45 A piece of bronze with two letters A and L or I punched on it and a slight border below. It is not clear if this is the correct viewing side or whether the letters were meant to be shown indented. While it would be tempting to make this into ALA, this reading is far from certain.
- 46 A diamond-shaped seal box.
- 47 A seal box lid with traces of a helmeted figure in relief.
- 48 A small piece of a decorated bronze strip
- 49 Two flat-headed bronze nails
- 50 An amulet made by punching a hole through a plated *denarius* of Augustus or Tiberius⁽²⁾.
- 51 A small square bronze bell typical of those found on military sites presumably from a horse trapping (cf. *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, vii (1912) Abb. 4, p. 88, No. 5; Hofheim, Taf. xiv, No. 6; etc.).
- 52 A piece of curved bronze terminating in a rivet, the section is rounded at the front and flat at the back. This may be a piece of shield decoration or horse gear (cf. Kastell Feldberg, Taf. vi, No. 2624)⁽³⁾.
- 53 A belt buckle and fastening from a leather strap
- 54 A bronze pin.
55. A dome-headed bronze pin with long shank.
- 56 A cup-shaped bronze head, probably a decoration from a cart or wooden fitting.
- 57 A small scales beam and pan.
- 58 A bronze probe, probably for mixing ointment. (not illustrated).
- 59 Part of a bronze hinge from a leather strap or belt.
- 60 Piece of bronze mount for a leather decoration.
- 61 A nail cleaner from a chatelaine.
- 62 A bronze mount.
- 63 A bronze tankard handle. This has been illustrated and described by Dr. Corcoran (*Prehist. Soc. Proc.*, xviii (1952) Pl. x, No. 3; *Som. Arch. Proc.*, lxxxv (1939) 195, 15) and dated to the first century A.D.). It is interesting to note that several of these tankard handles have been found on Roman military sites.
- 64 A double strip of bronze edging for fastening to leather or to a wooden box.
- 65 A small finely modelled bronze bull on which Mr. F. Jenkins has kindly commented:- This interesting statuette of a bull in bronze is a fine example of provincial Roman workmanship. The animal stands with the right fore-leg raised, and has a band round the middle of the body of a type frequently worn by sacrificial animals portrayed in Roman art. For this reason it is almost certain that this statuette had some religious significance. This is further confirmed by the fact that the bull has three horns, which immediately suggests that the animal represents a bull-god known to us from several monuments and statuettes found in Gaul. It is therefore of importance for us to inquire into the significance of an animal of this type in the religious life of Dorset in Roman times. As a starting point we may turn to a scene carved on a stone monument, found many years ago beneath the cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris⁽⁴⁾, This bas-relief

¹ The details have been recorded on X-ray plates which Mr. Brailsford kindly allowed me to inspect.

² I am greatly indebted to Mr. R. A. C. Carson for identifying the coin, for plated denaril of this period see *Roman Imperial Coinage*, i, p. 34.

³ *Obergerm. Raet. Limes*, Fort No. 10.

⁴ Now in the Musée de Cluny, Paris.

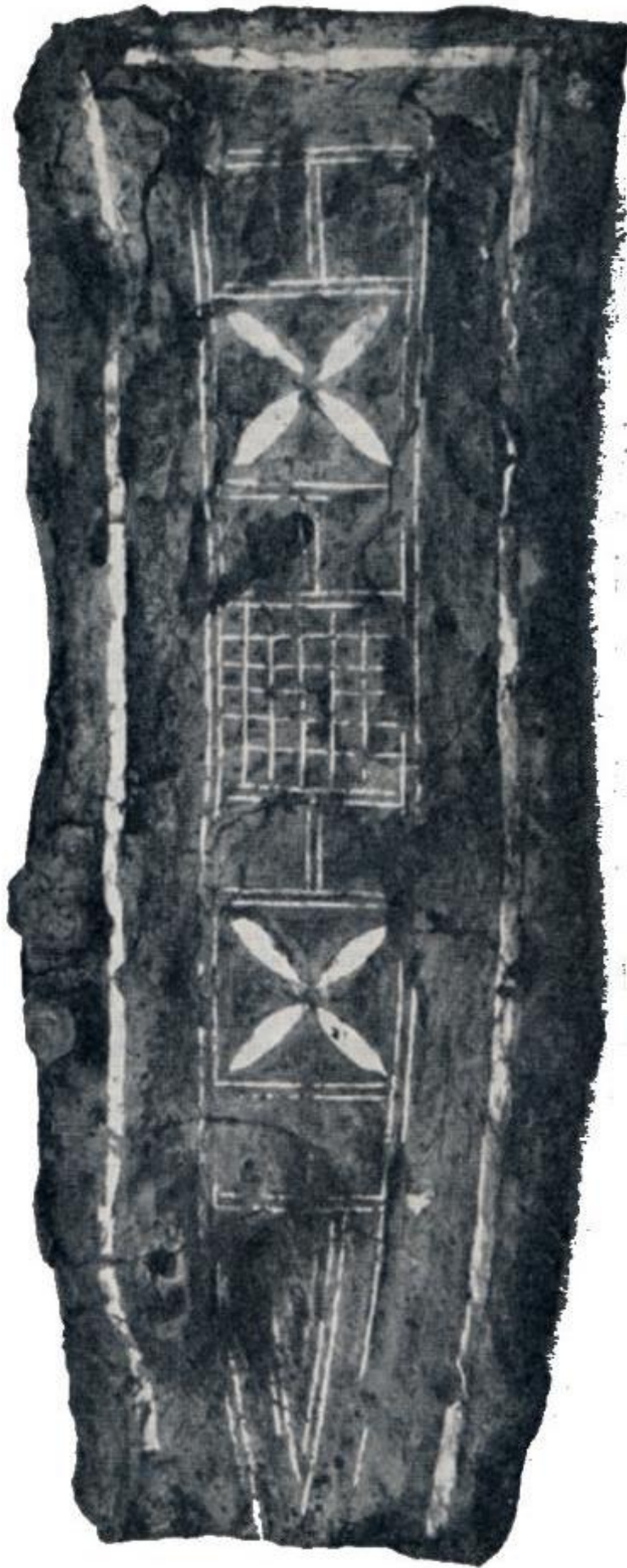


Plate 3. The dagger scabbard in Bridport Museum after cleaning shows a virile bull standing beside a tree, in the branches of which, are perched three crane-birds. Above this scene is inscribed the name, or possibly the names TARVOS TRIGARANVS. On the

same monument is another bas-relief of a man felling a tree. below the name ESVs, known to us from the poem of Lucan, as belonging to one of the three merciless gods of the Gauls⁽¹⁾. A marginal comment in a later hand on the surviving manuscript now preserved at Berne, informs us that the god Esus was equated with Mercury under the influence of the *interpretatio Romana*.

Highly relevant to our study is the scene carved on an altar from the temple area of the god Lenus at Trier ⁽²⁾, Here the elements just described are combined. Esus is seen in the guise of a forester with bill-hook in hand, advancing towards a tree in the branches of which the birds are perched, while the head of a bull peers out from the foliage. Now this combination can hardly be a coincidence especially as it occurs on two distinct monuments set up far apart from one another. Hence we must accept the fact that Esus, the attendant birds and the bull were in some way closely related in Romano-Gaulish theology. The presence of the cranes may be easily explained, for we already know that Esus was equated with Mercury, and further evidence is provided by an inscription from Cologne which records the gift of two cranes to the Roman god⁽³⁾, but the bull present on both monuments is more enigmatic and we must seek other evidence to provide a solution.

The cult of the bull was evidently widespread in the western provinces of the Empire, and in studying the distribution of representations of the three-horned type, Heichelheim concluded that they were associated with the Belgic tribes and were a Belgic variation of a widespread bull-cult associated with water⁽⁴⁾. Loeschcke also held this view in the case of a stone statue of a bull, unfortunately headless, which was found standing by the door of a small shrine in the temple area by the little stream of the Altbach in Trier. Two fishes carved on the base of this statue have been taken as further evidence of fluvial associations, while the now much mutilated female figure standing at the bull's side has been tentatively recognized as water- nymph ⁽⁵⁾.

The idea of a water-god in the guise of a bull is very ancient. It has been suggested that it originated from the habit of cattle standing in water for long periods, which prompted primitive observers to believe that the bull as leader of the herd was the personification of the great god who was primarily concerned with the male element in nature, of fertility and abundance, qualities shared by many water deities in Roman times.

It is also clear that the bull-like water-god was well known in Greek mythology. For instance the river-god Achelous fought Hercules in the form of a bull, and during the contest lost one of his horns which the naiads recovered and filled it with fruits and flowers, and sanctified it as the *cornucopia*, the chief attribute of the goddess of plenty⁽⁶⁾, Perhaps from this myth arose the belief in Roman times that the bull was connected with fertility and became the emblem of the male element in nature, qualities which are in complete agreement with that of the sacred waters.

Bronze statuettes of three-horned bulls are widely distributed. In Switzerland one was found at Baden, but this differs from the Stoke Abbott example in that the central horn is well modelled, and there is no band worn around the animal's body⁽⁷⁾, From Martigny, also in Switzerland, comes a very fine life-sized head of a bull, evidently part of a cult-statute, but now lacking the central horn, the socket for which being now empty⁽⁸⁾. Several bronze statuettes of bulls have been recorded from various places in France some of which are now in the museum at St. Germain-

¹ Lucan, *Pharsalia* i, 445 ff.

² S. Loeschcke, *Trier und Umgebung* (Trier 1925) S 78, Abb. 32. Now in the Rheinische Landesmuseum, Trier.

³ Olwen Brogan, *Roman Gaul* (Bell, London, 1953), p. 188.

⁴ F. Heichelheim, Pauly-Wissowa, Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft IV, a 2453.

⁵ S. Loeschcke, Die Erforschung des Tempelbezirkes im Altbachtale zu Trier, S 14, Abb. 24 and 27.

⁶ Ovid, *Metamorphes*.

⁷ Felix Stahelin, Die Schweiz in Romischer Zeit (Basel, 1931), S 510, Abb. 147.

⁸ Felix Stähelin, *ibid.*, S 155, Abb 22.

en-Laye⁽¹⁾, and are of comparable quality to that found at Stoke Abbott. Some are three-horned. Another very fine bronze statuette of a bull was found at Alt-Trier⁽²⁾, a place which has yielded many cult statuettes of various kinds, but in this case the animal is of the conventional two-horned type.

In Britain we find that the cult or a similar one was not entirely unknown, for three representations of bulls in bronze have been found in this country. The first is the head of a three-horned bull which accompanies the figure of Taranis, the god of the wheel, a native type of Jupiter, in the group surmounting the Willingham Fen sceptre⁽³⁾. Now its presence here is most interesting for it is clear that the symbolism of the club-like sceptre is strongly linked with the cult of the hero Hercules who according to Greek mythology defeated the bull-like river-god, Achelous.

Further evidence of the cult of the three-horned bull is provided by a bronze statuette of the animal from the Jewry Wall site at Leicester⁽⁴⁾. The central horn has not survived the cleaning process, but when first seen it was clearly apparent. Unlike the Stoke Abbott animal it has no band round the middle of the body.

Of great interest is one found at Maiden Castle only some fifteen miles in a direct line north-west of Stoke Abbott⁽⁵⁾. The object was found in the remains of a small temple of the so-called Romano-Celtic type, therefore in this case the ex voto character is almost certain. The bull is surmounted by three human busts which each terminate in bird-like bodies. Can it be that here is a combination of the sacred bull and the three cranes? It is a tempting thought, and if we are correct, then it is equally possible that the group is a variation of the Tarvos Trigaranus combination, while the human busts may be the Celtic trinity mentioned by Lucan, namely the gods Taranis, Teutates and Esus⁽⁶⁾.

The association of the bull with Hercules is perhaps suggested in the contents of a cremated burial at Colchester⁽⁷⁾. In this group is a series of figurines of clay, one of which is Hercules with his club and the lion's skin, and there is also a clay model of a bull of the two-horned type, with a band encircling the middle of the body, which suggests that it was a sacrificial animal.

Finally, the figure of a bull carved on the shaft of a Roman altar now at Stone-in-Oxney in Kent⁽⁸⁾, perhaps brought from nearby Portus Lemani if not from a site close to its present resting place, seems to be further evidence of a bull-cult in Roman Britain. The altar is now in a much mutilated condition, and it would be useless to waste time in further speculation, the prominent position taken by the animal is noteworthy, but one would hesitate to support the view which has been expressed many times, that the altar belonged to the cult of Mithras.

In summarising the evidence set forth in this note, we find that there is a strong possibility that the cult of a bull-god was practised in Britain, sometimes a bull alone, and sometimes in association with Taranis and Hercules, and perhaps the three cranes and the Celtic trinity. But this confusion of ideas need not concern us at the present time, for in the tangled skein of religious syncretism, associations and ideas changed from region to region. In the case of the Stoke Abbott bull nothing can be gleaned of its religious associations. That it had an ex voto use is suggested by the band encircling the body, while its connection with the three-horned bull cult seems certain, for it is quite definitely that type of animal. As a solitary example it does not help us much, but we have seen that when the evidence from elsewhere is taken into

¹ The following statuettes of bulls in bronze have been noted by the present writer in the Musée Nationale St. Germain-en-Laye :- 29458, Franche-Comte; 26386, Besancon (Lenoir Coll); 31759, Peronville Eure-et-Loire; 35578, Auxonne, Cote d'Or; 17639, prov. unknown; 29547, prov. unknown (Collection J. Grieau).

² *Germania Romana* IV, S 50, Taf XXVII, 6.

³ *Antiquaries Journal* VI, (1926), pp. 178-9, pl. XXXI.

⁴ K. M. Kenyon, *The Jewry Wall Site, Leicester*, p. 272, fig. 96.

⁵ R. E. M. Wheeler, *Maiden Castle Report*, p. 75 ff.

⁶ Lucan, *loc. cit.*

⁷ C. Roach Smith, *Collectanea Antiqua* VI, p. 232, pl. XLVII, fig. 7. Now in the Castle Museum, Colchester, Joslin Collection. A statuette of a bull in white pipe-clay, similar to the example from Colchester was found in the remains of a Romano-Celtic temple at Harfleur; L. de Vesly, *Les Fana ou petit temples de la Normandie*, p. 145, fig. 40.

⁸ *Archaeologia Cantiana* XLVII, p. 1 ff., pl. I-III inclusive.

account, the theory that it is the three-horned bull-god is strengthened until one is tempted to conclude that it is correct. In the present writer's view, it is reasonable to think that the bull-cult had a place in the religious life in Roman Britain, and although the god may not have been indigenous, there is every likelihood that it was introduced into this country by votaries from Gallic territory. It is equally possible that the Stoke Abbott bull was imported by a member of a unit of Gallic auxiliaries stationed for a time in that area, where not far off at Maiden Castle, was the temple where the god was venerated in company with other deities.

MATERIAL IN THE DORCHESTER MUSEUM⁽¹⁾

66 Two of three pilum heads (Ralls Coll.).

67 Four socketed arrow or bolt heads (not illustrated, three given by B. A. Hogg and one by E. Cunnington).

68 A bronze buckle similar to No. 53 (not illustrated, Acc. No. 1886.9.155, given by B. A. Hogg).

There were also two brooches, a dolphin type (Acc. No. 188.9.89) and a segmental strip type (Acc. No. 1936.7.1).

¹ I am grateful to Mr. R. A. H. Farrar for drawing my attention to these items and listing them for me.

FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS ON THE SITE OF THE ROMAN FORT AT WADDON HILL,
STOKE ABBOTT, 1960-62

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FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS ON THE SITE OF THE ROMAN FORT AT WADDON HILL, STOKE ABBOTT, 1960-62

By GRAHAM WEBSTER

The first season's work on this site in 1959 has already been described ⁽¹⁾ It consisted of an examination of the defences, and proof was offered of the presence of a Roman fort of the mid-first century A.D. During the course of this season's work it became evident that there were timber buildings in the interior of the fort and that it would be possible to recover their plans. This has been the object of the three seasons' work since then, starting from the west or quarry end. In this report the plans of two large and complicated buildings are discussed and of these (No. 1) it has been possible to recover only a part as the remainder has been quarried away, but almost the whole plan of the second building has been found (Fig. 1). A third equally large building lies to the east of these but requires another season's work to complete and it is my intention to attempt, if possible, to recover the plan of the remaining area of the fort in the years ahead. The work has only been possible through the great kindness of the owner Mrs. G. Tolley and her helpful co-operation every year, together with that of her family who have always taken a great interest in our work. I have also been extremely grateful to my colleague, Mr. George Rybot, for his continued help as my assistant and to Mrs. Betty Scott-Daniel for most of the local organisation. The work would not be possible without the ready assistance of members of the Society and others⁽²⁾, some of whom have spent weeks on the site at their own expense. Financial aid towards our modest expenses has been generously contributed by the Society.

Method of excavation

The method of dealing with the fort interior has been to lay down a series of diagonal trenches at 8 to 10 ft. intervals. These cross the construction trenches the slots of which are then traced to their ends. This method appears to account for most of the slots but may miss small post-holes and irregularly placed features, such as demolition pits. The alternative would be to strip the whole of the interior, and while this would be a counsel of perfection, the labour involved with our modest band of volunteers would prevent the basic plans of the buildings from being produced within a reasonable time. The compromise has therefore been reached which enables the ground to be covered at a fair speed and also leaves spaces for any investigation of the future. The defences and general planning of the fort No further information has been added to our knowledge of the defences but north of Building No. 3 there are indications in the form of large post-holes of the presence of an internal tower in the rampart. The palisade slot of the revetment of the rampart on the south side has been found at its westernmost surviving point, 10 ft. below the hilltop. The estimated width of the fort at this point between the rampart fronts is 250 ft. This indicates a narrowing of the fort towards the centre, as the width at the east end is 270 ft. With such an abnormally narrow fort the internal planning would have presented some difficulty. Fort plans were at this stage in the Claudian period in the process of evolution from the tented camp, and it will be of interest and importance to see, as the buildings are excavated, how they were arranged. It appears certain that the area under investigation, the most westernly surviving part of the hill, is that lying in the central part of the fort. The large and complex buildings must be those of the *principia* (headquarters building) *praetorium* (commandant's house) and possibly a *valetudinarium* (hospital). They have been placed in a line along the long

¹ *Proceedings*, 82 (1960), pp. 88-108

² These are now too numerous to mention by name but I am particularly indebted to Captain John Cobham, E. Waring, Simon Bendall, John Coombs and R. N. Lucas who have been helpful throughout and to Brian Hobley for drawing some of the small finds.

axis of the fort and there seems to be a street running along the south side of Buildings Nos. 2 and 3 but not Building No. 1 which appears to lie across the line of the street. There are drains 2ft. wide, or a series of them, running along the north and another on the south sides of the buildings and presumably discharging through the rampart.

The buildings—construction and demolition

There is evidence that the top of the hill was first levelled by the Army before any buildings were erected: this process, together with the de-turfing, may have removed the evidence of a temporary tented camp which may have preceded the permanent establishment. The timber



Figure 3A. Timber postholes in Building No.1.

buildings, like most Army examples of the period, were of frame construction, the uprights of which were placed in foundation trenches cut into the rocky subsoil. The vertical timbers were placed in position in their correct alignment in the trench or slot which was immediately packed very solidly with the material which came out of it. The rock top varies in character over the hill, but where it is weathered and broken it closely resembles the packing in the slots which at times are difficult to identify with certainty. It is only on rare occasions that any trace of the post holes of the vertical timbers has remained. A series was discovered in Building No. 1 and this is presumably because they were sawn off at ground level and the precise outline thus preserved (Fig. 1A). They had been placed 5 or 6ft. apart. In the other buildings they had been

WADDON HILL, DORSET ROMAN FORT

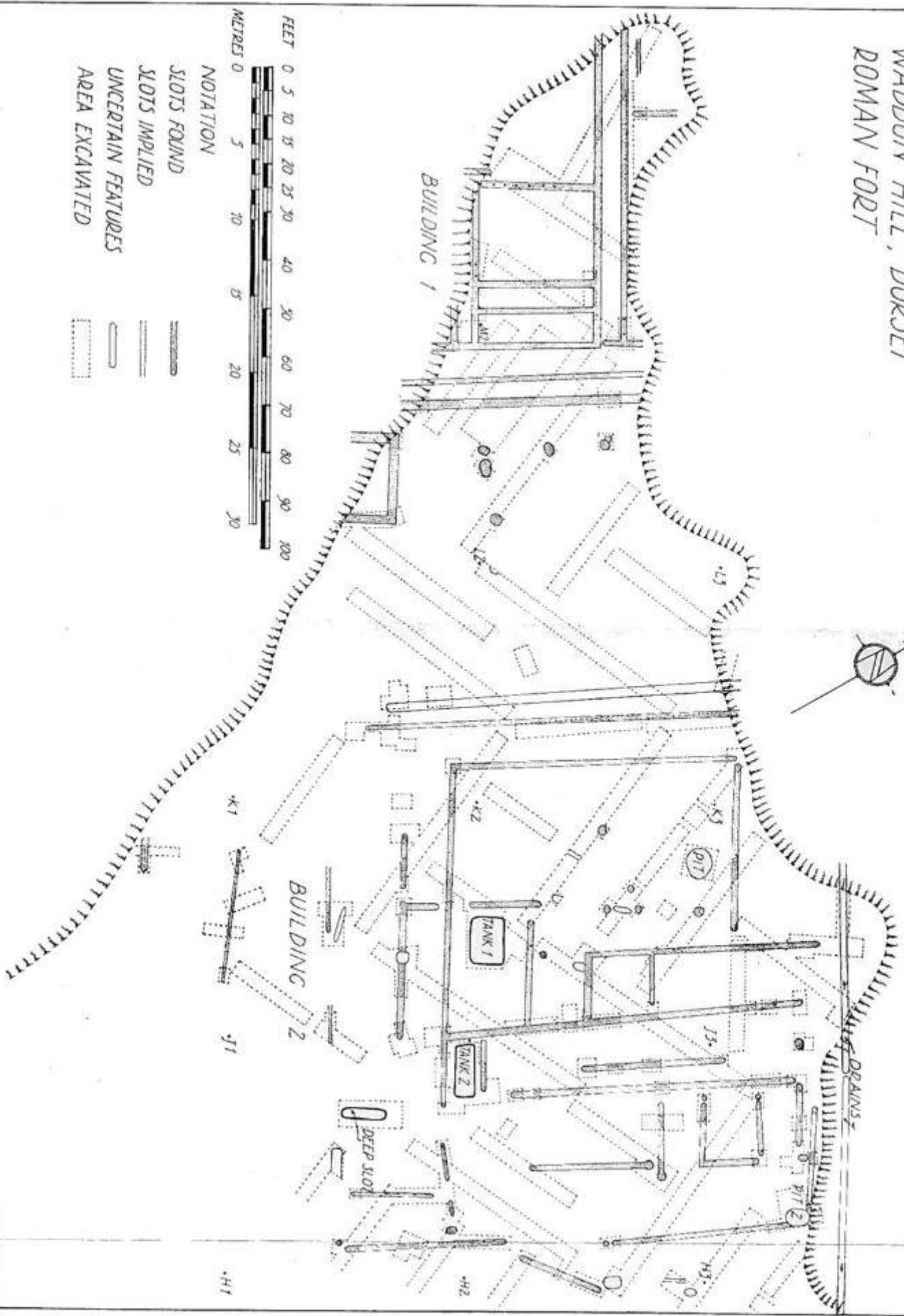


FIG. 1. Plan of the west end of the surviving hill-top with buildings Nos. 1 and 2.

Figure 1 Plan with Buildings 1 and 2

ROMAN FORT ON WADDON HILL DORSET - BUILDING NO. 3

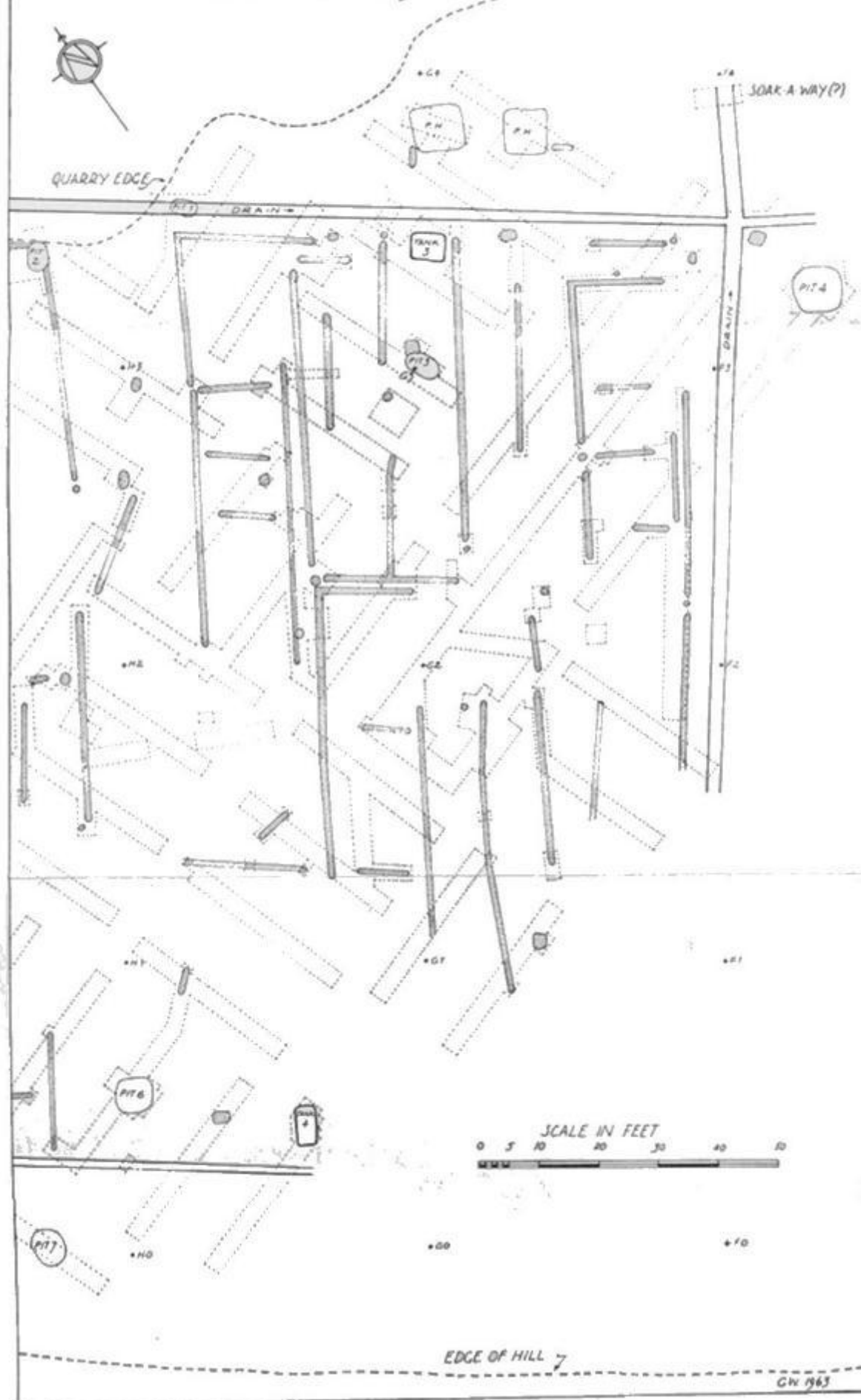


FIG. 2. Plan of Building No. 3.

taken out of their holes and those of the demolition party must have been carefully filled in and rammed solid, otherwise the position of the uprights would have been noted by the disturbance in the slots. There are a few indications of replacement of timber⁽¹⁾ but none of any rebuilding. Evidence is accumulating of the careful and thorough way in which the fort was finally demolished, and the site left in a tidy condition. Very little domestic rubbish was left lying about and in 1962 three pits were found which cut into structural elements. Only in one case could a pit be interpreted as a hole made for the removal of timber, the other two must have been for the burial of rubbish at the end of the clearing operation.

Building No.1

It is very unfortunate that only a small part probably less than a quarter of this building, has survived on the edge of the quarry. From its position it ought to be the principia or headquarters

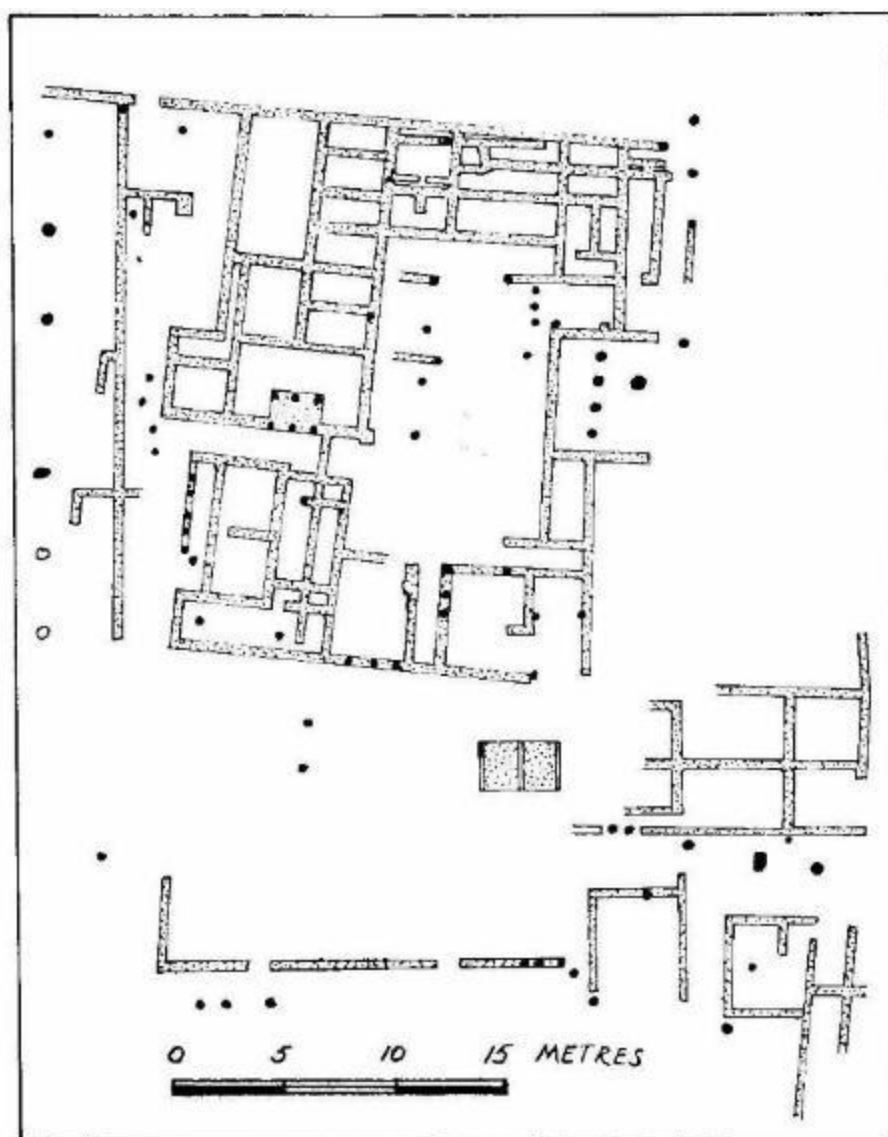


Figure 3 Plan of the praetorium at Hofheim

building, yet when all the known plans of the early examples of this type of building are studied, it is impossible to identify it for certain. It has been shown how irregular was the planning of the early examples⁽²⁾ Evolving as they did from a collection of tents, and the standardized form only developed in the early Flavian period. It would be helpful if it was known which way the building was facing but the two main elements of this building, the cross-hall and large open courtyard, are not recognisable in the elements which have survived. The only possibility that can be offered

¹ This occurs in Building No.3 and is therefore not shown in the plan.

² Von Rudolf Fellmann, *Die Principia des Legionslagers Vindonissa und das Zentralgebäude der römischen Lager und Kastelle*, 1958 (Gesellschaft pro Vindonissa).

is that the building faced east and the post-holes represent part of the portico of the front entrance. and the courtyard may be placed off-centre to the north where a small gully gives evidence of an open space in this part of the building.

Building No. 2

This is recognisable as a *praetorium* or commandants house and in general planning is not unlike a similar building at Hofheim ⁽¹⁾ (Fig. 3). There are still details on the south side and especially



Figure 1B. A demolition pit (No. 2) cut through a construction slot in Building No. 2

in the south-east corner to recover, but it can be seen that the building, about 115 ft. by 100ft., faced the street and that there was a large internal courtyard, normal to this type of building. An interesting feature of this building is the presence of two tanks. From their alignment and their positions relative to the adjacent slots. they appear to belong to the building. They have been cut into the solid rock, No. 1 (10 ft. by 7ft.) being 4ft. 6in. and No. 2 (11 ft. by 4ft. in.) 5ft. deep. Where the natural rock is much looser in the upper part. a vertical face has been built up by setting rounded stones in clay. There was no indication of any timber structures and it is evident

¹ *Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische Geschichtsforschung* 40 (1912), Taf. ii. and 40-52.

that the demolition party had removed everything and filled the voids with clean clay and some domestic rubbish.

It was in Tank 2 that a fine collection of bones was recovered mixed with ash and oyster shells. There are several possibilities for the functions of these tanks and they need not have all been used for the same purpose. A similar though shallower tank was found at Hofheim (about 12ft. by 16ft. by 2ft. 6in. deep) but this was divided into two halves and there were traces of timbering and a clay lined bottom. It was thought to have been a water tank. In the Agricolan fort at Fendoch, Perthshire ⁽¹⁾, a small tank (7ft. by 4ft by 4ft. deep) in the commandants house, once lined with wood, was considered by the excavator to have been part of a bathroom fitting. As traces of clay and timber lining would have probably survived, it is suggested that the tanks may have been lined with lead. Scraps of lead have been found on the site and also lumps of galena presumably from the Mendips. The presence of this ore suggests that the unit may have been smelting their own lead for tanks, pipes, flashings etc., before the industry was properly organized. ⁽²⁾

Another feature is a deep slot 9ft. by 4ft. 6in. by 4ft. 6in. deep from the rock top. It is difficult to associate this with a structural element and it is suggested provisionally that it may have been a latrine where buckets were used, the depth being necessary to prevent access by flies ⁽³⁾ This suggestion can only be substantiated by the discovery of similar deep slots in other buildings in positions which make it possible to determine their function.

Coins

The following coins were found in the three seasons' work and have been kindly identified by Dr. Colin Kraay of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

British ⁽⁴⁾

1. A Durotriges quarter stater of a variation of Mack Type 319 ⁽⁵⁾ resembling the Hengistbury Head varieties ⁽⁶⁾

2. A Durotriges struck Æ of Mack Type 318 ⁽⁵⁾ which is often found in Claudian contexts.

Republican

3. *Denarius*, Sydenham ⁽⁷⁾ 723 c. 85-84 B.C.

4. *Denarius* L.IVLIVS BVRSIO Sydenham 728 c. 83 B.C. much worn.

5. *Denarius* P. CLODIVS Sydenham 1117 c. 41 B.C.

6. Half a *dupondius* issued by AUGUSTUS and JULIUS CAESAR at Vienne.

much worn c. 35 B.C. Dr. J. P. C. Kent comments: "An unusual coin to be found in Britain and probably introduced by the invading army".

7. *Denarius* of M. ANTONIUS Galley Type Sydenham 1245 B.C.

Imperial

8. *Denarius* of Augustus. R.I.C. ⁽⁸⁾, 330 2 B.C.-A.D. 14.

9. *Denarius* of Augustus, R.I.C. ⁽⁸⁾ 350 2 B.C.-A.D. 14.

10. *As* of Caligula, R.I.C., 44 A.D. 37-41.

11. A copy of an *As* of Caligula. Vesta type. R.I.C., 30-32 with a countermark PRO which has been dated by Dr. Kraay as late as A.D.80 ⁽⁹⁾ but he is now inclined to think that it may belong to the reign of Claudius or early in that of Nero and originated in the lower Rhine where the same counter-stamp has been found on coins of Claudius and considered to be of early Neronian date ⁽¹⁰⁾

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 73 (1938-39), 129

² The earliest stamped pig is datable to A.D. 49, C.I.L., vii, 1201. 9

³ This is still practised in modern army field sanitation, especially in tropical conditions.

⁴ The two British coins have been identified by Mr. Derek Allen. The first unfortunately disintegrated in the post.

⁵ *The Coinage of Ancient Britain*. 1953.

⁶ *Problems Of the Iron Age in Southern Britain*, Fig. 27, No. 7

⁷ *The Roman Imperial, I, 1923 Coinage*

⁸ *Essays in Roman Coinage* presented to Harold Mattingly, 1956 131

⁹ *Jaarverslag Van de Vereniging Terpenonderzoek*, 33-3} (1949-53), 172

¹⁰ *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, i, 1923

12. *Sestertius* of Claudius 1, R.I.C., 60 D.
13. *Dupondius* of Claudius 1, Ceres Type, R.I.C., 67 D.
14. *Dupondius* of Claudius I, Antonia type, R.I.C., 82 (legend D).
15. *Dupondius* of Claudius I, Antonia type, imitation issue.
16. Probably *Dupondius* of Claudius I, Antonia type, imitation issue.
17. Illegible *As*, probably an imitation issue of Claudius I.
18. Illegible *As*, presumably first century B.C. or A.D.
19. Illegible *As*, presumably first century B.C. or A.D.

This brings the total of known coins from the Hill to 55 ⁽¹⁾ and apart from No. 13 above, none is dated beyond the reign of Claudius I.

Pottery

Samian, kindly identified by Mr. B. R. Hartley.

Illustrated (Fig. 4).

1. Form 30, South Gaulish, several sherds. The large scroll recalls the work of SABINVS ⁽²⁾ and MVRANVS ⁽³⁾ c. A.D. 50-70.

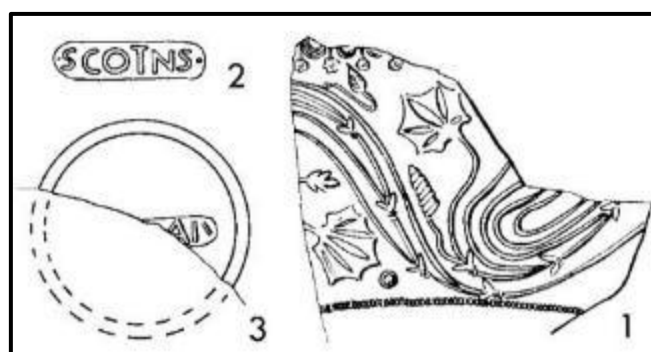


Figure 4 Samian (No 1, 1/2; Nos. 2 and 3, 1/1)

2. Form 18 with slight internal and external offsets. slightly burnt, stamped SCOTNS (possibly with another dot before the name) by SCOTNVS of La Graufesenque. Stamps from this die occur both in the Boudiccan burnt layer at Colchester⁽⁴⁾ and also at York⁽⁵⁾. The date is, therefore, likely to be in the range A.D. 55-76. The form of the vessel is consistent with Neronian manufacture.
3. Form 24/25, part of a base with the end of a potter's stamp which has not been identified.

Not illustrated

4. A small piece of South Gaulish fabric with an ovolo which is perhaps most likely to be from a rare form such as Hermet 12 or even the South Gaulish crater, Dr. II. Also scraps of forms 29, 15, 15/17, 18 and 24/25, all South Gaulish and almost certainly all pre-Flavian but they are all too small and worn for closer dating to be possible. Although none of these sherds is certainly Claudian, many of them could be, and they suggest that occupation of the site could have continued up to and beyond A.D. 60.

The coarse wares (Fig. 5).

By far the greater proportion of pottery, as much as 80 % is black native ware in a limited range of types. A series of these was published in the first report and it is intended to add only examples of new forms or variations on those previously described.

¹ *Proceedings*, 82 (1961), 88 and 92 fn. 1.

² M. R. Hull, *Roman Colchester*, Fig. 75, No. 16, for the type on one of his jugs from a Boudiccan destruction deposit.

³ Knorr, *Terra-Sigillata Gefässe des ersten Jahrhunderts*, 1952, Taf. 45 D M.

⁴ *Roman Colchester*, Fig. 99, No. 17

⁵ Oswald, *Index of Potters' Stamps*, 1931, 284.

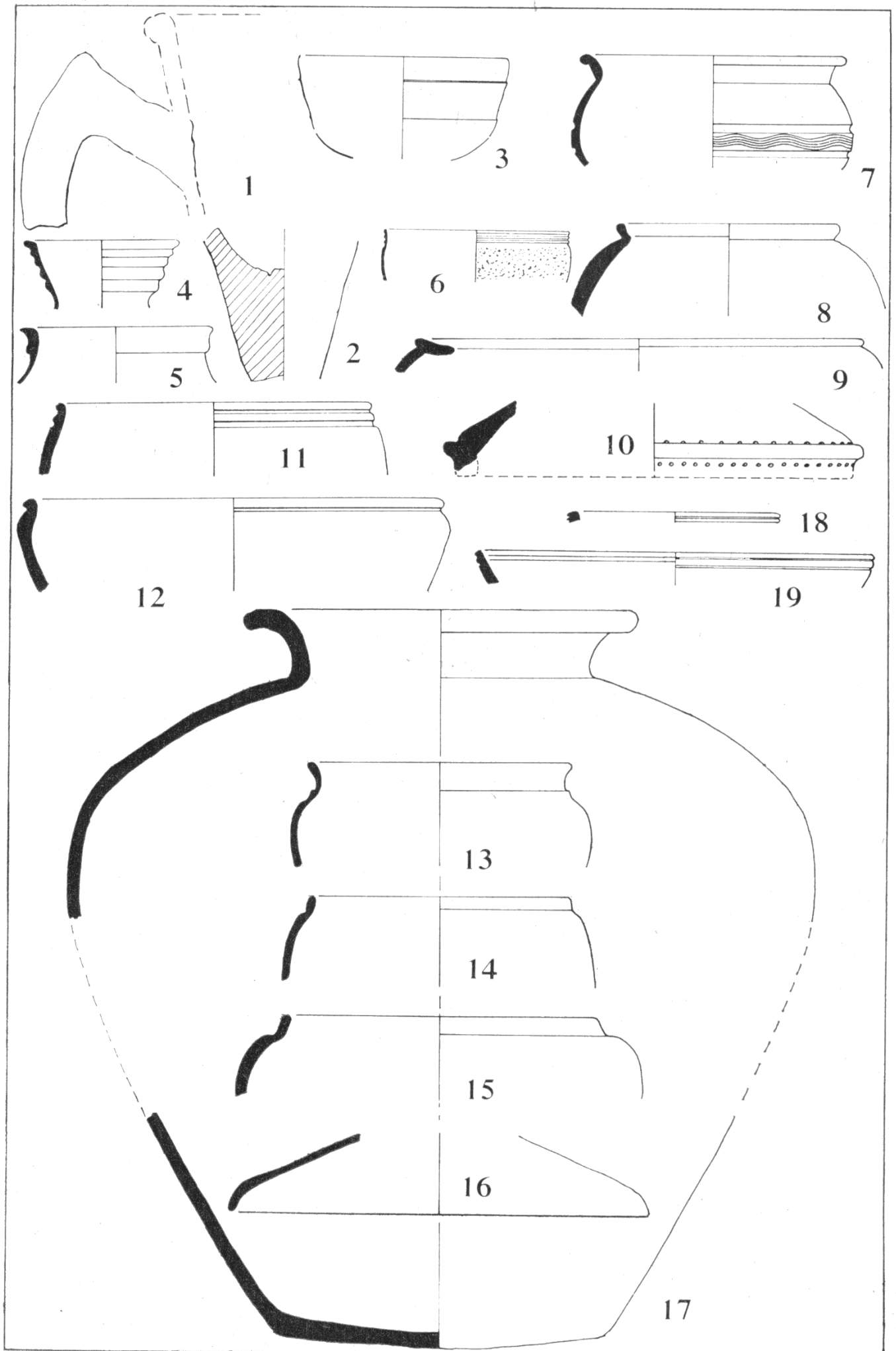


FIG. 5. Coarse pottery (1/4).

Romanised wares

1. An amphora handle in pink-buff ware showing the characteristic 'peak' of mid-first century vessels (cf. *Camulodunum* ⁽¹⁾ form 184).
2. Part of a tapered amphora base (cf. *Camulodunum*, form 184).
3. Small bowl in a very thin red ware with a dark grey surface. This very fine pottery is known as egg-shell ware (c.f. *Camulodunum*, form 64).
4. A flagon rim in cream ware with four equal rings (cf. *Canudodunum*, form 155 B and Corfe Mullen, *Ant. J.*, 15 (1935), 5, No. 2).
5. Rim of a jar in a pink, slightly gritty ware which could be part of a double handled honey-jar (c.f. *Camulodunum*, form 175 B, where they are also found in a coarse red ware, p. 250).
6. A small bowl in cream ware with a greenish metallic (or varnished) colour-coat with rough-cast (cf. *Camulodunum*, form 64 A f).

Native wares ⁽²⁾

7. A small bowl in black burnished ware decorated with a wavy combing on the body. Single wavy lines on this type of pottery are not uncommon but combing appears to be rare. The piece is rather better quality than the other native wares and seems to resemble some of the Corfe Mullen products. This sherd is in the small collection in the Stoke Abbott Parish Hall and is said to have come from the Hill.
8. Jar with everted rim slightly hollowed on the inside as if for a lid seating, in black ware, partly burnished and with a brown inner surface.
9. A large bowl with an inturned rim in a dark brown ware with a black outer surface. This is a variant of Brailsford type 12⁽³⁾.
10. An unusual form which although drawn as a lid may be a bowl. It is in a dark grey gritty ware with brown outer surface and is decorated by two rows of small holes on each side of a bead. It may belong to the type of bowl illustrated from Maiden Castle ⁽⁴⁾ (Fig. 59, No. 59), or is perhaps a variant of the commoner type of bead-rim bowl (Corfe Mullen, Fig. 6, No. 47: Hengistbury Head ⁽⁵⁾ Pl. xxvi. No. 4. which could well be a lid).
11. A bowl with two grooves near the rim in a dark brown gritty ware.
12. A bowl with bead rim in black ware with smooth surface.
13. A bowl with an out-curved rim in dark brown ware with traces of a black surface.
14. A bowl in black, partly burnished ware.
15. A bowl in black burnished ware.
16. A lid in a black-dark brown ware.
17. A large jar in a coarse black gritty ware and smoothed surface. This type of vessel may have been introduced by the Army (cf. *Camulodunum*. form 231, p. 263).

Osteological material ⁽⁶⁾

This group of bones was recovered from the filling of Tank 2 and was mixed with charcoal. The rubbish and filling was deposited by the demolition and clearance party in their work of levelling off and leaving the hill-top in a tidy condition. It is thus reasonable to suppose that the bones represent the animals, birds and fish eaten by the troops either during their occupation of the fort or in its final stages of reduction.

The following bones have been noted:-

Cattle	40 fragments
Sheep or goat	49 "
Pig	3 "
Horse	4 "

¹ C. F. C Hawkes and M. R. Hull, *Camulodunum*, 1947.

² I am grateful to Mr. R. A. H. Farrar for additional notes on Nos. 7 and 10.

³ "Early Iron Age 'C' in Wessex". *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 24 (1958), Fig. 1.

⁴ R. E. M. Wheeler, *Maiden Castle. Dorset*, 1943.

⁵ J. P. Bushe-Fox, *Excavations at Hengistbury Head, Hampshire*, in 1911-12, 1915.

⁶ I am most grateful to Mrs. Susan Askew for identifying most of the animal bones and to Mrs. Betty Westley for additional notes.

Hare	101	"
Fox	1	fragment
Mouse	2	"
Bird	150	(approximately)
Fish	50	"
Snail	1	"

Discussion

Cattle

The pieces include eight teeth and three horncores, but the latter are too fragmentary to give any indication of breed. Five fragments show signs of immaturity such as unfused epiphyses or deciduous or unworn teeth (12%), and two metatarsals show some divergence in size; but this could well be a sexual difference.

Sheep or goat

Distinction between the two is not possible on the available material. All fragments represent a much smaller animal than the modern sheep. 28 fragments are of immature animals (56%).

Pig

There are three fragments only, of an immature animal (two deciduous teeth and an astragalus) and also a piece of worked bone, probably a pig femur. that has been halved and bored in two places and could well be a cheek-piece for horse harness.

Horse

The four fragments are a first phalanx and a proximal tibia fragment which are from small animals, and a proximal metatarsal fragment of about 2in. long that has been shaved and worked for some purpose. The fourth piece is a tibial fragment of a much larger animal, the size of a large modern horse. Further evidence of horses is the harness-piece made of pig bone and mentioned above.

Hare

Of the 101 hare bones, 56 are first phalanges. The rest consist of 25 second phalanges, four mandibles and 12 teeth, with four body fragments. They are the remains of two or three individuals with all the first phalanges represented but scarcely anything of the rest of their bodies. suggesting the possibility of the feet having been saved for some purpose.

Fox

Remains of fox consist of only one tooth. a deciduous canine.

Mouse

These fragments consist of a femur and fragmentary humerus, species indeterminate. The only unusual features of this collection seem to be the size of the large horse tibia, the number of hares' foot bones, and the absence of dog.

Snail

The sole mollusc has been identified as a common species. *Arianta arbustorum*. by Miss M. Collins of the Institute of Archaeology.

Bird bones by Mr. D. Bramwell

Mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos*. possibly two individuals.

Gadwall or Widgeon(?) difficult to identify but certainly parts of a duck of this size.

A small wader about the size of a Turnstone or Green Sandpiper which are shore or estuarine birds.

Rock Dove or Domestic Pigeon, *Columba livia*, four individuals. As the latter was derived from the wild Rock Dove it is difficult to identify with certainty. Pigeons were bred for food and sacrificial use by Romans and housed in cotes known as *columbaria* (Varro. *Rerum Rusticarum*, iii, Chap. vii and Columella, *Res Rustica*, viii. 8. 4).

Raven, *Corvus corax*, one individual, probably a camp scavenger.

Redwing, *Turdus musicus*. two individuals. a small migrant which is easily caught in severe frosty weather.

Domestic Fowl, *Gallus species*, 69 bones of which six are cocks' spurs; there are also five skulls of which one has been neatly axed to sever the head. A small-sized variety may be a Bantam (Varro iii, 9. two, mentions three kinds of fowl, Barn-door, Wild and African (guinea-fowl)). It is not surprising to find cocks' spurs, as cock fighting was a popular sport in the ancient world and especially favoured by the soldiers.

Fish bones

Fish remains from Waddon Hill, identified by the British Museum of Natural History, consist of fragmentary vertebrae, some indeterminate pieces, and five well-preserved pharyngeal teeth of a large Wrasse (family *Labridae*) which is probably the Giant Wrasse of British waters. This is said to be bony, and poor eating. It is possible that it might have been sought after as resembling the related Mediterranean Parrot-wrasse (family *Scaridae*) which, says *Harmsworth's Encyclopaedia*, was a delicacy much esteemed by the Greeks and Romans. The remaining identifiable fragments are of fish of the Cod family (*Gadus*).

Oyster shells by Mr. G. Duncan Waugh

They are all shells of European flat oysters *Ostrea edulis*, though to judge from their general shape, they are from two completely different sources. The unstratified shells seem to have originated in a different place from those from the clay filling of the rock-cut water tank. To begin with, the oysters themselves look to have been quite a bit older and they are more triangular than those from the tank. At a guess, and I am afraid it is only a guess, I would say that the latter were cultivated whilst the former were 'wild' oysters.

The other interesting thing is that none of the shells bears evidence of having had epiphytic fauna, though in all cases they have been bored—to a limited extent—by the worm *Polydora* (or Bristle Worm). The burrows in the unstratified oyster shells are much longer than in the ones from the water tank. These long burrows are characteristic of the modern species *polydora hoplnra* which occurs only on the French coast and in the south-west of England nowadays.

The smaller burrows are made by *Polydora ciliata* which is much more ubiquitous in its distribution. *Polydora hophna* tends to be a Mediterranean species and if all the shells came from the east coast, it might tentatively suggest that at the time the unstratified shells were harvested, temperatures were higher and more suitable for survival here. The other small shells which were included from the clay filling are of cockles and one of the species of *Venerupis*. This latter is still occasionally eaten in this country by fishermen, but is in great demand on the Continent where the French esteem it as a delicacy, 'palourde'.

Small finds (Figs. 6-8)

1. A plain brooch of Nauheim type with a four-coil spring (*Camulodunum*, type vii; Pl. xcii, No. 57).
2. A Hod Hill type of brooch with projecting side knobs (cf. *Camulodunum*. Pl. xcvi. No. 157).
3. A decorated strip-brooch slightly curved without a foot knob, similar to those already published from the site (Proceedings, 82 (1961). Fig. 7, Nos. 27 and 28).
4. A decorated curved strip-brooch with foot of the more usual type and analogous to the Aucissa type (cf. *Camulodunum*, Pl. xcvi, No. 130).
5. A damaged plate-brooch which probably had four spokes and a central knob to form a wheel (cf *Camulodunum*, Pl. xcvi, Nos. 176 and 177).
6. A bronze spiral, finger or toe ring with decorated ends, similar to one from Maiden Castle war cemetery (*Maiden Castle. Dorset*, 1943, Fig. 92, No. 1).
7. An intaglio of blue glass engraved with a dolphin(?).
8. A small bronze stud with traces of tinning and niello decoration. This is a fairly common type of decorated equipment which has been previously found on the site (Proceedings. 82 (1961). Fig. 6, No. 2; see also Arch. J.. 105 (1960). No. 151, p,
9. A flat, plain round-headed bronze stud with a long shank probably used for decorating a wooden box or vehicle, etc,
10. Part of a small bronze fitting for opening the lid of a jug (cf. the attachments to Nos. 240 and 245, Pl. xi, *Description of the Collections in the Rijks-*



Figure 6 Bronze objects (1/2 except No. 7 1/1)

museum G.M. Kam Nijnregan, V, The Bronze Vessels by Maria p. den Boesterd, 1956. and Report on the Excavations at Wroxeter, 1923-27, 1942, Pl. 49, A 259).

11. A bronze ring with projecting stud. This is clearly part of a harness fitting with the stud fitting into a leather eye. An example with the stud flattened into a disc has been found at the Broxstowe fort (*Arch. J*, 105 (1960), Fig. 3, No. 14'.
12. A plain circular bronze stud, probably for attaching to leather.
13. Part of a bronze hinge riveted to an iron strip. This is probably part of a buckle attachment similar to those on the Piece of armour from London

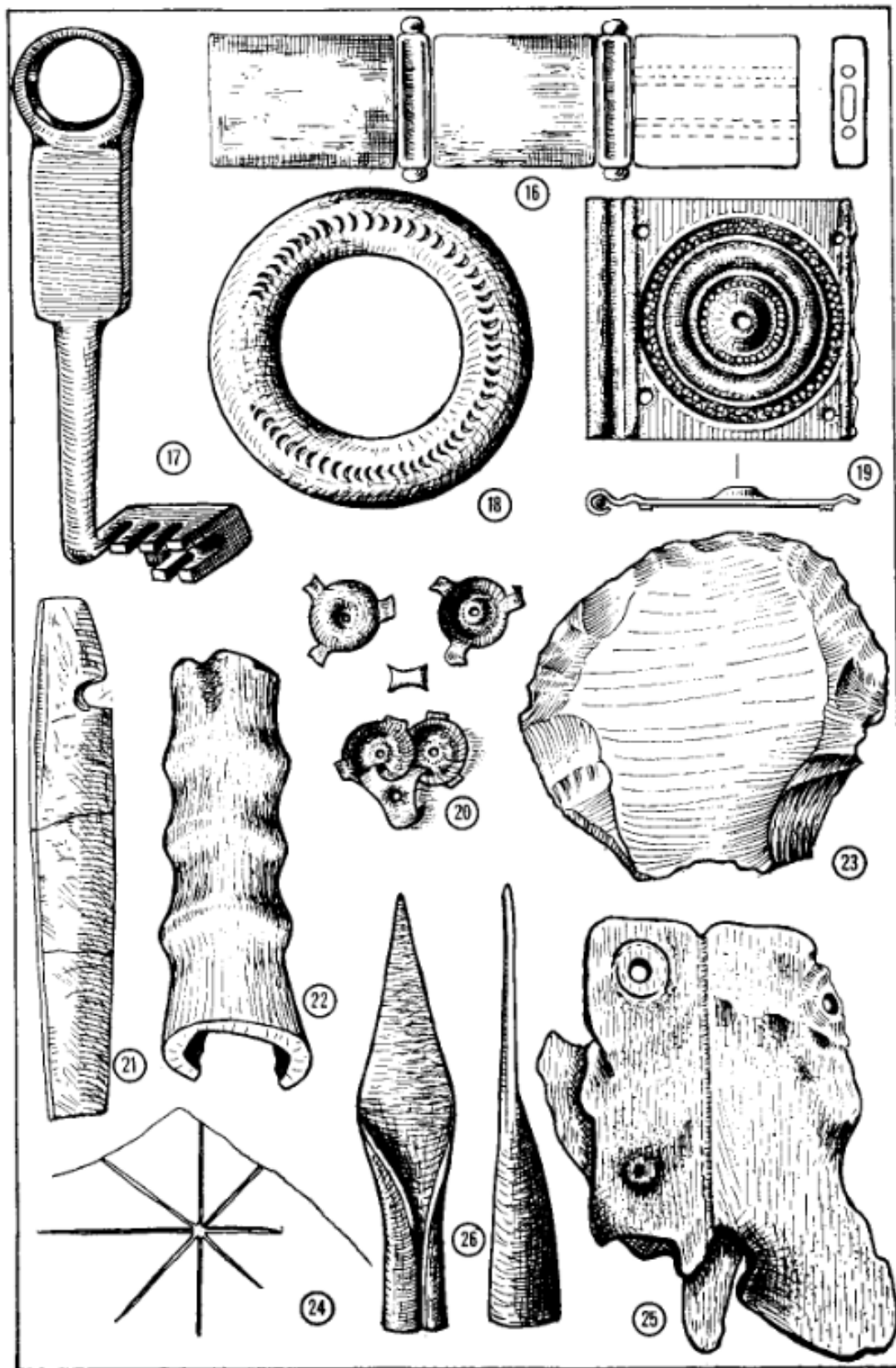


Figure 7 Various small objects, Nos. 17-20 bronze; Nos. 21 and 22 bone; No. 23 flint; No. 24 a graffito on pottery; No. 25 lead; No. 26 iron (1/2 except 19, 2/3 and No. 20, 2/1)

(*Arch J.*, 105 (1960), Fig. 6, No. 159 and *J. Arms and Armour Soc.* 3 (1960). 194-197).

14. A bronze tube with rivet hole, probably a decorative binding.

15. A curved piece of bronze in the form of the rim of a bowl, probably part of an attachment to a metal or wooden bowl.



Figure 8 Iron Objects (1/2)

16. Part of a bronze bracelet with traces of tinning, consisting of five hollow flat box-like parts between three decorated distance pieces. The whole was held together (as shown) with a leather strap and two cords, fragments of which survived. This is a very interesting and unusual piece of jewellery.
17. A bronze key similar to types illustrated by Jacobi (*Das Römerkastell Sauroburg*, 1897, Fig. 75, Nos. 17-32).
18. A heavy decorated harness ring with traces of wear on one side.
19. A tinned and decorated belt-mount. Examples of these are to be seen on the tombstone of the centurion Facilis at Colchester (Roman Colchester. 1958. Pl. 1, A), but there is an exact parallel on a soldier of the 1st Cohort of Pannonians from Wiesbaden (*Germania Romana*, 1922, Taf. 20, No. 7), and

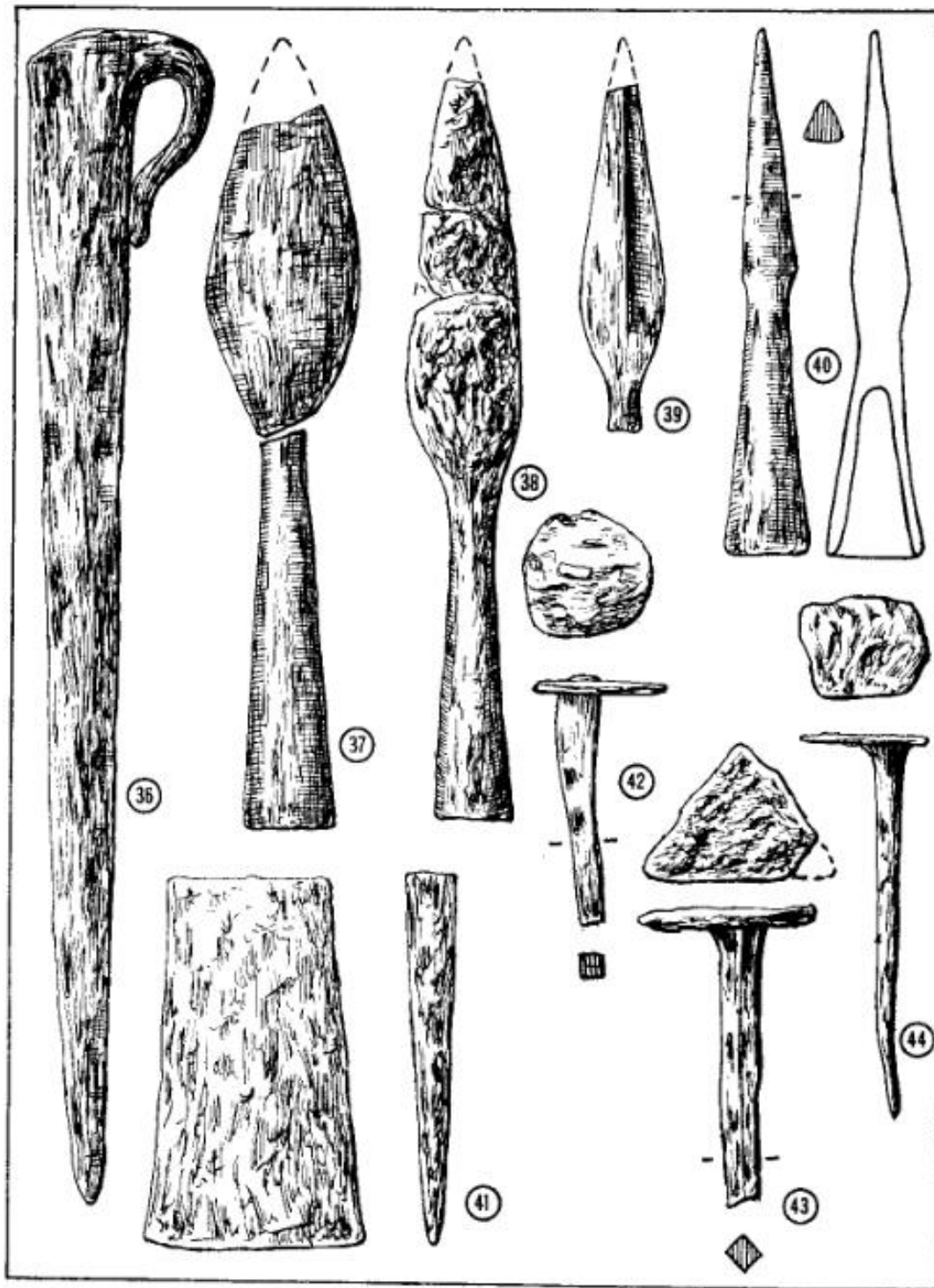


Figure 9. Iron objects (1/2, except Nos. 42-44, 1/1)

on what is considered to be part of the effigy of an auxiliary from Mainz (*Mainzer Zeitschrift*, xii, xiii (1917-18), Taf. ix, No. 7). These are quite different from the flat rectangular nielloed plates for legionary belts and illustrated by one found at Greenhill, Weymouth (*Arch. J.*, 105 (1960), Fig. 8, No. 233; there is another in Dorchester Museum, without a secure provenance except that of the county, Acc. No. 1912.38.1.306); this mount suggests the presence on Waddon Hill of a unit of *auxilia* which included foot soldiers. Similar pieces have been found at Aislingen and Risstissen (*Limesforschungen*, i, 1959, Taf. 18, No. 17 and Taf. 61, No. 16); Haltern (*Mitteilungen der Altertumskommission für Westfalen*, 5, Taf. xxxvii, No. 6); Hod Hill (Fig. 5, A 119, with rather more elaborate examples of this type, Fig. 4, A 115 and 116); Mainz (*Mainzer Zeitschrift*, viii-ix (1913-14), Abb. 2, No. 10); Novaesium (*Bonner Jahrbuch*, II 1-112, Taf. xxx, No. 57, the larger examples illustrated here (Nos. 58 and 59) are for horse

trappings—see J. Werner "Berträge zur Alteren Europäischen Kultur Geschichte", *Festschrift von Egger*, i, p. 423.

20. A number of small bronze mounts with projecting tags together with some differently shaped pieces. It is not clear what these well-made but tiny bronze features could have been used for except as decoration, probably on leather.
21. Part of a bone bow stiffener. About 50 of these objects were found on the floor of a rampart building at Caerleon (Arch. Cumb., 1932, Fig. 42), and another from Silchester (Roman Silchester, 19.57, Fig 11. No. 9).
22. A bone sword handle-grip similar to the one found in Dorchester in 1905 (Proc. soc. Ant.. 21 (1906), p.154).
23. A flint thumb scraper.
24. A carefully scratched, star-like mark of ownership on the base of a black native-type vessel.
25. A lead patch with rivet holes and line where it was once folded.
26. An iron arrow or bolt-head with a folded socket similar to those found on Maiden Castle (*Maiden Castle* 1943, Fig. 93).
27. An iron knife with a bronze band at the base of the tang.
28. A rather crude two-link iron bit strengthened by small pieces of iron hammered over the bit itself. It is difficult to imagine this crude object as a piece of Roman military equipment. although they do occur (see *Ohcrgermanische-Raetische Limes*, Kastell Kösching. Taf. iv. No. 20), and it may well have been a native piece. Apart from the additions, it resembles the basic two-link Iron Age type (*A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey*, 1946, Pl. xxvi) which seems to have been a south-western form (*Proc. Prehis. Soc.*, 5 (1939), p. 174).
29. A twisted iron handle with fragment of a loop at one end, probably from a bucket (cf. Proc. soc. Ant. scot., 87 (1953), Fig. II, B. 12).
30. Two inter-locked links of iron, but not forming part of a chain.
31. An iron tool, probably a chisel or smith's "drift" (*The Fort of Newstead, A Roman Frontier post and its People*, 1911. Pl. Ixiii, No. 7).
32. A curved piece of iron; the curve is rather too sharp to be a knife or sickle but it might have been a small type of bill hook (*Maiden Castle*, Fig. 91, NO. 3).
33. A hollowed piece of iron, probably a long spoon. or a boring tool (cf. *Newstead*, Pl. lix, No. 12; O-R.L., Kastell Zugmantel, Taf. xvi, No. 15).
34. An iron ferrule with traces of wood in the socket.
35. A thin piece of iron with a small bronze washer; this piece would seem to be too thin to have been part of a *lorica* and is more likely to have been part of a mount for a wooden box.
36. A large iron spike or peg with loop at the top. This is the kind of peg one might drive into the ground for tethering a horse or similar animal, rather like the thin stake with an attached ring from Newstead (Pl. Iviii, No. 3, also Pl. Ixx, No. 2); or it could have been a large holdfast. There is an example, but with two loops, from Zugmantel (O-R.L., No. 8, Taf. xvi, No. 45, where it is described merely as a large nail).
37. – 38 Socketed spear or lance heads.
A small head. possibly from a throwing spear.
40. A socketed head of a ballista bolt (*Maiden Castle*, Fig. 93, Nos. 1 and 2).
41. A small, broad-bladed, iron chisel.
42. – 44 Specimens of iron nails.

[A grant of 1.50 towards the publication of this paper has been made by The Council for British Archaeology].

WADDON HILL ROMAN FORT, 1969 Proceedings Vol 91, May 1970

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WADDON HILL ROMAN FORT, 1969

The three weeks' excavation carried out on the site of the fort at Waddon Hill near Beaminster, Dorset, was the last season, and an attempt was made to work out the plans of the two buildings occupying the eastern end of the fort. Although considerable areas were stripped, it was found difficult to produce anything but an obviously incomplete plan. However, the buildings do resemble barrack blocks and one of them has a compound with an open-sided building in it.

No deep pits were encountered so finds were modest and throw no new light on the history of the site. A final report is now in preparation.

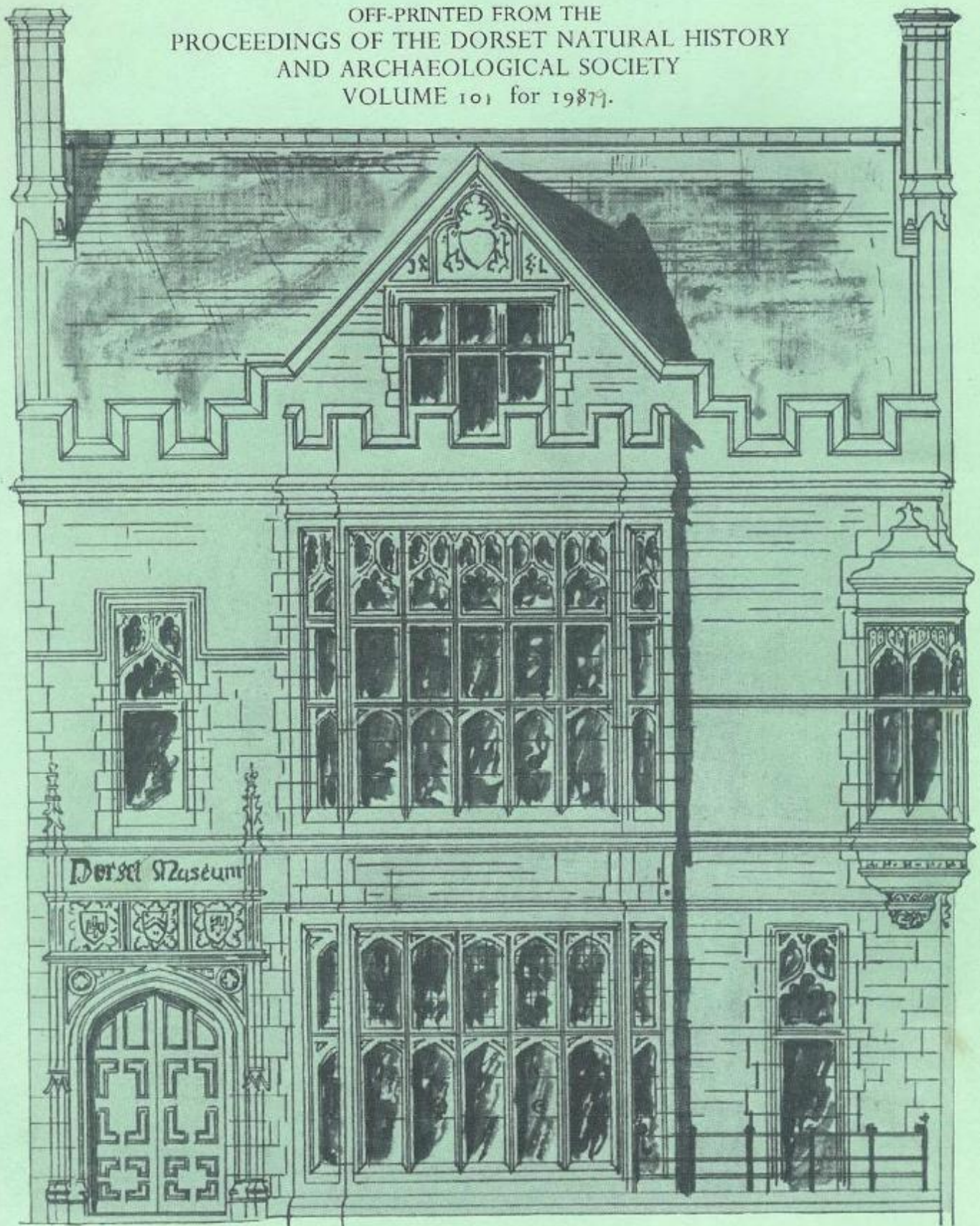
GRAHAM WEBSTER

will find you
Age

FINAL REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS OF THE ROMAN FORT AT WADDON
HILL, STOKE ABBOTT, 1963-69

GRAHAM WEBSTER

OFF-PRINTED FROM THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE DORSET NATURAL HISTORY
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
VOLUME 101 for 1987.



Drawing of the new Dorset County Museum, 1880, by the architect G. R. Crickmay.

GRAHAM WEBSTER

The work at Waddon Hill started in 1959 and was completed in 1969. Two reports have been published¹ and this is the third and final one, covering the years 1963-69 and with some general conclusions. The work was continued through the great kindness of the landowner, the late Mrs. G. Tolley. We were made welcome every year by her and her family and encouraged by their enthusiasm and deep affection for the site. The Society continued its support with financial aid and help in other ways and the Dorset County Council lent tools and equipment throughout and their Divisional Road Surveyors were always helpful. My colleague the late Mr. George Rybot remained throughout a staunch ally and when necessary a shrewd *advocatus diabole*. Many came every year at their own expense to help, some very regularly and without all this skilled and unskilled help, little would have been achieved. A major contribution was that of Dr. Martin Aitkin of the Oxford Research Laboratory in his continued and detailed prospecting which had led to the excavation of all the pits and post-holes. I am grateful to those who have produced specialist reports and to Miss Annelise Wilson, my research assistant, who has helped to bring this report into its final state.

The defences

The most important work on the defences was that in 1959, when the details of the bank and ditch system for the east end of the fort were studied. The reconstruction previously offered (First Report, Fig. 3) was based on the main front revetment being buried in the rampart and the rock-cut trench in front of the bank being identified as a ditch. It became clear from work on the north side that the latter was the foundation of a trench or slot which continues round the full circuit of the defences and which must have held a massive timber front. This would suggest that the rampart was at least 25 feet wide at the base which would raise the possible height from 15 to 18 feet. Further work in the concluding year, produced with difficulty, the irregular curve of the SE corner. The east gate appears to have had six posts although there was time only to record the presence of four of them. The front of the gate had been cut away by a later quarry. In one of the post-pits at the west corner, it was possible to see the void of the post itself 12 inches square. Evidently the posts had been sawn off at ground level when the gate was dismantled.

The size of the gate, 18 ft. to 19 ft. wide by 12 ft. deep would have given two passages similar to the *Porta Decumana* at Brough on Humber². The posts of this gate were 10 Roman feet apart and it seems likely that this was the intention at Waddon, at least in the lateral dimensions. A strange feature is the presence of a channel through the centre of the south passage, which has a butt-end on the line of the front posts. This is one of a sequence of channels which clearly mark the limits of areas of buildings and separates the open space between the buildings and the defences into two parts. As considered below, one of the functions of these channels was drainage and the relationship of this particular length to the gate must show that it was not open but covered with timber at least in the area of the gate. The fact that these channels discharge at some points into rock-cut pits suggests that their function was drainage. However, they also appear to have been boundaries.

The line of the defences on the south side of the hill was found to be a straight line cutting across part of the hill where there was a natural re-entrant bight. This involved an engineering problem which the army would not have found difficult.

¹ First Report Proceedings 82 (1960), 88-108; Second Report, 86 (1965), 135-149.

² J. S. Wachter, Excavations at Brough-on-Humber 1958-61, Society of Antiquaries Research Report No. 25 (1969), 13-15 and Fig. 5 and 7.

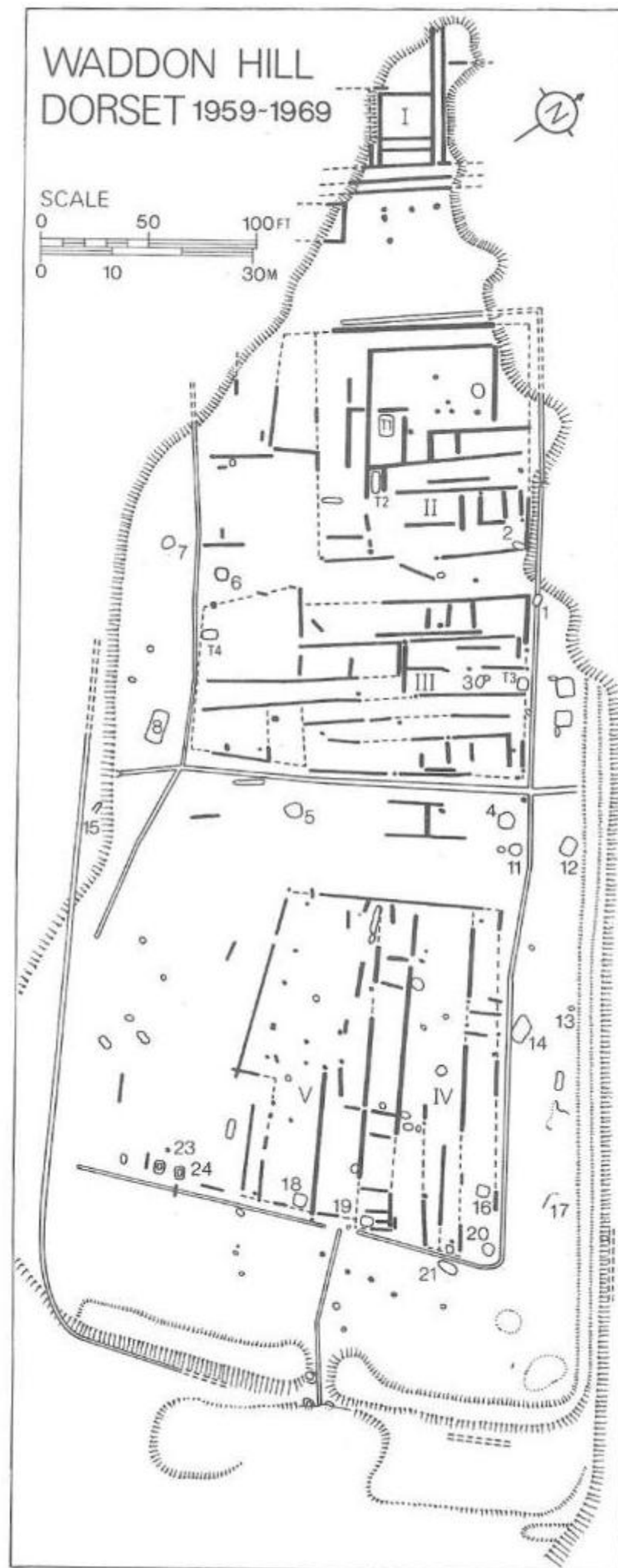


Figure 22 Plan of Waddon Hill

The depth of the bottom of the timber upright in its slot was about nine feet below ground level. The effect of this was also to increase the earth pressure on the timber front. This could only have been secured by anchoring the revetment to prevent it being overturned. The slot is too small to provide a rigid support at the base. Considerable advantage could have been gained by having the whole front at an angle, using perhaps the inner side of the slot as suggested in the reconstruction (First Report, Fig. 3). There is no other evidence to suggest how the stability of the rampart was secured on this southern slope of the hill. Two post-pits (7 ft. by 7 ft. and 8 ft. by 8 ft.) of an internal tower were discovered on the northern side, north of Building III, but as the post voids had not survived, it was not possible to estimate their distance apart, but the probabilities were between 10 and 15 ft. Two slots each 35 ft. long were found in a relationship to each suggesting either external structures or an anchorage connected with the erection of the main posts.

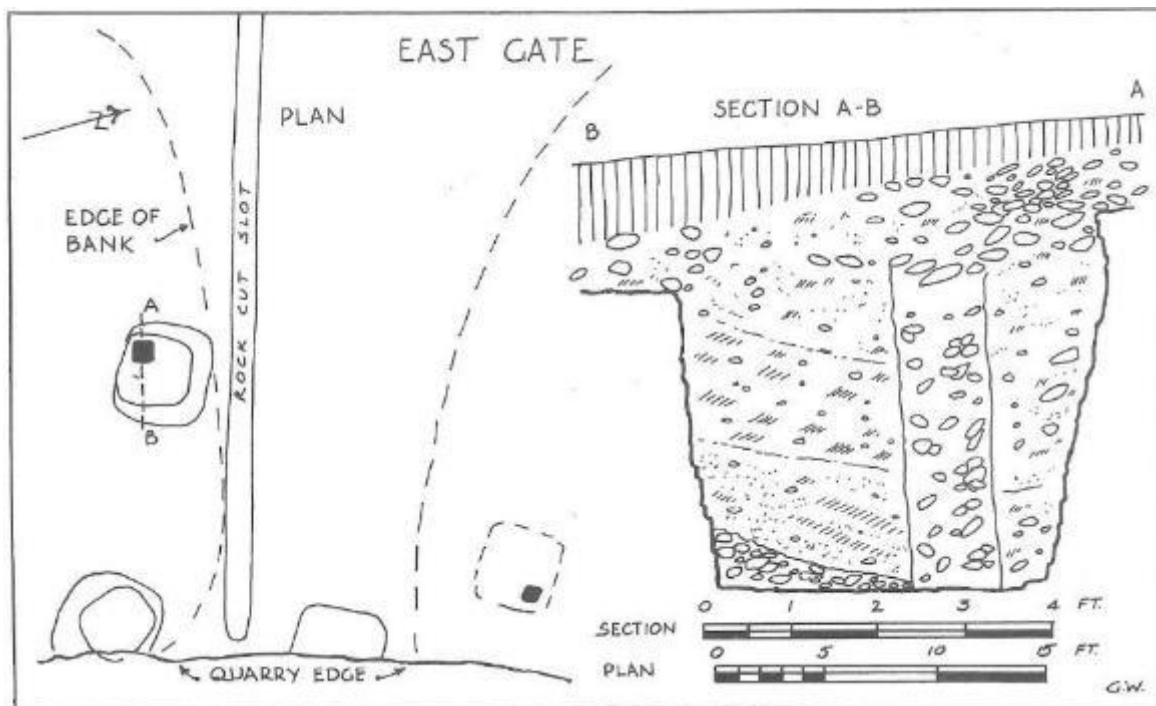


Figure 23 Plan of the East Gate and section through one of the post pits.

The buildings

The interim reports dealt with the three westernmost buildings which had survived on the edge of the quarry. They consisted of: No. 1. Only a small fragment of which remains may have been the *principia* of headquarters building; No. 2. postulated as a *praetorium* or commandant's house; No. 3. a large and complicated structure was not described in detail in the report, but a plan published (Second Report, Fig. 2) which showed how much had been recovered by 1963. Further details were added in subsequent years and the building now appears to be about 80 ft. by 150 ft. overall. It is unfortunate that so little of the foundation trenches were present or recoverable from the south end, but these areas could have been small compounds. If one sees this whole area as a sequence of strip-buildings, two of them with cross-partitions, it is possible to visualise barrack-blocks or stables. If, on the other hand, it is seen as a single building it has some of the elements of a hospital (*valetudinarium*). To the east of this building or group of buildings is one of the lines of demarcation. This particular one has the appearance of a drain, since at both ends it cuts into the defences. On the south side it runs into a pit which could have had the function of a soak-away, but what happened at the north end is not clear. There are similar rock-cut trenches running along the north end and south sides of the fort and these define very clearly the limits of the buildings. The probability of the most easterly example running into the gate has already been stated above. It suggests that some

lengths, possibly all, had a timber covering. Although no trace of this was observed at any point, the filling of the channels was very clean clay brought to the site. Had the channels been open, they would have collected silt and occupation material which would have been recognisable; this strongly suggested that the whole system was covered and the timber work could also have been the foundation for a fence where necessary, but leaving ample access to the defences. There remains to be explained the planning of these slots in relationship to Building V. They meet in such a way as to suggest two openings. But Building V is totally blocking any access into the area. This would seem to be conclusive evidence of two periods and that this fence/drain belongs to the latest period. Nevertheless, as indicated above, the buildings are all confined to the areas enclosed by the system, showing some kind of continuity of arrangements between the tents lines of the first phase of occupation and the later timber buildings.

Buildings IV and V

Between Buildings III and IV/V there is an open space with a single building, with an H-shaped plan and which may have been a store. To the south of this is a large latrine trench. The easterly of these buildings has an E-W axis unlike the others. The whole of this area was carefully stripped and the foundation trenches sought in the places they ought to have been, but there are still serious gaps in the plans. The buildings have the appearance of barrack-blocks with some of the internal divisions surviving. The presence of square water tanks (16 and 19) in each at the east end suggests that the officers' quarters were here. The smaller one in the veranda of IV was probably a refuse-pit comparable to that at Hod Hill in Barrack I. There is a yard area south of V in which post-holes are indicative of open sheds or lean-to structures. A feature of IV is a latrine-trench in the veranda at the west end which was enlarged to 19 ft. in length, space for 9 or 10 men at any one sitting, presumably for the whole of the unit occupying the two blocks. The length of the blocks 150 ft. is rather longer than the Hod Hill examples, so also is the width (IV is 32 ft. overall and V is 36 ft.). At Hod Hill the larger of the two kinds of barracks are identified with cavalry. If these two Waddon buildings were for troopers, the yard and its structures could be explained as additional accommodation needed for horses, so also could the large open space to the south of the block. Horses could have been tethered here in picket lines and given shelter in structures which have left no trace. Tanks 23 and 24 could also have been for horses, one for each troop.

General conclusions

Date

The complete absence of Neronian coins and the quantity of Claudian issues, somewhat worn, makes it appear unlikely that the army was here much after AD 64, the year of Neronian base metal issues. But the date of abandonment must have been close to this date and the brooches and samian confirms this (pp. 58 and pp. 84). The starting date must be assessed in relationship to the evidence from Hod Hill. The samian for this fort is unmistakably Claudian and the coins of that emperor were hardly worn. The excavator concluded that 'the occupation did not last far into the principate of Claudius and was over before AD 54'. The Waddon material is quite different and seems to fit into a later phase. The two forts need to be seen in the historical context. The disposition of units made by the first governor, Aulus Plautius, were those of an occupying army spread thinly over the newly conquered province and with perhaps more men on and near the frontier zone to watch the barbarians without who had not yet been conquered nor were under any treaty

¹¹⁰. This arrangement had to be radically altered by Ostorius Scapula who arrived at AD 48 to find the province invaded by Britons from South Wales. He needed more troops in forward positions and he had to bring campaigning forces into being. It was necessary in dealing with Caratacus in South Wales to secure the Devonian peninsula and gain control of the Bristol Channel. This general forward movement left the rearward areas of the province with only token forces. The action of stripping these areas of much needed forces must have given Scapula much concern. He could only counter it by planting a colonia at Camulodunum and terrorising the tribes by his sudden decision to disarm them. Hod Hill was one of the forts abandoned in this move and Waddon one of those

¹¹⁰ *Britannia* I (1970), 180-184 and Fig. 1.

now established c. AD 50. The abandonment of Waddon about AD 64 can only be associated with the revolt of Boudica in AD 60. The effects of the decision forced on Scapula to strip the province of troops for his campaigns against Caratacus and found the *colonia* now at last came to violent fruition. After the defeat of the rebels it was necessary to re-occupy parts of the province to stamp out any embers which still smouldered and to seek and destroy the rebels who had fled to their home lands. There was probably trouble in the south-west too. The massacre at South Cadbury may be datable at this event¹¹¹. The men were needed either in dealing with trouble to the west or in policing the Midlands and East Anglia. The fort was given up and never occupied again. The extreme range of dates for Waddon could be AD 48-64, but one is safer in restricting it to the decade AD 50-60 with the possibility of adding one or two years either way.

The nature of the occupation

The fence/drain boundaries clearly belong to an earlier phase and the recovery of some scattered iron tent pins are sufficient evidence to postulate tented occupation preceding the timber buildings. This suggests that in the initial phase the troops were being used in a forward campaign. This could have been the operation needed to round up the bands of invading Britons and consolidate the frontier on the lower Severn. It is difficult to assess the original nature of the hill top, but as excavation proceeded it became evident that some clearance and levelling had taken place. Irregular holes packed with clay indicate tree felling and the removal of the stumps. There were also areas of clay filling and the changes in the natural rock top seem to be due to the removal of some of the upper layers as part of general levelling. The rampart was built by digging quarry pits along the edge just as the Britons built their fortresses. In a later operation they were filled in and levelled off. There was much Roman rubbish in these quarry pits showing that this operation was not primary. On the other hand at no point was there any evidence of the kind of defences one associates with a tented site; unless one accepts the boundary fence. Had the full length of the hill been used by the army, the internal dimensions, i.e. excluding the ramparts, would have been c. 1200 by 260 feet, an area available for building of 4.5 acres as compared with 6.86 acres at Hod Hill. The maximum length of the fort excavated is 790 feet. Assuming that Building I was the principia and the remainder was allocated to barracks and granaries, it would have been possible to have had about 10 blocks which together with the three at the eastern end bring the total to the same as those at Hod Hill (six legionary and seven auxiliary). The presence of both auxiliaries and legionaries is well attested by the finds :-

Legionary equipment

Bronzes

- 52, 58 Scabbard mounts from a *gladius*.
- 57 Scabbard hilt guard from a *gladius*.
- 22 Cuirass hinges from a *lorica segmentata*.
- 54 Chape from a *gladius* scabbard.
- 29 A belt-plate, probably legionary.
- 30 Scabbard ring from a *gladius*.

Ironwork

- 61-63, 74, 83 Ballista bolt-heads.
- 94 Shield boss from a *scutum*.
- 58 *Gladius* and scabbard.
- 67 A complete *pilum*.

There is also an early discovery of an intaglio now in the Bridport Museum, which has been identified by Dr. Martin Henig as showing a capricorn and a dolphin¹¹⁰. This could well have been worn by a soldier or officer of *Legio II Augusta* since the Capricorn was the badge of that unit.

¹¹¹ L. Alcock, *By South Cadbury, that is Camelot ...* (1972), 171.

¹¹⁰ *Proceedings*, 93 (1972), 192.

From First Report

Fig. 8, No. 41 Two cuirass hooks.

Fig. 8, No. 42 Plume mount.

Fig. 8, No. 43 Decorated dagger scabbard.

Also, some pilum heads in the Dorchester museum.

Auxiliary equipment

From First Report

Fig. 6, No. 8 Harness mount.

From Second Report

Fig. 8, No. 28 Bit.

Fig. 7, No. 21 Part of a bow.

From Second Report

Fig. 7, No. 19 Decorated belt-plate.

From present report

Bronze

23 Probably a harness ring.

40 Part of a harness mount.

Iron

215 Large harness buckle.

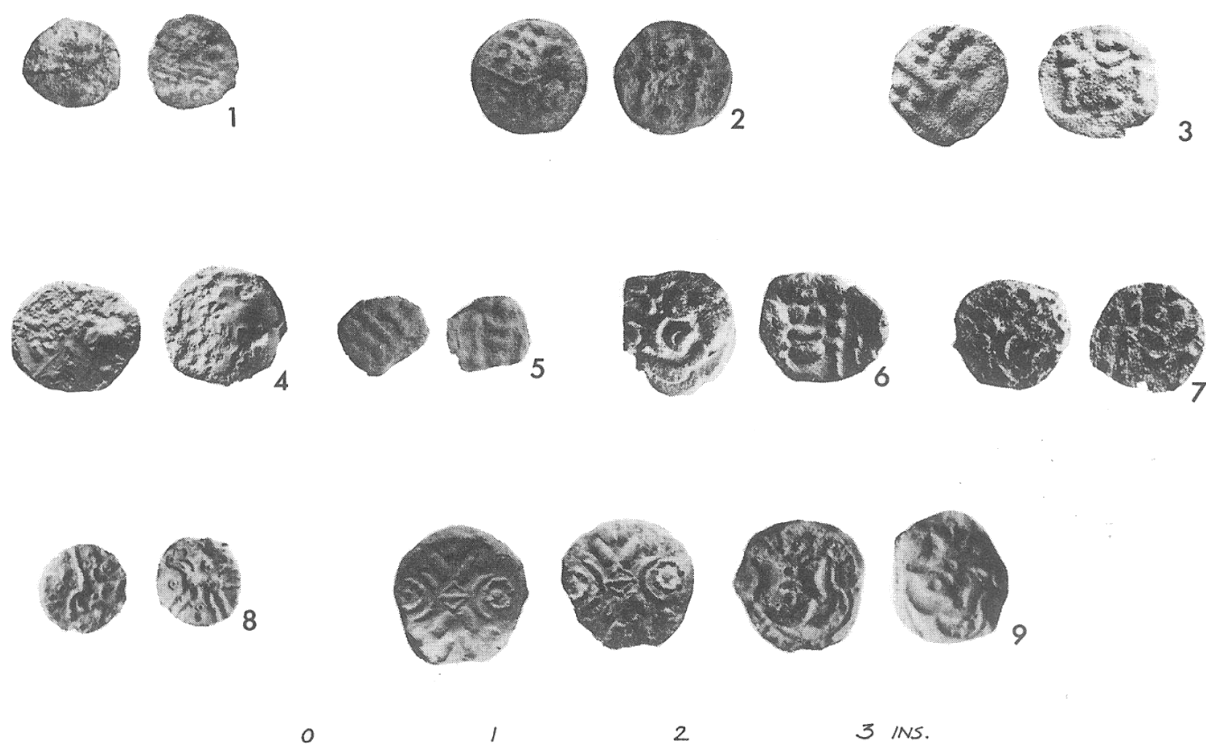
90 Round shield boss.

Apart from the last item, all these are pieces of horse equipment which need not necessarily be auxiliary, since there was a small detachment of mounted men with each legion, but No. 105 and the great number and variety of spears and lance heads must signify a mounted unit equipped as a fighting force.

THE FINDS

Abbreviations used in the finds reports

Aislingen und Burghöfe	G. Ulbert, <i>Die Römischen Donau-Kastelle Aislingen und Burghöfe</i> , (1959) Römische-germanische Kommission, <i>Limesforschungen</i> i.
Bagendon	E. M. Clifford, <i>Bagendon, a Belgic Oppidum</i> (1961).
Caerleon	V. E. Nash-Williams, 'The Roman Legionary Fortress at Caerleon in Monmouthshire 1927-9' (1932), <i>Archaeol. Cambrensis</i> 87, pp. 48-104.
B.M.C.	British Museum Catalogue.
Cambodunum	Werner Krämer, 'Materialhefte zur Bayerischen Vorgeschichte Heft 9', <i>Cambodunumforschungen</i> (1953-1).
Camulodunum	C. F. C. Hawkes and M. R. Hull, <i>Camulodunum</i> (1947), Soc. of Ants. Research Rep. XIV.
Fishbourne	Barry Cunliffe, <i>Excavations at Fishbourne</i> (1971), Soc. of Ants. Research Rep. XXVII.
Hod Hill 1	J. W. Brailsford, <i>Antiquities from Hod Hill in the Durden Collection</i> (1962).
Hod Hill 2	Sir Ian Richmond, <i>Hod Hill Vol. 2: Excavations carried out between 1951 and 1958</i> (1968).
Hofheim	E. Rittering, 'Das Frürömisches Lager bei Hofheim im Taunus', <i>Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung</i> (1913).
Kastell Butzbach	Gustav Müller, <i>Untersuchungen Kastell Butzbach</i> (1962), Römische-germanische Kommission, <i>Limesforschungen</i> ii.
Mack	R. P. Mack, <i>The Coinage of Ancient Britain</i> (1953)
Maiden Castle	R. E. M. Wheeler, <i>Maiden Castle, Dorset</i> (1943), Soc. of Ants. Research Rep. XII.
Marian P. den Boesterd	<i>Description of the Collections in the Rijks-Museum G. M. Kam at Nijmegen V</i> , The Bronze Vessels (1956).
Newstead	James Curle, <i>Newstead, a Roman Frontier Post and its Peoples</i> (1911).
Novaesium	H. Lehner, 'Novaesium', <i>Bonner Jarbücher</i> , 111-112 (1904).
Rheingönheim	G. Ulbert, <i>Das Fruhrömisches Kastell Rheingönheim</i> , Römische-germanische Kommission, <i>Limesforschungen</i> 9.
RIC	H. Mattingly and E. A. Sydenham, <i>Roman Imperial Coinage</i> (1923 and later).
Richborough	J. P. Bushe-Fox, <i>Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent</i> , 1st (1926), 2nd (1928), 3rd (1932) and 4th (1949); Soc. of Ants. Res. Rep. Nos. VI, VII, X and XVI.
S.	E. A. Sydenham, <i>The Coinage of the Roman Republic</i> .
Saalburg	L. Jacobi, <i>Das Römerkastell Saalburg bei Homberg vor der Höhe</i> (1897).
The Lunt 1, 2 and 3	Brian Hobley, 'Excavations at the Lunt', <i>Trans. Birmingham Arch. Soc.</i> , 1 Vol. 83 (1969) 65-129; 2 Vol. 85 (1973) 7-92; and 3 Vol. 87 (1975) 1-56.
Verulamium	S. S. Frere, <i>Verulamium Excavations</i> 1, (1972), Soc. of Ants. R.R. XXVIII.
Waddon 1 and 2	Graham Webster, 'The Roman Fort at Waddon Hill, Stoke Abbott', <i>Proceedings</i> , 1 Vol. 82 (1960) 88-108; and 2 Vol. 86 (1965) 135-149



The British Coins by D. F. Allen

Figure 24 The British coins : All at life size

All except No. 10 illustrated on Fig. 24

DUROTRIGES

1. Silver quarter stater; type Mack 319, weight 6.559 gr. = 0.425 g.

(See *Hod Hill 2*, p. 151.)

2. Base silver on bronze stater; type Mack 317 or 318, weight 51.25 gr. = 3.32 g.

3. Base silver on bronze stater; type Mack 317 or 318, weight 21.0 gr. = 1.36 g.

4. Base silver on bronze stater; type Mack 317 or 318, weight 26.0 gr. = 1.68 g.

5. Base silver on bronze stater; type Mack 317 or 318, weight 8.7 gr. = 0.56 g.

6. Base silver on bronze stater; type Mack 317 or 318, weight 62.577 gr. = 4.055 g.

7. Base silver on bronze stater; type Mack 317 or 318, weight 34.352 gr. = 2.226 g.

DOBUNNI

8. Silver coin type F; Mack 382, weight 16.9 gr. = 1.09 g.

CORITANI

9. Bronze core of stater of *Vep. Corf*; weight 57.75 gr. = 3.75 g.

KENT

10. *Adminius* (not illustrated).

Obv. within a small circle inside a wreath. Beaded circle outside.

Rev. Hippcamp right. Loop (snake?) above below. Beaded circle outside weight 15.58 gr. = 1.01 g.

This is the second known example of this coin and a better specimen than the first-type Mack 314¹¹¹.

Roman coins

Emperor	Date	Type	Type of Coin	Reference
Republican	88 BC	<i>Denarius</i>	S 692	
AVGVSTVS	29-27 BC	IMP CAESAR Triumphal Arch	<i>Denarius</i>	BMC, 631
AVGVSTVS	29-27 BC	Otherwise illegible from Pit 17	<i>Denarius</i>	
AVGVSTVS	29-27 BC	C. L. CAESARES type	<i>Denarius</i>	RIC, 1, 350

¹¹¹ A note has appeared in *Britannia* 7, (1976), and the coin is now in the British Museum.

TIBERIUS	AD 14-37	PONTIF MAXIM	<i>Aureus</i>	<i>RIC, 1, 3</i>
TIBERIUS	AD 14-37	PONTIF MAXIM	<i>Denarius</i>	<i>RIC, 1,</i>
GAIVS	AD 37-41	DIVVS AVGVSTVS	<i>Dupondius</i>	<i>RIC, 1, 8, p.96</i>
GAIVS	AD 37-41	VESTA type	<i>As</i>	<i>RIC, 1, 30</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Minerva	<i>As</i>	<i>RIC, 1, 68</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54		<i>Quadrans</i>	<i>RIC, 1, 72</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	NERO CLAUDIVS DRVSVS type	<i>Sestertius</i>	<i>RIC, 1, 78</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Otherwise illegible	<i>As</i>	
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Minerva type (?)	<i>As</i>	<i>RIC, 1, 66</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Ceres type	<i>Dupondius</i>	<i>RIC, 1, 67</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Ceres type	<i>Dupondius</i>	<i>RIC, 1, 67</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Ceres type	<i>Dupondius</i>	<i>RIC, 1, 67</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Otherwise illegible	<i>Quadrans</i>	
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Otherwise illegible	<i>Sestertius</i>	
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Minerva type, copy	<i>As</i>	<i>Copy as RIC, 1, 65</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Antonia	<i>Dupondius</i>	<i>RIC, 1, 82</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Minerva type, copy	<i>As</i>	<i>Copy as RIC, 1, 66</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Copy	<i>As</i>	
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	GERMANICVS	<i>As</i>	<i>RIC, 1, 84</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Head of Antonia from Pit 18	<i>Dupondius</i>	<i>RIC, 1, 82</i>
				<i>BMC, 166</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	SPES AVGVSTA	<i>Sestertius</i>	<i>BMC, 124</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Head of Antonia	<i>Dupondius</i>	<i>BMC, 166</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	SPES AVGVSTA	<i>Sestertius</i>	<i>RIC, 1, 124</i>
				<i>BMC, 124</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Antonia type from Pit 22	<i>Dupondius</i>	<i>BMC, 166</i>
CLAVDIVS	AD 41-54	Otherwise illegible		

Two illegible coins

The Brooches by D. F. Mackreth

All illustrated: See Figs. 25 and 26

Introduction

It is natural to compare the brooch collection from the fort at Waddon Hill with that from its relatively near neighbour at Hod Hill, for this all published brooches from the two sites have been considered. As the total number from each site is not directly comparable-Waddon Hill has less than half the number of brooches found on Hod Hill-each collection has been divided into the main types and the totals in each reduced to a percentage. It would be tedious to give the figures, but the following tendencies may be noted.

The Colchester type is poorly represented at Waddon, while its derivatives are nearly twice as common as at Hod Hill. The Nauheim Derivative is also rarer at Waddon Hill. Strip brooches of both ordinary and Aucissa influenced types are well represented at Waddon, but the Aucissa itself is less common.

The brooches from Waddon Hill show that this fort survived to a later date than that at Hod Hill and possibly started later. The low number of Colchester types coupled with the higher number of its derivatives are a good indication of a different floruit for each site. At Waddon Hill the Aucissa type seems to be waning and, although the number of brooches from Hod Hill is low, the very absence from Waddon Hill of the Langton Down (one at Hod Hill) and the Rosette (two poor ones at Hod Hill) could be taken to show that those types are probably at the end of their floruit, quite possibly even at the time that Hod Hill was established.

A note of caution is, however, advisable: the Nauheim Derivative is much less common at Waddon Hill than at Hod Hill yet there is little indication in brooch collections from other parts of central southern England that the type is dying out at this time (Fishbourne, II, 100, Figs. 36 and 37, 1-21), but that it persists into the latter part of the first century. It is possible that in some areas it is partially replaced by a whole host of new brooch types, mainly the derivatives of the Colchester type.

On both sites there are examples of the probable original type of brooch which was to develop into the Headstud proper (Hod Hill, I, p. 11, Fig. 10, C 100, C 101; Waddon I, 97, Fig. 7.25). Comparisons with other sites may not be valid: the two sites under brief review were military and it is possible that the supply of brooches, like other artifacts, were severely conditioned by factors which did not operate in the open market.

A Silver Divided Bow Brooch with a Safety Catch by Grace Simpson

This hinged brooch has several remarkable features. It is very small, only 3 cm wide. The silver balls on the ends of the bars pass through the double bow. The bow is semi-circular: a form which is only paralleled in the western Roman provinces by a bronze brooch found in the early Roman camps at

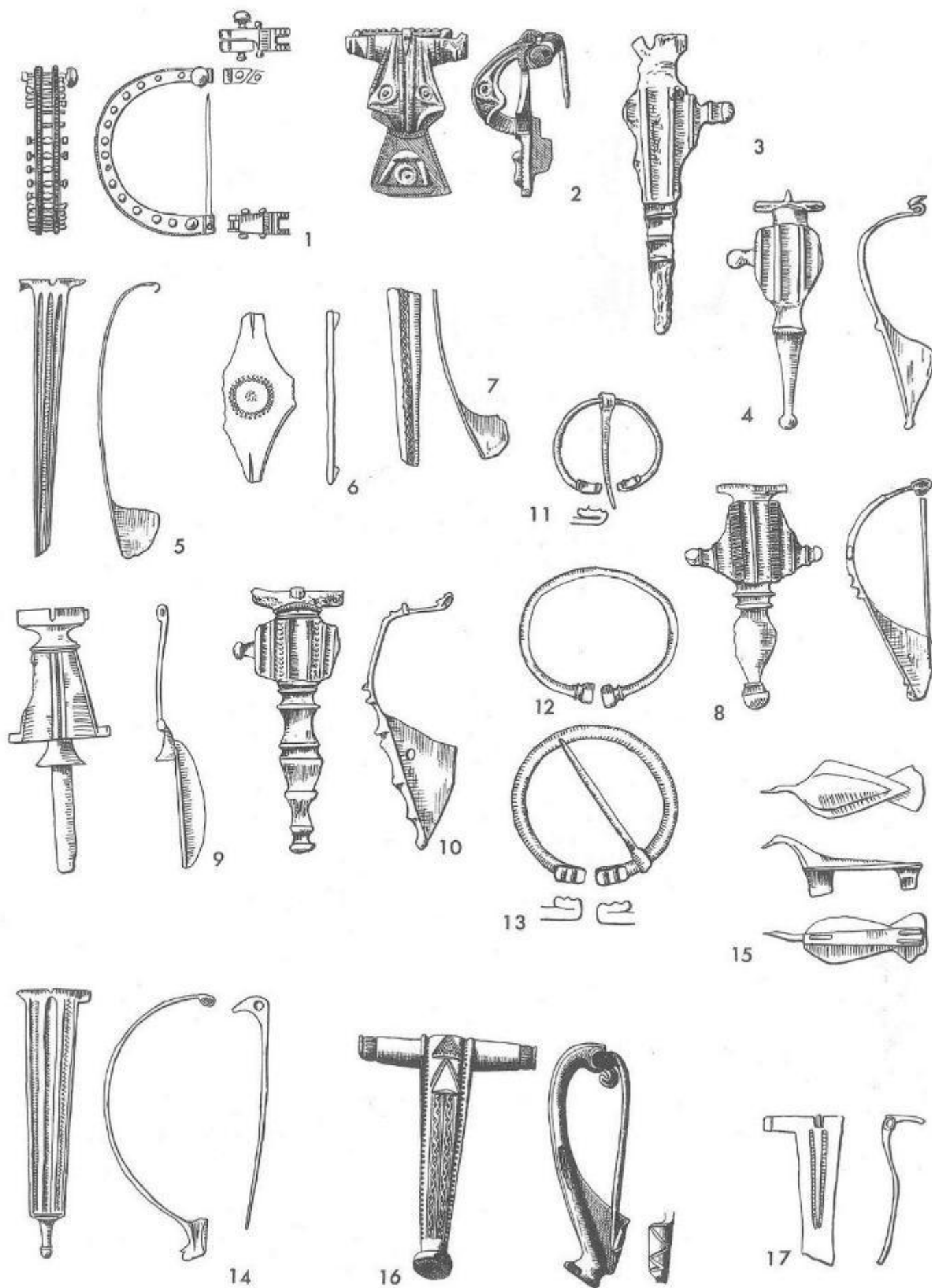


Figure 25 Waddon Hill: Brooches Nos. 1-17, all at lifesize.

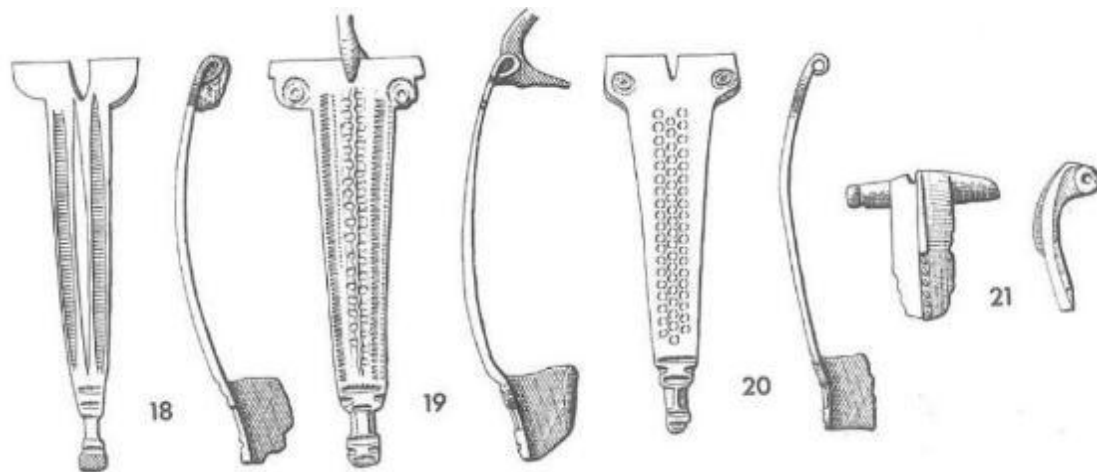


Figure 26. Waddon Hill: brooches Nos. 18-21, all at life size.

Neuss¹¹². Both brooches also have closely similar safety catches and lack the normal protruding catch plate. The Neuss brooch has a single bow, 3.5 cm wide. I have classified it as a Gitterfibel or divided bow brooch because of its likeness in other respects to the Waddon Hill silver brooch. Enquiries to brooch specialists throughout the European and Near Eastern Roman provinces have brought no information of any other brooches with a safety catch. The particular feature of the safety catch is that it could be opened and closed by rotating the large knob in order to hold the pin in a small slot. The Neuss brooch has lost the large rotating knob, and it differs from the silver brooch by having a small curved groove which held the pin. The safety catch could then have been rotated on its tiny iron axis or rivet, and the pin was held firmly in place. The context of the Neuss brooch is probably Augustan, and it was sealed by timber buildings of the Tiberian period¹¹³.

Aesica type

2. The axis bar through the coils of the spring passes through a pierced plate at the end of each wing. The chord of the spring is passed through a pierced crest on the head of the bow. Each wing has beaded ridges on either side of a fluting lying between plain ridges. Although the body of the brooch is cast in one, it has two parts: a back-plate consisting of a fantail foot below a plain lozenge shape, and the bow proper which rises from the top of the fantail and joins on to the spring-case. Down the bow and on either side of the crest is a beaded ridge, on either side of which the bow is splayed out from the top and curved back to the bottom, thus leaving a roughly triangular surface with bordering ridges which were probably once beaded. The spaces left are filled with relief ornament which looks like an eye with projections running to the top and side corners of the triangles. At the top of the fantail foot is a curved step. Round the remaining sides of the foot are recessed beaded borders with a small boss at each of the bottom corners. The central space has a raised circle and dot which is inside relief ornament made up of curvilinear elements. The relationship of this brooch to its famous namesake is clear and the basic distribution of the more elaborate specimens of the type suggests an origin somewhere in southern Britain. Because of its shape, this brooch was more difficult to make than any of the standard brooches. To some extent, the need to simplify the manufacture led to a quick devolution of the type¹¹⁴ and the type is relatively rare in either its elaborate or simplified forms. The Aesica derives patently from the Rosette which arrives in Britain before the Conquest. There is no reason to date any of the Aesica brooches later than AD 50-60: the quality of the Aesica brooch itself would be enough to ensure it a long life.

Hod Hill types

3. As in all Hod Hill types, the head is rolled over to house the axis bar of the hinged pin. Below a cross-moulding on the head is a panel with four vertical ridges separated by flutes. One wing survives at the top of this panel and is made up of a moulding and knob. The foot of the brooch is thin and has three cross-mouldings and flutes at the top. The brooch was once tinned or silvered.

¹¹² Grace Simpson (forthcoming), *Novaesium 7: The Bronze and Iron Objects from the Excavations at Neuss* (Rheinisches Landesmuseum, Bonn), Taf. 1, 1

¹¹³ H. von Petrikovits and G. Muller, *Bonner Jahrbucher*, 1961, 449-485. *Novaesium* 1-5, 1967-1972, catalogue of the South and Central Gaulish pottery, the lamps, coins, plant remains, and the later Roman pottery; that of the early Roman pottery and the Arretine pottery is forthcoming. E.g. one from South Cerney (*Archaeologia* LXXX (1930), 39, Fig. 2b). Grace Simpson (forthcoming), *Novaesium* 7: The Bronze and Iron Objects from the Excavations at Neuss (Rheinisches

¹¹⁴ E.g. one from South Cerney (*Archaeologia* LXXX (1930), 39, Fig. 2b).

4. Here is a repeat of the main panel of three ridges with one surviving wing half way up on the left. This wing is formed of a single knob. Between the main bow and the foot, which has a cross-moulding at the top, is a waist. The foot tapers to a simple knob.

8. A more elaborately modelled brooch than 3 or 4, with a narrow central moulding separated by a flute from a broad moulding with cross-cuts on each side. Near the bottom of this main section is, to either side, a wing formed of a knob with two cross-mouldings between it and the bow. The foot has two cross-mouldings at the top, and a foot-knob and moulding at the bottom. Between these there is a plain flat surface with a swell to the sides.

9. The upper bow splays out from two cross-mouldings down to the side knobs of very simple form. Each side of the main area has a border ridge and down the centre runs a beaded ridge lying in a recess. The foot is flat, plain and straight sided, with a widely splayed moulding at the top.

10. A highly elaborate brooch with two cross-mouldings at the top, one of which is beaded. The main panel is wider than it is long, has six vertical ridges with wide flutes between. The flute on each side of the central one has a series of V-shaped incisions in it. Only one of the wings on either side of the panel survives, and this is a knob at the end of a long stem. The lower part of the brooch is made up of seven cross-mouldings above a foot-knob.

The variety of design to be observed on these Hod Hill types is no surprise, but it is not possible to discern any chronological significance in the range which appears in this country, except that those which belong to the transition from the Aucissa to the fully blown Hod Hill should be earlier than the developed type. The Hod Hill was popular and remained in use a long time, but it is clear that hardly any survived the early AD 70s and they were probably going out of use progressively throughout the AD 60s

Strip types

5. The bow is narrow and tapers to a plain foot. The head is wider and is, like those on all Strip brooches, rolled under to house the hinged pin's axis bar. Down the bow are three longitudinal recesses, the central one of which has a series of punched nicks down it.

7. The head of the bow is missing. The detail on the bow is badly enough finished for the method of making the decoration to be seen. First, lines were incised to mark the edges of the grooves, and then the grooves were cut out to leave a narrow central ridge; lastly, a punch was used alternately on either side to deform the central ridge to produce a wavy line.

14. As 5, except that it is the outer grooves which have the ornament, and the foot is finished off in imitation of an Aucissa: a narrow section terminating in a knob.

18. As 14, but greater care has been taken over the foot. Above the narrow section are two cross-cuts and the foot-knob has another across the top.

19. A much more careful copy of an Aucissa, this brooch has dot and circle ornament on either side of the head. The main bow has the wavy line decoration of 7 down the centre. On either side of this is a repeat of the grooves of no. 18. The foot has two cross-cuts above the chamfered narrow section, with a small nick between on either side. The foot-knob has a repeat of these cross-cuts.

20. A less careful copy of an Aucissa than 19, the head with the dot-and-circle 'eyes' is less well formed. The main bow has three lightly incised vertical lines which acted as guides for the punched dots superimposed upon them. The foot is as for 19, but the foot-knob is simpler.

There is a strong similarity between the brooches of this type from Waddon Hill and those from Hod Hill, once allowance has been made for the fact that the larger collection from the latter site shows greater variation. At both sites the ordinary Strip brooches appear with Aucissa imitations. The major difference between the two collections is that at Waddon Hill the Aucissa proper is less well represented than at Hod Hill..

Plate types

6. A flat plate, once of a lozenge form with concave sides. The ends on the long axis were once bifurcated by a groove and the sides turned out to form small bosses. The ends on the short axis would have been plain, possibly squared off. In the centre of the plate is a circular recess with traces of a central feature surrounded by a ring of double punched dots. The brooch was once tinned or silvered.

There is sufficient surviving of this brooch to show that it comes from a workshop the distinctive features of whose products was the bifurcated ends (Bagendon, 184, Fig. 36.6; Camulodunum, p. 325, pl. XCVIII, 170; Brough IV, 109, pl. XXV, 6). On most of these the central feature is also present and one from Colchester most likely gives the correct finished form, with a red enamelled boss. The present main distribution of the few specimens known to the writer in central southern England and Essex may indicate that the type was going out of use at the time of the Conquest and therefore is hardly likely to date later than AD 50-55 (the Hod Hill terminal date is within a year of AD 50: Hod Hill, II, 119).

Zoöomorphic type

15. A crudely modelled figure of a bird with no indication of wings, or eyes, and only a rudimentary beak. The tail is of fantail type and the figure may be intended to represent a dove. The pin was hinged and the brooch tinned or silvered.

Little can be said about this brooch. A more crudely worked version is present at Hod Hill (Hod Hill, I, Fig. 11, F1) and there is another from Colchester (Camulodunum, p. 326, pl. XCVIII, 180), but as zoomorphic brooches are never common at any time it is not possible to give a date range. Attention,

however, may be drawn to a Plate brooch from Waddon Hill (Waddon 1, p. 97, Fig. 7.23) which is quite clearly a dove: it is possible that the choice of a dove carried a significance which is now lost to us.

Colchester derivatives

16. A carefully made and finished brooch with a hinged pin made of a piece of wire with the end bent up to form the necessary projection of this kind of pin. Each wing is cylindrical and terminates in a recessed beaded ridge. The bow has at the top two incised triangles: the upper is filled with a mass of small punched dots and the lower has a green enamel setting. Beneath these, and filling the rest of the bow to the up-turned foot-knob, are two recesses containing wavy lines made as in brooch 7. but with the recesses filled with red enamel. Down each side of the bow is a ridge with a series of punched dots filling the groove next to it. The return of the catch-plate is ornamented by a series of incised lines which form a chevron.

The relationships of this brooch lie with a curious group from which the headstud emerges. The forward facing foot-knot can be paralleled on a brooch type which seems to belong to the eastern side of the country (Scunthorpe¹¹⁵; Hambeleden¹¹⁶; Verulamium 116, Fig. 29.11). These examples also show the different kinds of emphasis given to the area where the stud was to develop; and so the triangles on the present brooch fall into place as one of the family's characteristics. The Waddon Hill brooch has no secure dating outside the site on which it was found.

17. A hinged pin brooch with one wing and the lower part of the bow missing. The surviving wing is rudimentary, circular in section and has a groove round the end. The bow is plain and of flat section, with two raised beaded ridges which meet at the bottom to form an elongated V. The ridges form the dominant feature on this brooch and, arranged in this fashion, are not a common form of decoration. It is possible that the brooch is an early example of a small group to be found mainly in Dorset, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Somerset. Few have been published; however, one from Kidlington¹¹⁷ shows some of the characteristics of the developed type which is always hinged, has simple wings and usually has a loop cast on the head.

21. A hinged pin brooch with the lower part of the bow missing. The wings are round in section and taper outwards. The left hand wing has a moulding at the end. The bow has a swelled front with a ridge on the upper part. Below this is a recess in which lies a bead-row. Little can be said about this fragment and there is no helpful external dating.

Penannulars

11. The ring is plain with a circular section. The terminals are turned up and along the ring. Each terminal has a groove at each end with a flute between.

13. A larger version of the last, where the terminals each have two cross-cuts.

12. A plain round sectioned ring with disc terminals separated from the ring by a small plain moulding and groove.

11. and 13. belong to Fowler's type D, and 12 belongs to type A3. All three could be first century according to the date range given by Fowler, this is confirmed by their occurrence on this site. Waddon Hill and Hod Hill compared with the brooches in individual classes reduced to percentages of the total published collection from each site.¹¹⁸

Waddon Hill and Hod Hill compared with the brooches in individual classes reduced to percentages of the total published collection from each site.

<i>Class</i>	<i>Site</i>	
	Hod Hill	Waddon Hill
Colchester	8.2	2.2
Colchester Derivative	8.2	15.2
Nauheim Derivative	9.9	2.2
Langton Down	.8	---
Rosette	1.6	---
Strip (plain)	9.9	15.2
Strip (Aucissa copy)	11.5	15.2
Spettisbury	.8	---
Aucissa	8.2	4.3
Hod Hill	24.7	19.5
Proto-Headstud	1.6	2.2
Plate	4.7	8.7
Penannular	9.9	10.9
Aesica	---	2.2
Oddity	---	2.2
	100%	100%

¹¹⁵ H. E. Dudley, *Early Days in North-West Lincolnshire* (1949), 189 and Fig. 52.4.

¹¹⁶ *Archaeologia*, LXXI (1920-1), Fig. 23.

¹¹⁷ *Oxoniensia*, XVII/XVIII (1952/3), p. 56; Fig. 25.6 and pl. III.

¹¹⁸ I am most grateful to Mr. Frank Bailey for the photographs.



Figure 27. Bronze bust of Mercury at twice life size; paste intaglio (1), blue glass intaglio (2) and cornelian intaglio (3) all at four times life size (see p. 64 for sizes).

Bronze Bust of Mercury by J. M. C. Toynbee

The bronze (see Fig. 27) is 3.7 cm high and has a fine dark green patina. It shows the head, part of the shoulders, and the nude chest of Mercury, the bust terminating below in a calyx of stylised acanthus leaves. The god has a chubby, boyish countenance and wears a winged petasos, beneath which is seen his hair, combed forward on to the brow in neat locks that fork in the centre after the Augustan style and escape down either cheek in front of the ears and down the neck behind. Minute drilled holes mark the pupils of the eyes. The complete circuit of the brim of the petasos is edged with tiny 'pearls'. The modelling of the face and chest is remarkably plastic and vigorous and the engraving of the individual strands of hair and of the leaves of the calyx is extremely fine.

While the head is solid-cast and fully finished at the rear, the back of the bust is hollow, shows distinct traces of tooling, and displays a sharp, triangular nick cut in the base of the neck. Mr. Henry Hodges, who kindly examined the bronze in the laboratory of the London University Institute of Archaeology, assures me that it also betrays remnants of the solder by which the piece was attached to an object or a surface behind it; and the nick was presumably cut to secure it in place by a form of rivet. The bust was, indeed, clearly a mount of some kind. Had it been affixed to a vessel, the head, being fully worked and unflattened at the back, must have projected above the rim; but no type of bowl, cup, or cauldron with such a style of ornament springs to mind. Possibly the bust was attached to a slightly rounded boss on the outside of a small box or casket, the head slanting forward to some extent, as in the case of two bronze busts on the exterior of a chest from Pompeii¹¹⁹. An officer of the fort garrison could well have possessed a decorated casket; and what better mascot than Mercury could have adorned a money-box?

The 'twin' of the Waddon Hill bust, also 3.7 cm high and obviously cast from the same mould, but with its details far less well preserved, was found in France, at Villardó-d'Héria (Jura), and is now in the Besancon Museum¹²⁰. This piece, too, is hollow behind and has a similar triangular nick at the base of the neck. It must have served the same purpose as the Dorset Mercury, which was clearly imported from a continental workshop. The god's hair-style suggests for these pieces a date not later than the first quarter of the first century AD.

The Intaglios by Martin Henig

(See Fig. 27)

1. Paste intaglio with blue upper surface and black lower surface, imitative of nicolo. Flat, oval (11 mm by 9 mm; 2.25 mm thick) (Henig No. 524).

The paste depicts a facing tragic mask with long hanging locks on each side. It was evidently intended to suggest Medea or some such character. Dramatic themes seem to have been popular in the Roman army; we may cite a paste from the fort of Kirkbride, Cumberland that shows a playwright holding a similar tragic mask¹²¹, or the fine garnet intaglio portraying a mask in profile, from the praetorium at Housesteads, Northumberland¹²².

The intaglio under discussion can probably be assigned to the middle years of the first century AD¹²³.

2. Blue glass intaglio with green streak; 11 mm by 10 mm. Convex c. 2 mm thick (Henig No. 406). Apart from some chemical corrosion (pitting) on the face, the condition is excellent for a paste, and suggests that it was not long in use before its loss. The symbols represented are the attributes of various Roman deities or personifications; on the left (description is of an impression), a palm suggests Victoria; beside it is the club of Hercules while to the right, the cereal plant brings Ceres to mind (the green flash in the glass roughly coincides with the plant and presumably this is deliberate); below are the rudder and steering oar that belong to Fortuna. To the Roman soldier, who wore this seal, it presumably served as a charm. With it he could invoke the protection of four important powers-Victory; Hercules (symbolising military prowess)¹²⁴; Ceres (prosperity and material abundance) and, above all, Fortune (who controls human destiny). The only comparable representations from British sites come aptly enough from Hod Hill, Dorset¹²⁵ and Richborough¹²⁶ where they may also be ascribed to the invasion period without difficulty.

¹¹⁹ E. Pernice, *Die hellenistische Kunst in Pompeii* v: Tische, Zisternenanmündungen, Beckenuntersätze, Altäre und Truhen, 1932, Pls. 51, Fig. 1; 53, 56, Fig. 1.

¹²⁰ D. Lebel, *Catalogue des collections archéologiques de Besançon* v: Les bronzes figures, 1960, p. 58, no. 177 (A.435), pl. 69, fig. 5. The photographs published here were taken by M. Meusy of Besançon Cornillot, Conservateur des Musées de Besançon.

¹²¹ Martin Henig, *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from British Sites*, British Archaeological Reports 1974, App. 7.

¹²² Martin Henig, No. 525.

¹²³ For parallels to our gem, cf. A. F. Gori, *Museum Florentinum, Gemmae antiquae ex thesauro medico* (Florence 1790), pl. xlv, Nos. 8, 10 (= S. Reinach, *Pierres Gravées* (Paris, 1895), pl. xxii). A. Furtwangler, *Geschreibung der geschnittenen Steine im Antiquarium* (Berlin, 1896), Nos. 5245, 5252. G. Maddoli, 'Le Cretule del Nomophylakion di Cirene', *Annuario Scuola Archeologica di Atene* XLI-XLII (1965), 39-145, No. 642, a sealing from the city's public record office burnt down in the Jewish revolt of AD 115-117.

¹²⁴ On the significance of Hercules to the Roman soldier, cf. I. A. Richmond: 'The Roman Legionaries at Corbridge and their Cults', *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4 Ser. XXI (1943), 171.

¹²⁵ Henig No. 405 (Paste, subject not identified but evidently depicts rudder, corn and cornucopiae (of Abundance)).

¹²⁶ Henig No. 422 (Probably Rock Crystal-shows crossed cornucopiae and the caduceus of Mercury).

Numerous pastes and gems of similar type are known from elsewhere employing various devices including those shown on our gem¹²⁷.

3. Cornelian intaglio with flat upper surface; circular (diam. 10 mm) set in the remains of an iron ring (Henig No. 447).

The subject is Ajax kneeling towards the right¹²⁸ He is nude apart from a conical cap or helmet upon his head. Over his left shoulder the limp corpse of Achilles (who wears a tunic) can be seen. The gemcutter has shown great skill in contrasting the lively musculature of Ajax with the drooping and pathetic remains of his companion.

A number of features—for example Ajax's great beak of a nose and pointed chin as well as the tapering of his fore-limbs—point to a glyptic tradition other than the Graeco-Roman one. The subject was known in Etruria at least as early as 570 BC as it occurs on the handles of the Francois Vase¹²⁹. On an Etruscan scarab dated c. 500 BC the figures are named, 'Aivas' and 'Achele' respectively¹³⁰. The Waddon Hill intaglio is doubtless of North Italian workmanship, but can be nowhere near as old as these two objects. Like the intaglio from Verulamium which depicts Diomedes seizing the Palladium, it may be assigned to the second or first century BC¹³¹. In any case it was clearly an antique when its owner (presumably an Italian legionary) took it to Britain¹³².

The Artefacts

22. Three cuirass hinges from a lorica segmentata, two with a triangular cut-out, this is a common form which has been identified by Mr. Charles Daniels as belonging to the shoulder strips (from find of complete armour at Corbridge¹³³; (cf. also a pair from Wroxeter¹³⁴).
23. A small harness or baldric ring with a projecting button for fastening to an eyelet in leather or cloth. It is well made and has a central groove (cf. examples from Margidunum)¹³⁵.
24. A buckle tongue.
25. A buckle tongue shaped to fit into a D-shaped buckle with internal scrolls (cf. Aislingen, Taf. 17, No. 33; Rheingonheim, Taf. 26, No. 19).
26. A hollow boss which could have been a mount to disguise a nail head on a box or other wooden object.
27. Part of a large bone belt buckle (cf. Rheingonheim, Taf. 45, Nos. 8 and 9).
28. A buckle tongue of cruciform shape (cf. an example from London¹³⁶).
29. A rectangular belt-plate with relief of a debased leaf and scroll design in repoussé and traces of tinning, very similar to two plates from Hod Hill 1 (Fig. 4, A. 115 and 116).
30. A small moulded ring from the scabbard of a gladius, similar to those illustrated by Dr. G. Ulbert and in particular one from Vrhnika-Nauportus, Slovenia¹³⁷.
31. A buckle tongue with curved pointed end.
32. An identical but slightly larger example.
33. Small green bead of annular form. 34. and 35.
34. & 35 Tinned belt plates decorated with incised circles and with small rivet holes at the centre for the attachment of a central circular mount, also with holes at the corners for fastening to leather (cf. Hod Hill, I, Fig. 5, Nos. A 119 and A 121; Aislingen und Burghof, Taf. 61, Nos. 21-22; Hofheim, Taf. XI, 48; Rheingonheim, Taf. 27, Nos. 1-10, Taf. 54, Nos. 2-4).
36. A small pendant roughly in the form of a leaf with three holes and terminal knob (cf. Rheingönheim, Taf. 36, Nos. 11 and 14).
37. A keyhole type eyelet for attachment to a toggle, it is one of the hinged variety (Waddon, I, No. 36) and very similar to examples from Nettleton Shrub, Wilts.¹³⁸; Kingscote, Glos.¹³⁹; Augsburg¹⁴⁰ and Hofheim (Taf. XI, No. 63).

¹²⁷ P. Steiner, *Xanten-Sammlung des Niederrheinischen Altertums-Vereins* (Frankfurt a.m. 1911), pl. XIV, Nos. 209-211. G. Sena Chiesa, *Gemme del Museo Nazionale di Aquileia* (Aquileia 1966) Nos. 1419-1456 (especially Nos. 1449, 1450). A. Furtwangler, *Beschreibung der geschnittenen Steine im Antiquarium* (Berlin 1896), Nos. 2232-2264; 6094 ff. (these pastes dated specifically to 1st cent. BC-1st cent. AD); 6625 ff. and especially Nos. 6094, 6629, 6631, 6635. H. B. Walters, *Catalogue of the Engraved Gems and Cameos, Greek, Etruscan and Roman in the British Museum* (London 1926), Nos. 2608, 2614, 2624, 2625. P. Fossing, *The Thorvaldsen Museum. Catalogue of the Antique Engraved Gems and Cameos* (Copenhagen 1929), Nos. 1602 ff.

¹²⁸ I owe this information to Professor J. M. C. Toynbee. Impression described.

¹²⁹ P. E. Arias, *A History of Greek Vase Painting* (London 1962), 292 and pl. xlvi.

¹³⁰ G. M. A. Richter, *Engraved Gems of the Greeks and the Etruscans* (London 1968), 203, No. 822.

¹³¹ Martin Henig, 'The Veneration of Heroes in the Roman Army', *Britannia* 1 (1970), 249-65 on the significance of such gems in military contexts. The Verulamium intaglio is illustrated on pl. xxvii A and B.

¹³² Note the following close parallels to our gem in addition to the Etruscan scarab cited above. A. Furtwangler, *Königliche Museen zu Berlin. Beschreibung der Geschnittenen Steine* (Berlin 1896), Nos. 649-651; 4293. P. Fossing, *The Thorvaldsen Museum. Catalogue of the Antique engraved Gems and Cameos* (Copenhagen 1929), No. 109. E. Schmidt, *Antike Gemmen in Deutschen Sammlungen I Staatliche Münzsammlung München*. Part 2, 81-230. *Italische Glaspasten vorkaiserzeitlich* (Munich 1970), Nos. 1341-1343.

¹³³ *The Armour of Imperial Rome* (1975), 174-181.

¹³⁴ *Archaeol. J.* 115 (1960), fig. 8, no. 257.

¹³⁵ do., fig. 3, no. 14 and p. 76, no. 54.

¹³⁶ do., fig. 6, no. 167.

¹³⁷ *Germania* 47 (1969), Taf. 33

¹³⁸ *Wilts. Archaeol. Mag.* 65 (1970), 195-198.

¹³⁹ *Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.* 91 (1973), fig. 4, no. 16 and p. 81.

¹⁴⁰ *Die Römer in Bayern* (1928), Abb. 2, no. 7

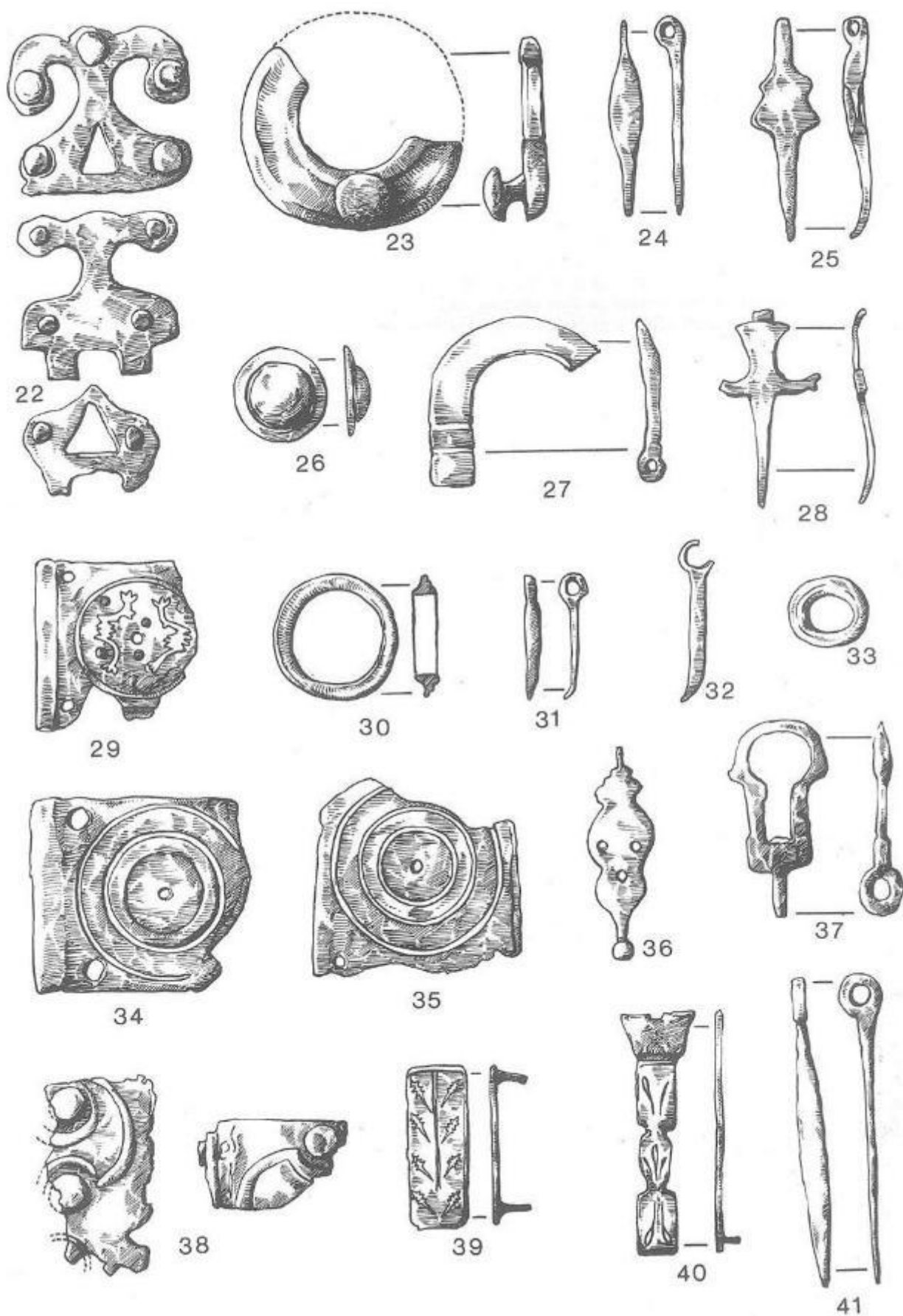


Figure 28 Waddon Hill: bronze objects Nos. 22-41, all at life size.

38. Two fragments of thin plates, square or rectangular in shape, decorated with reliefs in the form of domes and spirals and a broken back curve. These plates could have belonged to a box, belt or scabbard (cf. *Richborough* IV, Pls. XLVII and XLVIII; *Aislingen und Burghofe*, Taf. 21, Nos. 2-3).
39. A small rectangular plate decorated with tinning and niello inlay in the form of leaves. The tangs at the back indicate that this was attached to a leather belt or apron strap. There are many examples of this type of mount (cf. *Rheingönheim*, Taf. 27, No. 14; *Aislingen und Burghofe*, Taf. 62, No. 5; *Verulamium* 1, 1972, No. 41; Ham Hill¹⁴¹).
40. A mount decorated with tinning and niello leaves. This is half the original size and the central part would have been circular with a rivet hole in the middle. The surface of this area indicates that it would have been covered with a circular disc. There are many examples of this type of harness mount, almost identical pieces are in the Fremington Hagg hoard¹⁴².
41. A long buckle tong or pendant.
42. A D-shaped buckle from a *lorica* strap.
43. Two examples of rings with folded strips with rivet holes for attachment to leather straps. In both cases the rings are circular but slightly D-shaped.
44. A hinge from a belt or strap. One of the pieces has two leaves for attachment to both sides of the leather. Four of the rivets survive (cf. *Hod Hill*, ii, Fig. 56, Nos. 10 and 12).
45. and 46. Three fragments of hinged bronze for attachment to belts or leather strips, typical of those on a *lorica* (cf. *Rheingönheim*, Taf. 34).
47. A piece of folded bronze for attachment to a leather strap or belt fastened to a ring. This is probably a piece of baldric similar to those which carry the gladius and dagger (cf. *Rheingönheim*, Taf. 44, Nos. 10-12). See Nos. 45 and 46. A
49. D-shaped buckle from the strap of a *lorica segmentata*.
50. The hilt guard of a dagger or knife with incised decoration on one edge.
51. Small thin iron plate with curved edge turned over, perhaps a fragment of armour.
52. A decorative mount in silver consisting of a palmette and scrolls. This has been identified by Dr. Gunter Ulbert as part of a legionary scabbard mount fixed above the chape, from complete examples from Pompeii in the National Museum in Naples¹⁴³.
53. Fragment of a piece of thin iron slightly curved with one edge bent out, probably a piece of a bowl or ladle.
54. The chape of a *gladius* scabbard with traces of tinning. It is identical to those illustrated by Dr. Gunter Ulbert from Pompeii¹⁴⁴, including one in the British Museum from the Thames.
55. A length of edging similar to, but smaller than No. 59 and 60, so presumably from a dagger scabbard. It is unfortunately bent and so impossible to identify the usual waisted outline.
56. Two solid bronze bars, semi-circular in section. One has a slight taper. The thinner end is complete with a slight swelling and nail-hole. In both cases the other end is broken at the nail-hole. They are probably decorative mounts for a wooden object like a box.
57. The top of a scabbard hilt-guard with a curved design and four holes on one side and a punched curved design on the other. This is not a feature on the Pompeii *gladii*, but a similar one has been found at Waddon (*Waddon*, 1, No. 38), and several from Hod Hill (*Hod Hill*, 1, A 2, 3 and 4; A 1 has been mounted up-side-down).
58. A scabbard mount and sword in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, is said to have been found at Long Windsor, Dorset, with a *sestertius* of Claudius (*Spes Augusta* type)¹⁴⁵. There is no place of this name in Dorset and it is a reasonable assumption to consider it as a mistake for Broadwindsor, which is only a mile from Waddon Hill. The sword is a legionary gladius with a blade 476 mm long and 44 mm at mid-point and 46 mm at the hilt. The tang is 56 mm long and 16 mm wide. There are two mounts (a) with a grooved strip and a flat plate with a tinned surface, (b) a thin strip broken at both ends but enough survives at one end to show the expansion for the loop which held the ring for suspension from the baldric. It is normal in scabbards for only the top and bottom panels to be decorated¹⁴⁶ the Pompeian examples being exceptional (they may have belonged to praetorians). There are three more strips above the tapered end, the upper two of which expand into loops as in the case of (b). The other piece (a) is presumably for the lower panel and if complete would have shown the beginning of the taper.
59. and 60. Two lengths of scabbard edging with traces of leather still visible on one of them (cf. a similar piece from Waddon (*Waddon* 1, No. 44 and Ulbert¹⁴⁷)).
61. Pyramidal bolt head similar to Nos. 62 and 63.

¹⁴¹ *Archaeol. J.* 115 (1960), fig. 5, nos. 118, etc.

¹⁴² R. Butler (ed.) *Soldier and Civilian in Roman Yorkshire*, 1971, nos. 59-63.

¹⁴³ *Germania* 47 (1969), 97-128 in which ten other examples are quoted, including a fragment from Corbridge.

¹⁴⁴ *do.*, no. 5, Taf. 26 and 32

¹⁴⁵ These items were sold at Sothebys as Lot 87 on 12/13 April, 1948 and purchased by the Ashmolean. I am grateful to Dr. Christopher Young for drawing my attention to these, and to Mr. David Brown of the Ashmolean Museum for giving me access and allowing me to draw and publish this material. These items have been published by N. A. Griffiths, *Britannia* 10 (1979), 259-60.

¹⁴⁶ See examples from Mainz (*Mainzer Zeitschrift* XII and XIII for 1917-18, Abb. 6, no. 175; and *Gesellschaft pro Vindonissa, Jahresbericht*, 1965, Abb. 7

¹⁴⁷ Ulbert, *op. cit.*, no. 52.

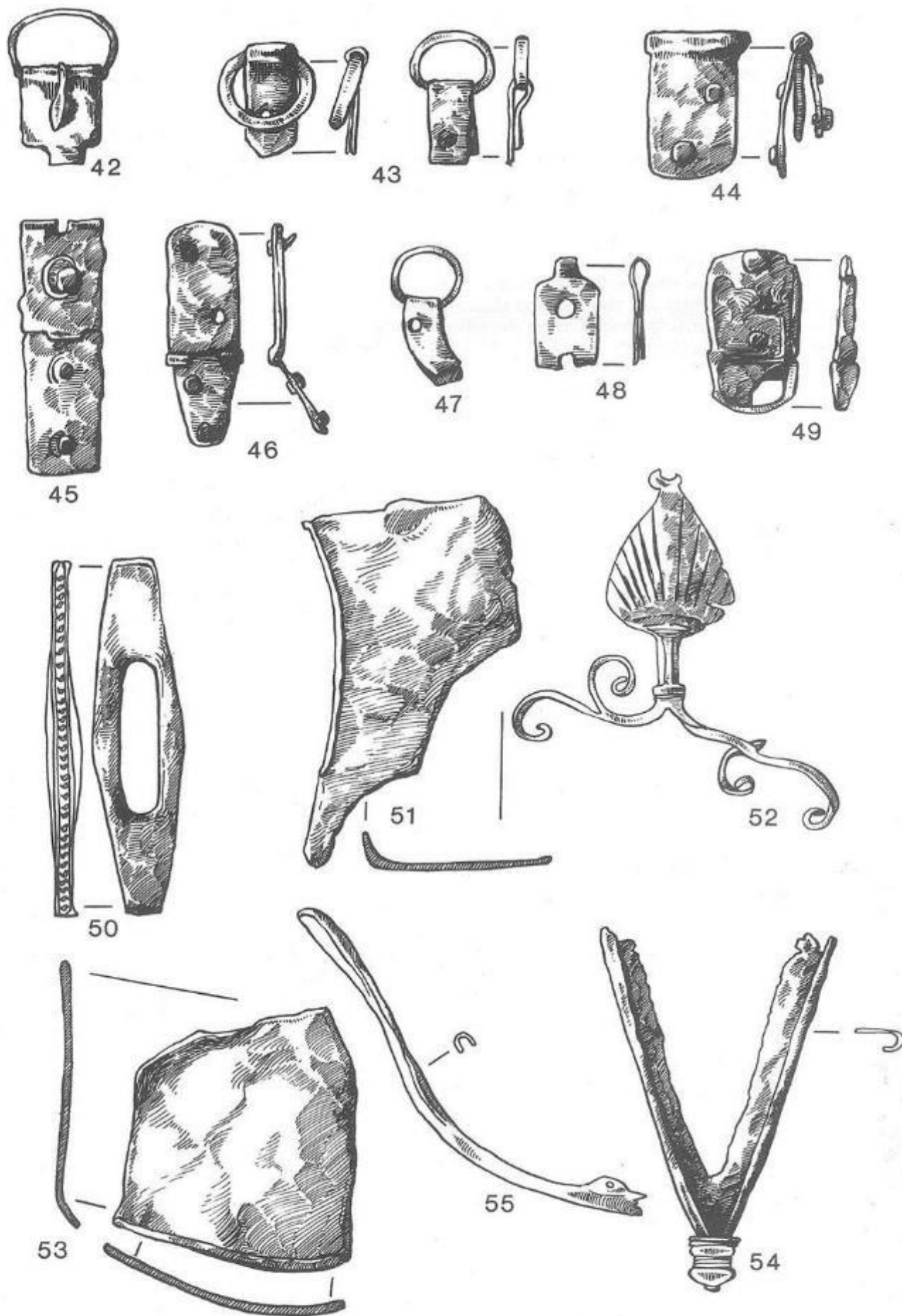


Figure 29 Waddon Hill: bronze objects Nos. 42-55, all at life size.

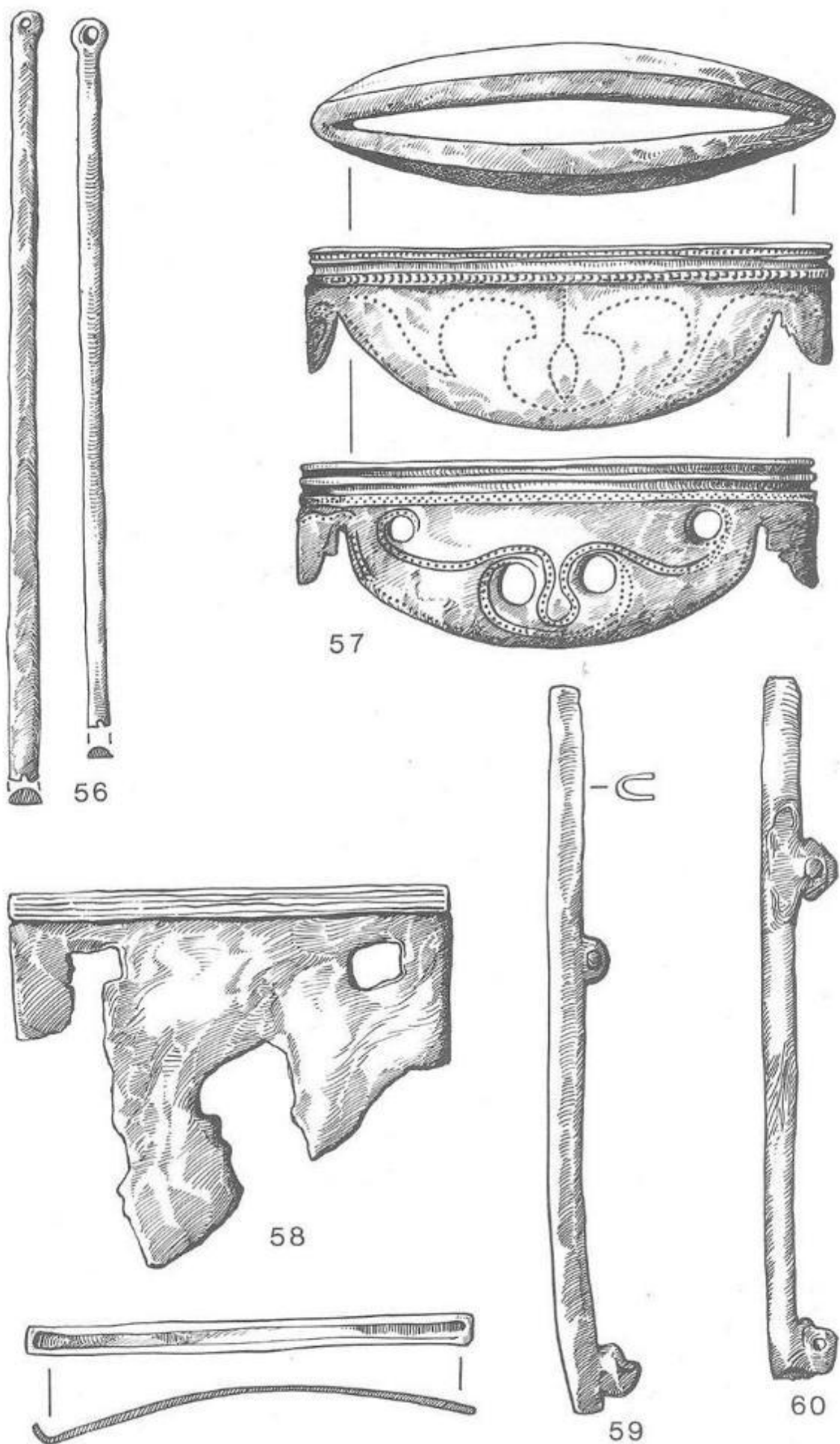


Figure 30 Waddon Hill: bronze objects Nos. 56-60, all at life size.

62. Pyramidal bolt head similar to 63.
63. Pyramidal bolt head, square in section (cf. *Hod Hill*, II, Fig. 58, A la, b, c, e; *Hod Hill*, I B.181, p. 6, Pl. VI (heavier type); *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, 29-58; Maiden Castle, Fig. 93, Nos. 1 and 2; *Aislingen und Burghofe*, Taf. 27, Nos. 5, 6, 14, Taf. 53, No. 2, Taf. 67, No. 3; *Rheingoheim*, Taf. 46, Nos. 7-13, 16-18, 21-23; *Kastell Butzbach*, Taf. 16, No. 13; *Newstead*, Pl. XXXVII, Nos. 8-9, 11, 12, 14, 16-18, 20-21, noted only in early fort ditches and early pits; *Richborough* IV, Pl. LVIII, No. 288; *Saalburg*, Taf. XXXIX, Nos. 20, 21, 23, 24, 27; *Caerleon*, Prysg Field, Fig. 19, Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, *Camulodunum*, Pl. CIV, No. 10; *Saalburg*, *Bonner Jahrbuch*, 1966, p. 205, No. 1).
64. Small spear or lance head, very similar to No. 72.
65. Small spear head (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, No. 9).
66. Small spear or lance head (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, No. 1; *Aislingen und Burghofe*, Taf. 27, No. 12; *Saalburg*, Taf. XXXVIII, No. 2).
67. Pilum head (cf. *Hod Hill* I, Pl. IIB, B.108 and B.109; *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, No. 55; *Aislingen und Burghofe*, Taf. 27, No. 2; *Camulodunum*, Pl. CIV, No. 11).
68. Long spear or lance head with only part of the socket (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, No. 13; *Hod Hill* I, Pl. V, B.9; *Newstead*, Pl. XXXVI, No. 4).
69. Small spear or lance head with long socket (cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XVII, No. 9).
70. Part of spear or lance head, very similar to No. 75.
71. Small spear or lance head, tip and part of socket missing (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, No. 18).
72. Small spear or lance head (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, No. I).
73. Small lance head (cf. *Hofheim*, Pl. XVII, No. 8; *Aislingen und Burghöfe*, Taf. 67, No. 2).
74. Ballista-bolt head with pyramidal head, similar to No. 63.
75. Small spear or lance head in two pieces (cf. *Hod Hill* I, Pl. VI, B.25; *Maiden Castle*, Fig. 91, No. 5; *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, Nos. 7 and 9; *Aislingen und Burghöfe*, Taf. 27, No. 7).
76. Small spearhead with medial ridge on one face only (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, No. 10; *Maiden Castle*, Fig. 91, No. 7; *Newstead*, Pl. XXXVI, No. 6).
77. Lance head with long tip and a socket to fit a shaft 17 mm diameter.
78. Lance head with triangular cross-section at the spike end (cf. *Saalburg Jahrbuch*, 26 (1969, p. 134, abb. 4, No. 11).
79. Large socketed spike with square section (cf. *Newstead*, Pl. LXIII, No. 11).
80. A caltrop (cf. *Caerleon*, Prysg Field, Fig. 22, p. 28, No. 17).
81. A complete dagger with bronze terminal, centre plate and guard, and traces of the wooden handle (cf. *Hod Hill* I, Fig. 12, B.2, p. 5).
82. Part of a small spear or lance head with long socket (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, No. 48).
83. Ballista-bolt with folded socket and flat triangular head (*Maiden Castle*, Fig. 93, No. 13).
84. Small spear or lance head very similar to Nos. 64 and 72.
85. Spear head with broad leaf-shaped blade (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, No. 17; *Aislingen und Burghöfe*, Taf. 27, No. 13). 85A.
- 85A. Socketed spear with medial ridge (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, No. 2; *Richborough* IV, Pl. LVIII, No. 287).
86. Small socketed spear or lance head (cf. *Hod Hill* I, Pl. VI, B.25; *Maiden Castle*, Fig. 91, No. 5; *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, Nos. 7 and 9; *Aislingen und Burghofe*, Taf. 27, No. 12; *Saalburg*, Taf. XXXVIII, No. 12).
87. Small spear or lance head (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, No. 1; *Aislingen und Burghofe*, Taf. 67, No. 2).
88. Small spear head (cf. *Aislingen und Burghofe*, Taf. 27, No. 7).
89. Small spear head with broad blade and short socket (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, No. 54).
90. A round dome-shaped shield boss from an auxiliary shield.
91. Spear or lance head with long blade (cf. *Hod Hill* I, Pl. VI, B.25; *Maiden Castle*, Fig. 91, No. 8; *Hofheim*, Taf. XVII, No. 7; *Aislingen und Burghofe*, Taf. 25, No. 11; *Rheingonheim*, Taf. 46, No. 28; *Newstead*, Pl. XXXVII, No. 22; *The Lunt*, I, Fig. 23, No. 1).
92. Large black glass bead with white streaks and indentations, probably imitating in shape the ubiquitous melon bead.
93. Blue glass bead of dumb-bell form.
94. Square shield boss, probably for a legionary *scutum*.
95. A nail cleaner, part of a chatelaine (cf. *Hod Hill*, I, Pl. XI, 1, 60 and 61, pp. 16, 17).
96. Two nail cleaners from chatelaines. In one, the loop for attaching it to the bar with the other implements, is broken, as also are the two prongs at the other end. This type is unusual in having oval expansion in the middle, perhaps to facilitate use. They are similar to one found at Waddon which could be the same set (*Waddon* 1, No. 62; cf. *Hod Hill*, I, 1962, Pl. XI, No. 161).
97. A small thin spade-shaped pendant or possibly from a châteline.
98. Iron finger ring with an intaglio of two-toned blue glass (see separate report on the intaglio).
99. Fragment of a shale bracelet with a turned moulding.
100. Small tubular glass bead.
101. Two small tubular green glass beads.
102. Part of the blade of a dagger with a medial ridge (cf. *Camulodunum*, Pl. CIV, No. 1).
103. Parts of two iron *styli*.
104. A lamp pricker with a small attached ring for the chain which connects it with the lamp, as on the one from Carnuntum¹⁴⁸; other examples also detached from the lamp but with the chain attached come from *Hod Hill* (I, 1964, Pl. XI, No. 168; see also *Fishbourne* II, Fig. 45; *Richborough* IV, Pl. LIII, No. 203, etc.).

¹⁴⁸ *Römische Forschungen in Niederösterreich*, Band 1 (1964) Taf. XI, no. 3.

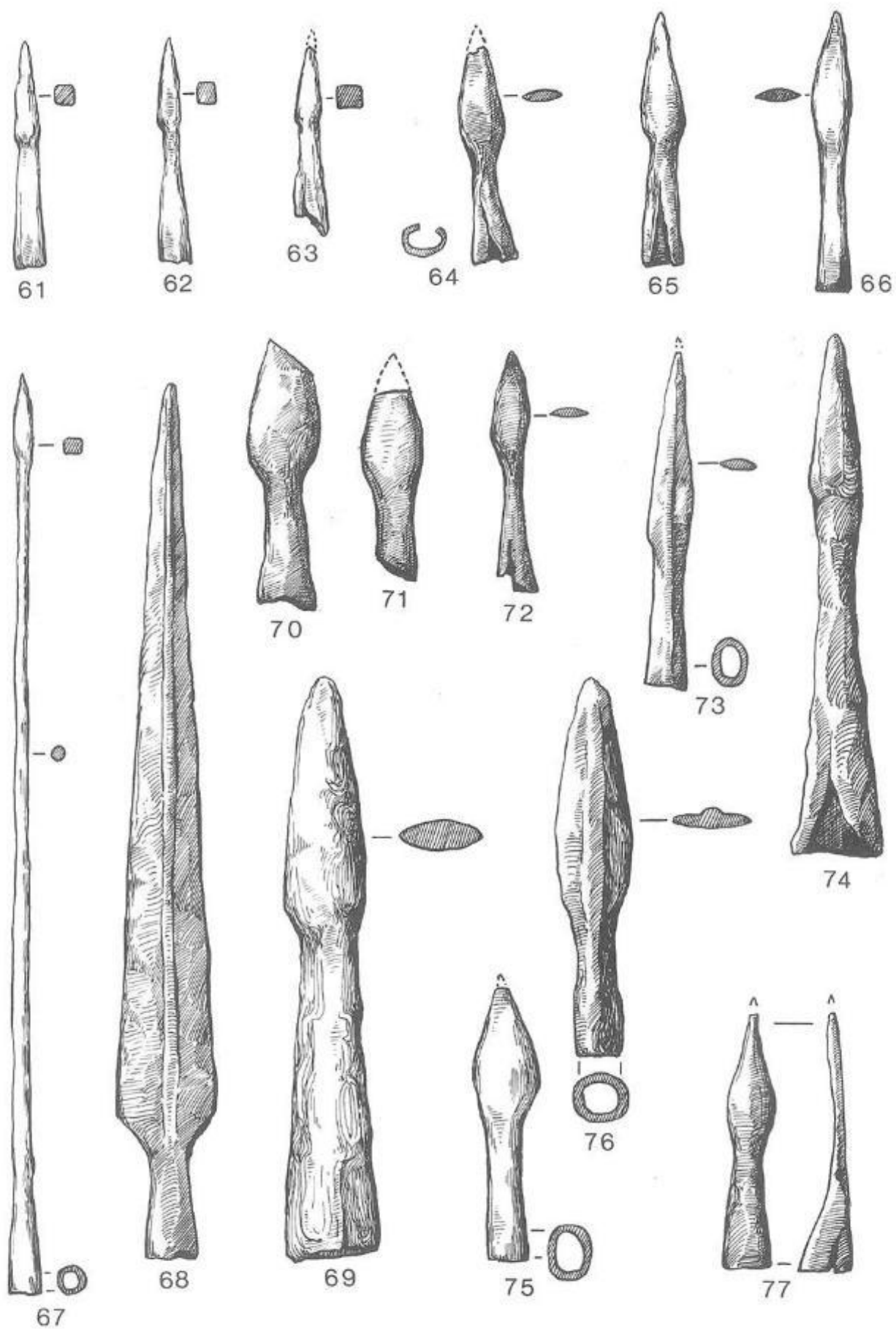


Figure 34 Waddon Hill: iron weapons Nos. 61-77, all at half size

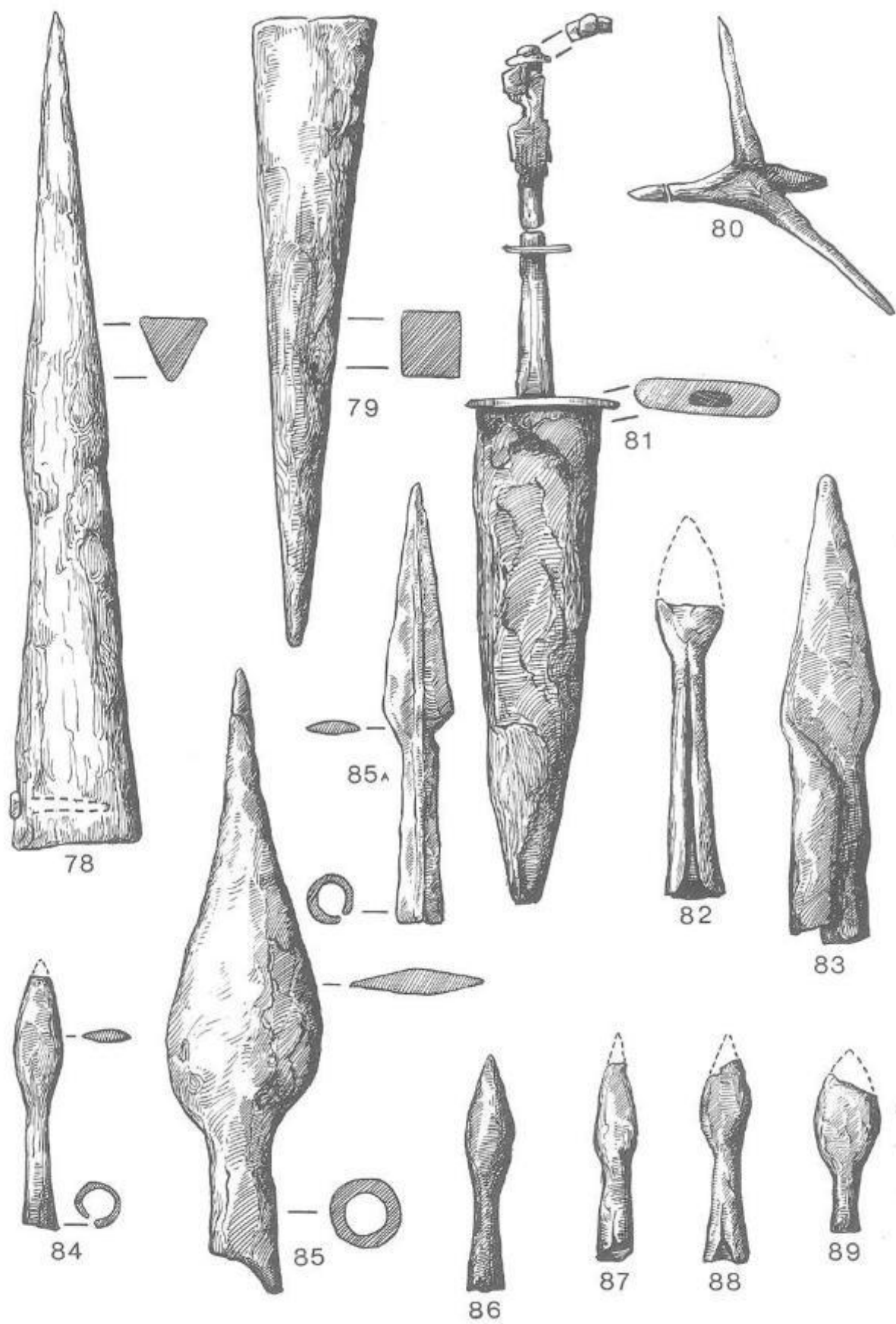


Figure 32 Waddon Hill: iron weapons Nos. 78-89, all at half size

105. Iron key for a tumbler lock (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XX, Nos. 56-59; *Hod Hill* 1, Pl. XII, K.10; *Aislinge und Burghöfe*, Taf. 28, Nos. 30-33; *Rheingonheim*, Taf. 50, Nos. 31-34; *Verulamium I*, p. 185, Fig. 68, Nos. 75-78; *Caerleon*, Jenkins' Field, p. 23, Fig. 17, No. 14; *Novaesium*, Taf. XXXIII, No. 52; *Saalburg Jahrbuch* (1910), Taf. 1; *Cambodunum*, 1953, Pl. 1, Taf. 19, No. 37).
106. A small piece of plate bronze with a cord forming a curve of 5 cm radius. It is probably a piece of scrap bronze from a large dish with a central omphalos (cf. Maria P. Den Boesterd, Pl. IV, No. 18).
107. A bone object with a large rounded end and indications of a similar swelling at the broken end, probably a toggle.
108. The hook from a baldric or harness mount for attachment to a ring (cf. *Rheingonheim*, Taf. 35, Nos. 1 and 2, etc.).
109. Circular lead counters: Mr. R. F. Wright reports: The lead roundel of 179 grains is about $\frac{2}{5}$ uncia (421 grains). This does not match the half uncia or the *sicilicus* ($\frac{1}{4}$ uncia) and the symbols for these weights do not occur upon it. From this is drawn the conclusion that it is not a weight. The obverse is read as R (retrograde) though the surface is partially damaged. There are other examples of leaden gaming counters in Britain.
110. Small bronze weight of biconical profile.
111. A bronze ring too large for a finger or baldric.
112. A small knob with the stub of a tang large enough for driving into wood, this is probably a decorative feature from a cart.
113. Two links from a bronze chain.
114. A lead roundel similar to No. 109, the obverse is read as L = AL. The vertical was cut from above and the sloping foot added. The reading IV = A '4' is not considered workable as an alternative. The reverse is blank.
115. A circular piece of flat bronze with a small rivet hole for attaching to a wood staff.
116. White glass counter with flat base typical of many found on the site.
117. A small piece of bronze which seems to have been shaped but has jagged cut ends as if it had been cold cut with a chisel for scrap.
118. Bone dice with the arrangement of numbers identical to the modern type, unlike other examples from Roman sites (i.e. *Richborough* V, Pl. 149, No. 242, with two each of the numerals, 4, 5 and 6; *Richborough* I, Pl. XV, No. 31 has all the numerals; Roman Fort near Brecon¹⁴⁹, has numerals 2, 3, 4 and 6, but with two 2s and a blank side; whereas one from Newstead (Pl. XCIII, No. 3) appears to conform).
119. Fragment of bone handle with incised lattice decoration (cf. *Aislingen und Burghöfe*, Taf. 28, No. 1, Taf. 67, No. 28; *Newstead*, Pl. XCIII, No. 7; *Saalburg*, Taf. LX, No. 13; *Novaesium*, Taf. XXXV, No. 4; *Das römische-germanische Central Museum in Bildlichen Darstellungen aus seinen Sammlungen*, 1889, Taf. XXII, No. 27).
120. A small loop with extensions, presumably for stitching into cloth or leather to form an eyelet.
121. A small dome-shaped washer with tinning and a hollowed base, probably for holding together parts of a pendant.
122. Two fragments from a lamp with relief decoration, one showing a captured barbarian.
123. An implement with one end splayed and the other in the form of a small scoop, probably for extracting cosmetic paste from a jar and mixing it on a slab.
124. A bronze ring probably from a harness which seems to have been worn on one side.
125. Spike or punch (cf. *Aislingen und Burghöfe*, Taf. 27, No. 22; *Newstead*, Pl. LVIII, No. 11, *Novaesium*, Taf. XXXI, No. 29).
126. Iron ring 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in diameter.
127. Part of a cauldron suspension consisting of a ring attached to a long bar from which hangs a double link and the centrepiece with attachment for three chains (cf. an example from Scotland¹⁵⁰).
128. A suspension loop with knobbed terminal fitted into a D-shaped ring from a cauldron chain.
129. Thin curved knife (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XVIII, No. 35; *Rheingonheim*, Taf. 49, No. 15).
130. A pebble of soft calcareous mudstone¹⁵¹ with four short nicks carefully scored on one edge.
131. Part of a handle with a spoon-shaped terminal. These objects have been identified as ladle handles (*Rheingonheim*, Taf. 37, Nos. 1-3; A Radnoti, 'Bronze gefässe von Pannonien', Diss. Pann. 1938, 97 ff. Taf. 28, Nos. 8 and 9); presumably also of the type illustrated from Nijmegen (Maria P. Den Boesterd, Nos. 99 and 107) which could have been used in the army as liquid measures.
132. Part of a latch lifter (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XX, No. 42; *Aislingen und Burghöfe*, Taf. 28, No. 24).
133. Flat round lid with a loop for attachment.

¹⁴⁹ *Y Cymmrodor*, 37 (1926) 119, fig. 61.

¹⁵⁰ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* LXXXVII for 1952-3, p. 15, fig. 2.

¹⁵¹ I am grateful to Miss E. M. Samuel for this identification.

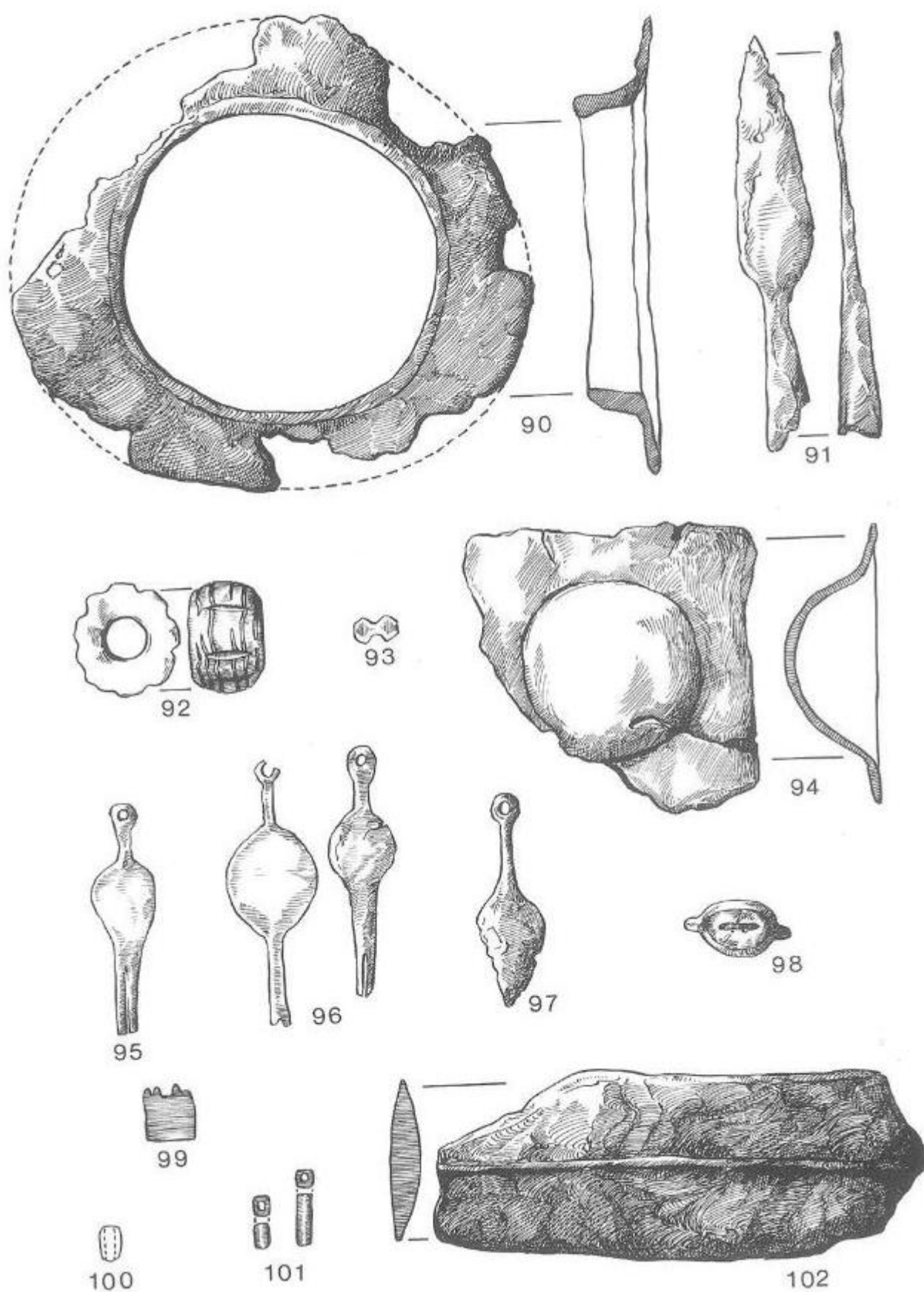


Figure 33 Waddon Hill: bronze, glass and iron objects, Nos 92, 93, 95-101 at life size; 90,91, 94, 102 at half size.

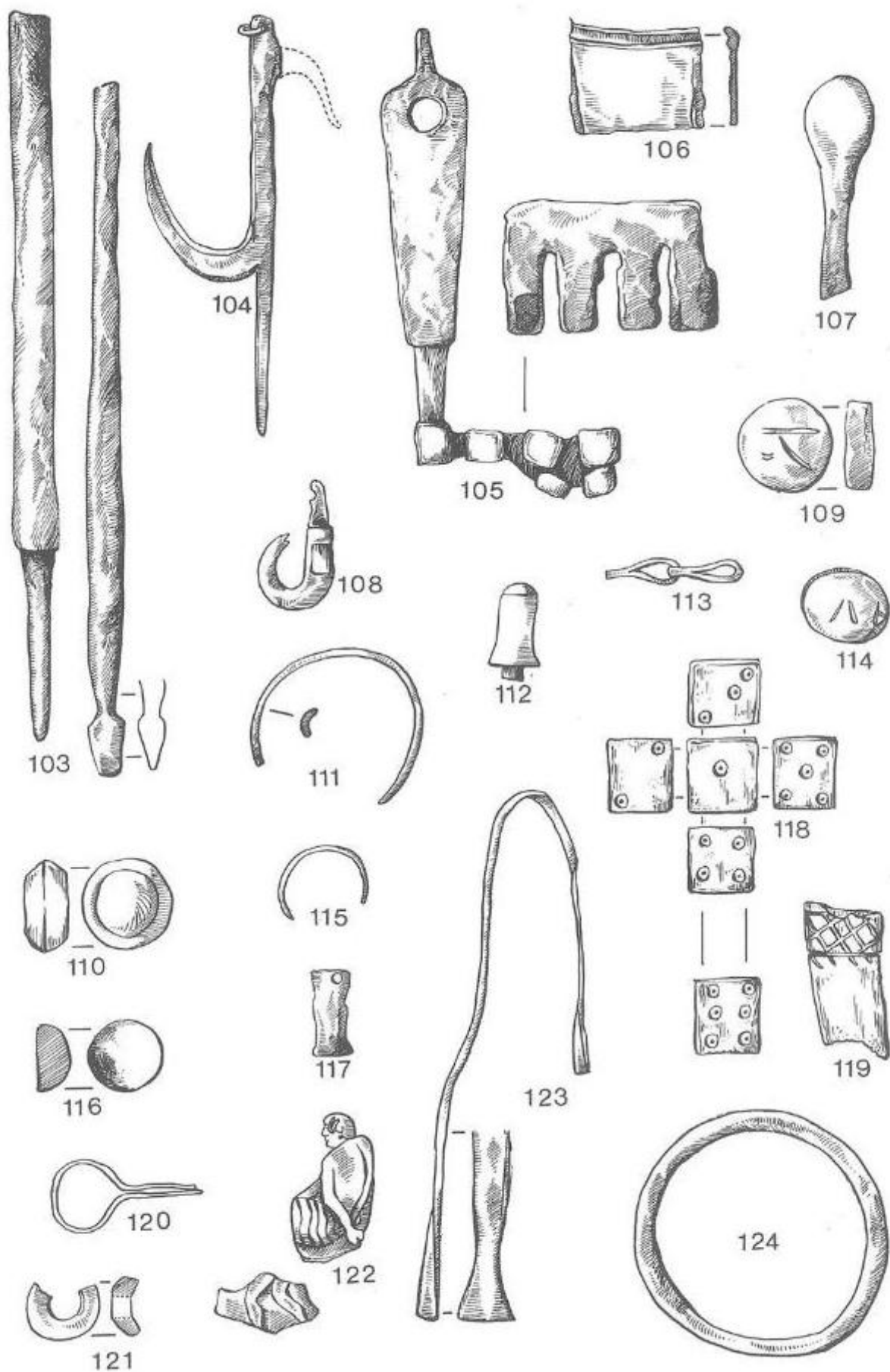


Figure 34 Waddon Hill: bronze, bone and pottery objects Nos. 103-124 all at life size.

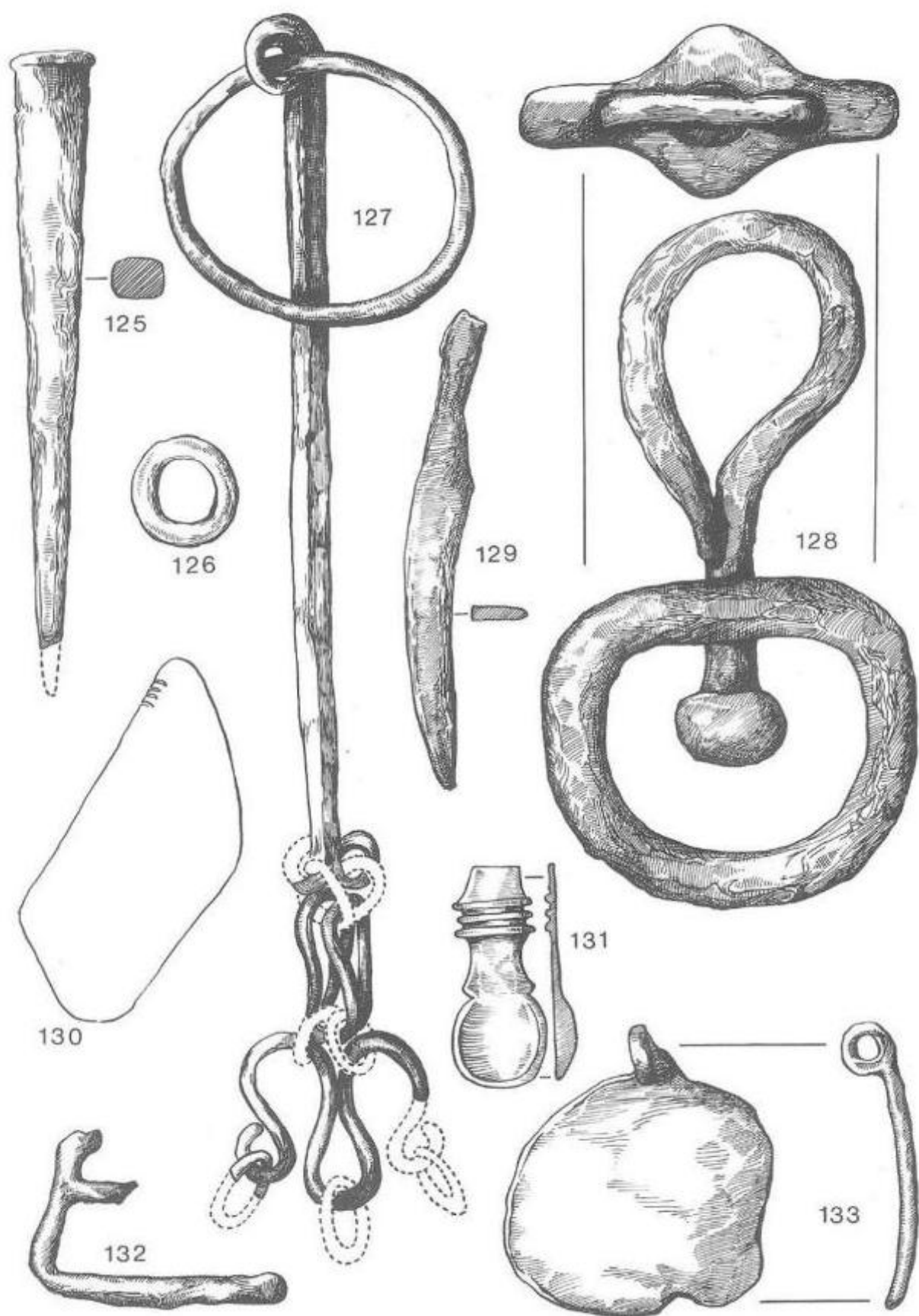


Figure 35 Waddon Hill : iron, bronze and stone objects Nos. 127, 128,131, 132 at life size; Nos. 125, 126,129,130, 131 at half size.

134. A small iron dish of irregular shape, probably a lamp holder.
- 135A. Round iron socket or ferrule.
135. Iron wedge (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. No. XX, No. 23).
136. Iron lid with small rivet hole in centre for knob (cf. *Kastell Butzbach*, Taf. 17, No. 7).
137. Iron ring.
138. A crudely made knife-guard with a square hole punched through it for the tang and sides bent over.
139. Knife point and part of the tang missing (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XXI, No. 5; *Rheingonheim*, Taf. 49, No. 18).
140. Fragment of a flat oval-shaped guard, presumably for a knife, since it is too small for a dagger.
141. A small iron knife or razor¹⁵²; although it is not a standard type of Roman razor as shown by von Jochen Garbsch, *Bayerische Vorgeschichts-Blätter*, 40 (1975), 68-93.
142. A circular guard from a knife. It has a flanged edge and the hole for the tang either by wear or design is unusually large, it may have been enlarged and then wedged.
143. Latch lifter with one arm broken (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XX, No. 50; *Novaesium*, Taf. XXXIII, No. 57)
144. A bronze nail with a round head. The bend at the head suggests that it was drawn with a claw from the wooden object it helped to hold together.
145. A dagger or knife guard.
146. Gouge with broken end (cf. *Hod Hill I*, Fig. 13, G.37: *Rheingonheim*, Taf. 48, Nos. 4 and 5; *Newstead*, Pl. LIX, No. 12).
147. Thin curved knife with ring at end of the handle (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XVIII, No. 50; *Rheingonheim*, Taf. 49, No. 8).
148. Iron spike, similar to No. 125.
149. Iron wedge (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XX, No. 7).
150. A length of channelled iron, probably a gouge (cf. *Rheingonheim*, Taf. 48, No. 4).
151. Iron tool with tapering ends, one half square and the other half round section, probably a punch like an example from Scotland¹⁵³.
152. Single edged saw with part of the tang (cf. *Verulamium I*, p. 167, Fig. 61, Nos. 12 and 13).
153. Part of a chisel (cf. *Saalburg Jahrbuch*, (1910), Taf. VI, No. 4; *Saalburg*, Taf. 28, p. 209, Nos. 6 and 7)
154. Tapering bar with a broken point, probably a chisel (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XX, 25-28).
155. Nail with large round head (cf. *Hod Hill II*, Fig. 59, C.7e).
156. Iron staple (cf. *Hod Hill II*, Pl. 42).
157. A rectangular piece of bronze with traces of tinning, it is bent into a right angle and has a large rounded head nail still attached and a large hole for another. This is clearly a decorative piece for fastening to the edge of a box or similar article.
158. Iron chisel with square section 9 3/4 ins. long (cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XX, No. 6).
159. Part of a small adze-hammer.
160. Plain bone knife handle (cf. *Rheingonheim*, Taf. 45, No. 7).
161. Iron pin with conical head (cf. *Novaesium*, Taf. XXXI, No. 22).
162. Tip of a knife.
163. Thin fragment of flat iron of irregular shape with purpose made, triangular hole.
164. Small iron wedge.
165. Large nail.
166. Iron tent peg (cf. *Aislingen und Burghofe*, Taf. 30, No. 20; *Rheingonheim*, Taf. 52, No. 14; *Richborough V*, Pl. LVI, No. 278; *Saalburg Jahrbuch*, 26 (1969), Abb. 9, Nos. 10-17).
167. Part of a straight-backed knife or cleaver.
168. Half of a head of a small carpenter's hammer.
169. A similar piece of iron.
170. Small flat-headed bronze nail with an exceptionally thick tang.
171. Nail (cf. *Hod Hill II*, Fig. 59, 67a; *Aislingen und Burghofe*, Taf. 40, No. 52).
172. Small hook.
173. Probably part of a small adze (cf. *Newstead*, Pl. LIX, No. 2).
174. Dome-headed nail, bent as if around oval object.
175. Small piece of flat iron probably part of a key or lock.
176. Small loop handle for a bucket or cauldron (cf. *Hod Hill II*, Fig. 59, C.4). 177.
177. Head of a lynch pin (cf. *Maiden Castle*, Fig. 90, No. 10).
178. Hook or part of a chain link.
179. U-shaped wall hook, similar to No. 198.
180. A staple ring.
181. Small cycle (cf. *Aislingen und Burghofe*, Taf. 30, No. 19).
182. Handle of a key (?) with large hole for hanging (cf. *Maiden Castle*, p. 283, Fig. 94, No. 5).
183. Iron strap end with two rivet holes.
184. Handle of a large knife with a round terminal (cf. *Saalburg*, Taf. 58, No. 10).
185. Strip of iron bent at one end with two rivet or nail holes.

¹⁵² cf. *Excavations at South Cadbury*, 1966-70 (1972) pl. 62.

¹⁵³ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* LXXXVII for 1952/3 fig. 10c. 66.

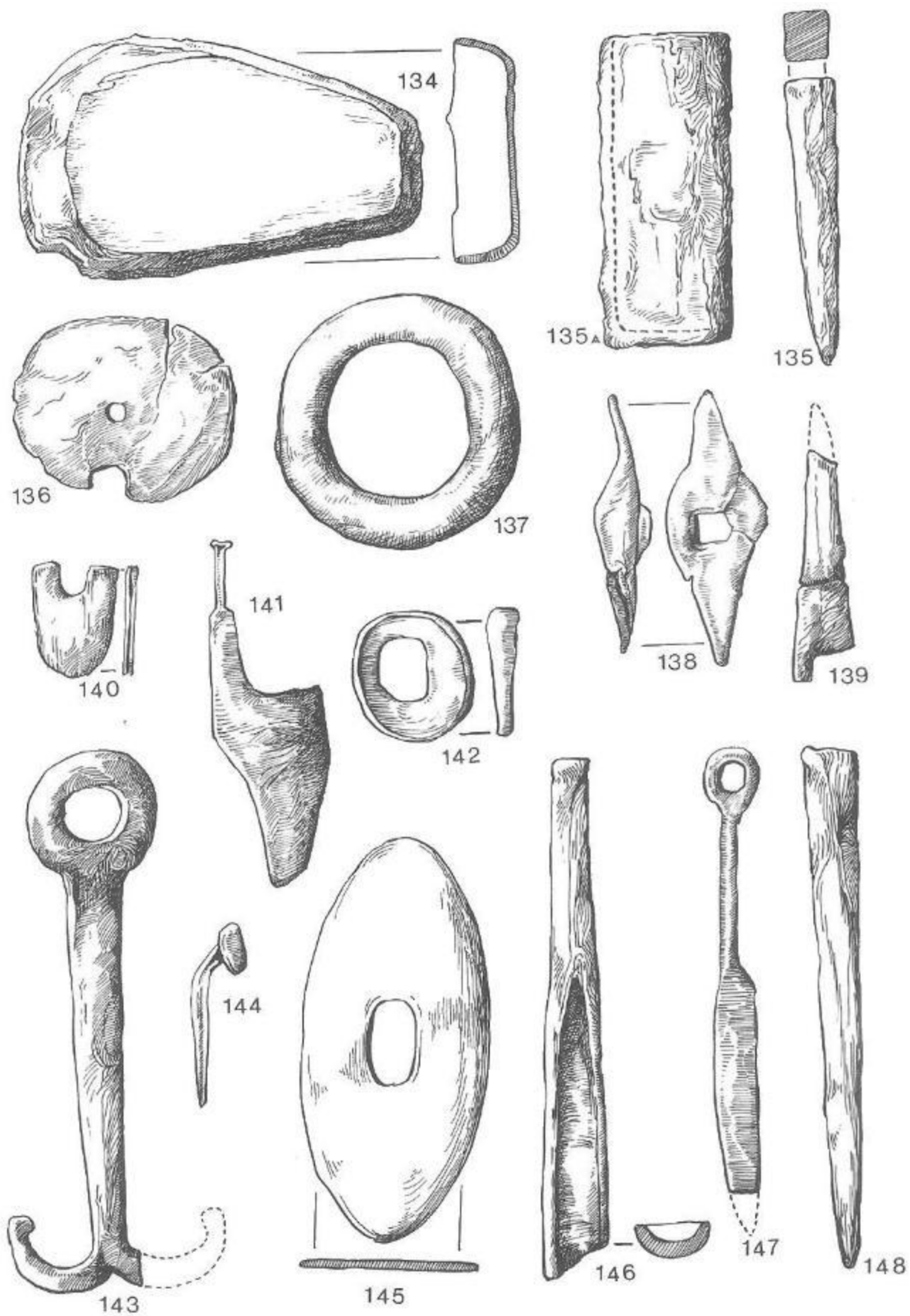


Figure 36 Waddon Hill: iron and bronze objects Nos. 134-148, all at half size.

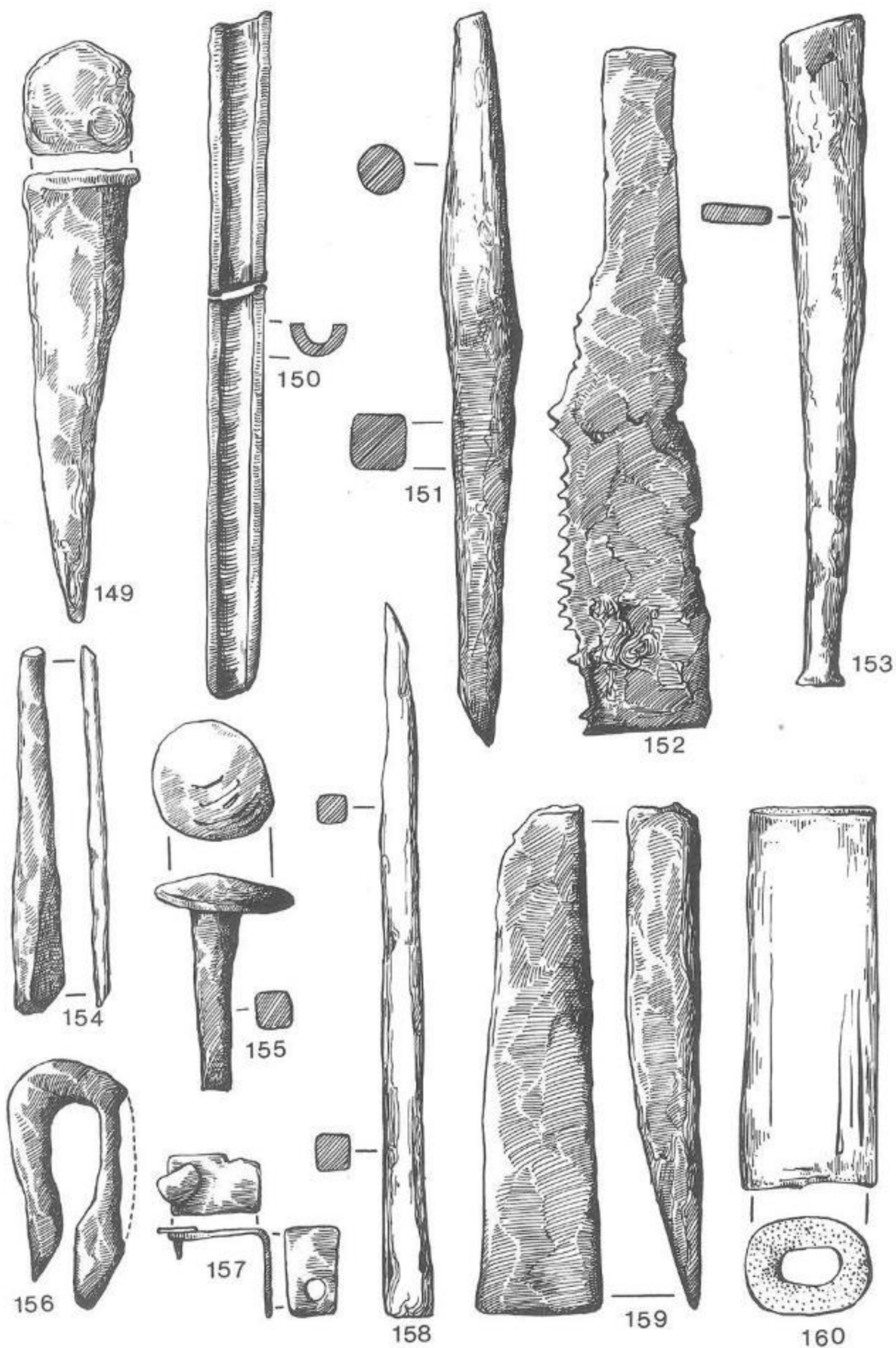


Figure 37 Waddon Hill: iron and bone objects, Nos. 149-159 at half size, No. 160 at life size.

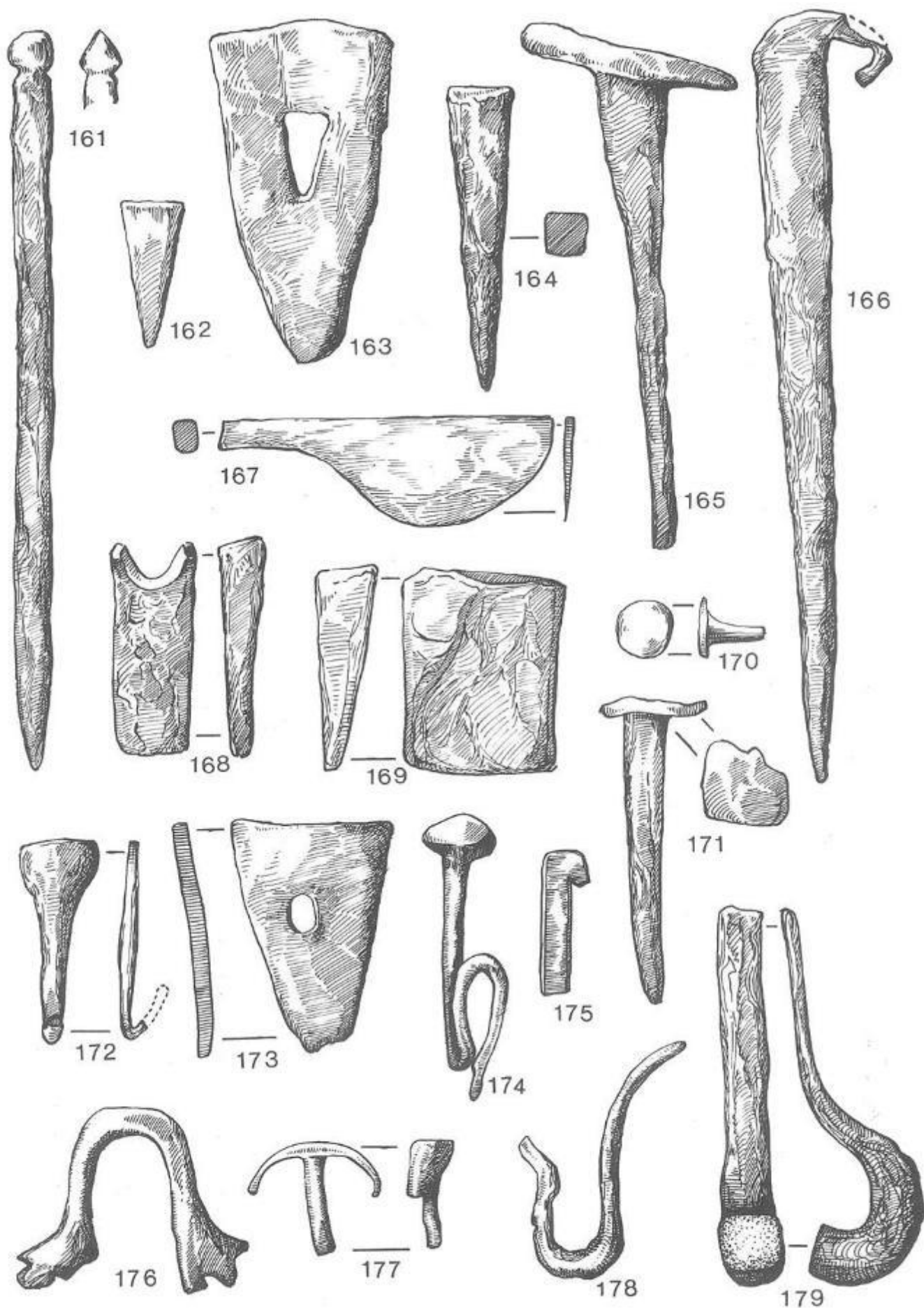


Figure 38 Wadon Hill: iron objects, Nos.161, 165, 169, 170, 172-176, 178, 179 at life size; Nos. 162-4, 166-168, 171, 177 at half size.

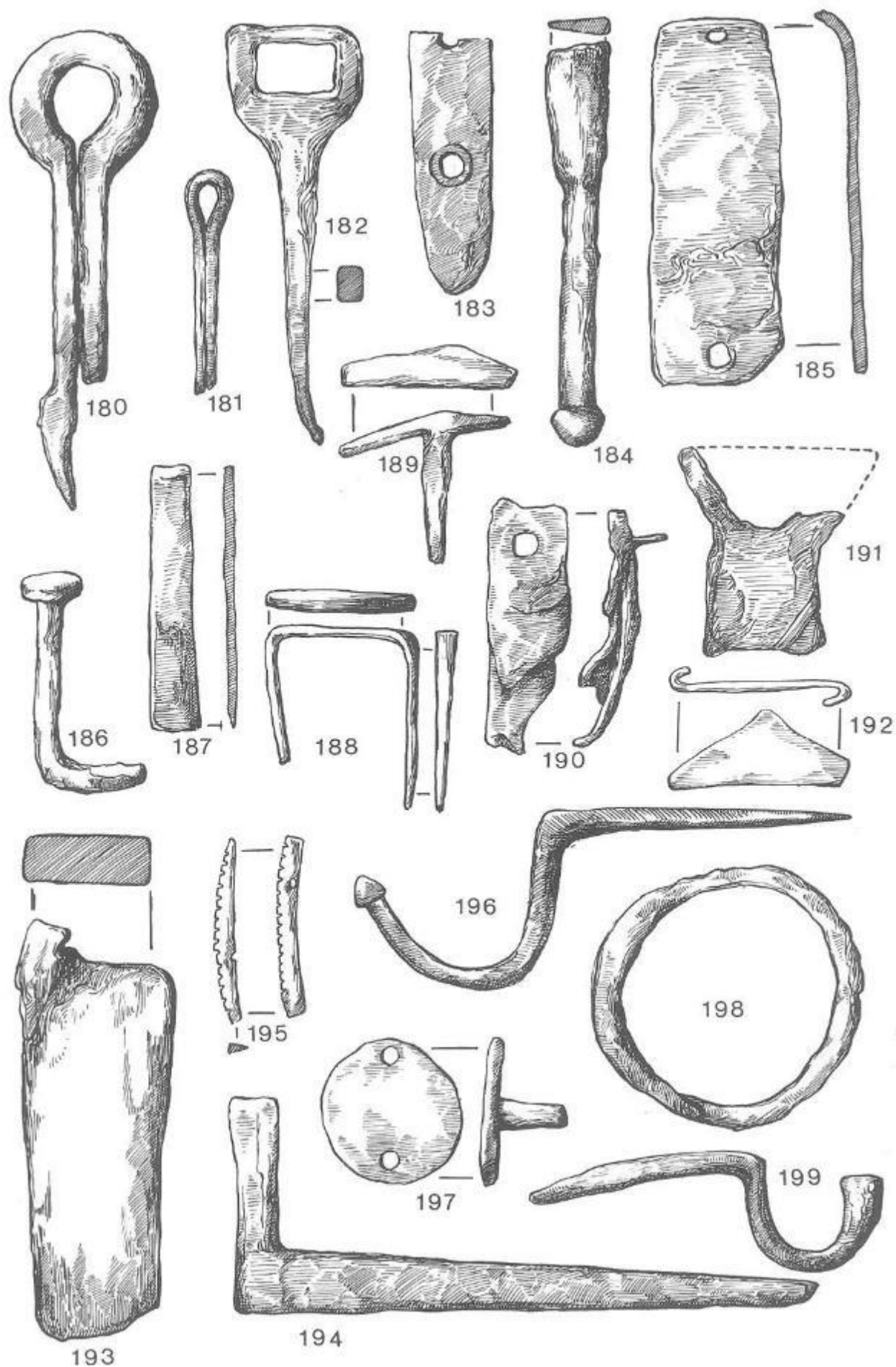


Figure 39 Waddon Hill: iron, bronze and baked clay objects, Nos. 181-186, 190, 192-196, 198-199 at life size, Nos. 180, 187-189, 191, 197 at half size.

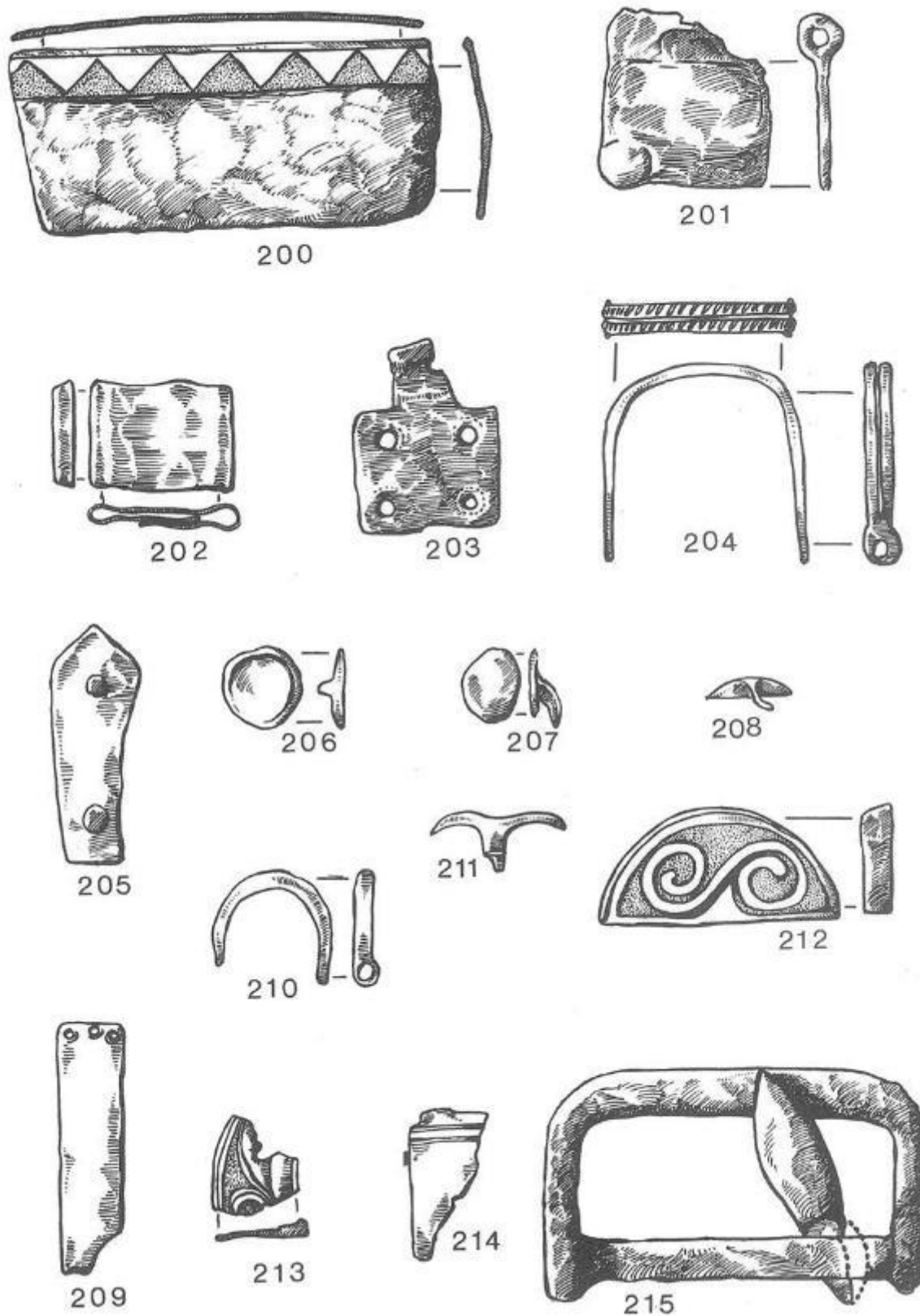


Figure 40 Waddon Hill: bronze and iron objects Nos. 200-215, all at life size.

186. Part of a hook (cf. *Rheingonheim*, Taf. 52, No. 36; *The Lunt I*, Fig. 24, No. 4).
187. Probably a fragment of a chisel.
188. Thin bracket (cf. *Aislingen und Burghöfe*, Taf. 30, Nos. 40-42, Taf. 53, No. 20; *Novaesium*, Taf. XXXI, Nos. 33 and 41; *Brough-on-Humber*, 1958-61¹⁵⁴, Fig. 42, No. 30).
189. Small hammer head.
190. Junction of three strips with a bronze rivet.
191. A crudely shaped piece of baked clay in the form of a small lamp.
192. Triangular boot plate.
193. Part of a thick iron bar, probably from a wrought iron ingot.
194. Large hook probably for a door hinge (cf. *Aislingen und Burghöfe*, Taf. 30, No. 18).
195. Two curved strips of bronze edging with notched decoration. There are small rivet holes for attachment to wood. The wedge-shaped section indicates that these edges were tapped into a wooden object.
196. U-shaped wall hook, similar to Nos. 178 and 198.
197. Round headed stud or nail with two holes.
198. Iron split-ring (cf. *Cambodunum*, 1953, Pl. I, Taf. 21, No. 22).
199. U-shaped wall hook (cf. *Verulamium*, I, p. 185, Fig. 68, Nos. 86 and 89; *Caerleon*, Prysg Field, p. 33, Fig. 27, No. 13; *Novaesium*, Taf. XXXI, No. 47).
200. A rectangular piece of sheet bronze with a worked edge one side forming a small triangular rim above a narrow band of decoration of triangles picked out by incised lines and punched dots. The piece is slightly curved which suggests that it may be a piece of scrap bronze cut from a bowl or dish with a diameter of c. 24 cm.
201. Square piece of iron folded to form a socket for a hinge; a bronze stud and traces of another show that it was fastened to leather.
202. A rectangular strip which has been folded round a leather strap or belt.
203. A square piece of sheet bronze with four rivet holes and an extension on one side. This is probably part of a cuirass hinge of a different type from No. 6, but comparable to one from *Rheingonheim* (Taf. 33, No. 17).
204. A belt buckle decorated with a central groove and inclined nicks on the curved part (cf. *Rheingonheim*, Taf. 26, Nos. 8 and 9).
205. A bronze strip with pointed ends with two rivets.
206. A small hollow-headed stud with a tang for attachment to leather or wood. It is probably part or a piece of composite decoration from a belt-plate or harness pendant.
207. A stud with a flat circular head and thick tang probably for attachment to a wooden box or cart.
208. Small round bronze dome-shaped stud.
209. A thin strip with three rivet holes at one end and indications of more at the other, for attaching to leather or wood.
210. A small plain U-type buckle (cf. No. 204).
211. A small fragment of a decorative mount or even the top of an instrument like one from *Rheingönheim* (Taf. 42, No. 7).
212. A semi-circular piece of bronze with a chamfered edge on the curve face, one side is decorated with a simple scroll in red enamel. It is complete and there are no indications of how it could have been attached to anything. The piece is too small to have been the foot of a bucket (Fishbourne, Fig. 51, No. 151; Maria P. Den Boersterd, Pl. V. Nos. 113 and 114). It seems more likely to have been a weight set into a strap-end which was cut away to reveal the decoration.
213. A small fragment of a mount of uncertain shape with decoration in relief and punch marks. It is unfortunate that this piece is so small but the curved outer edges are finished and there is a rivet hole. It may itself be part of a scroll as part of a curvilinear design.
214. A small fragment of sheet bronze with two parallel incised lines, too small for identification.
215. A large D-shaped iron buckle, probably from a horse harness (cf. *Aislingen und Burghöfe*, Taf. 18, No. 26; *Hofheim*, Taf. XIV, No. 26).

Flint Artefacts by Dr. L. Barfield

216. Flint blade with deep retouching along both sides.
 217. Parallel sided flint blade, unretouched.
 218. Barbed and tanged arrowhead.
- Barbed and tanged arrowheads can be attributed to the Bell Beaker tradition in Britain; only No. 218 is culturally diagnostic.

¹⁵⁴ See footnote 2

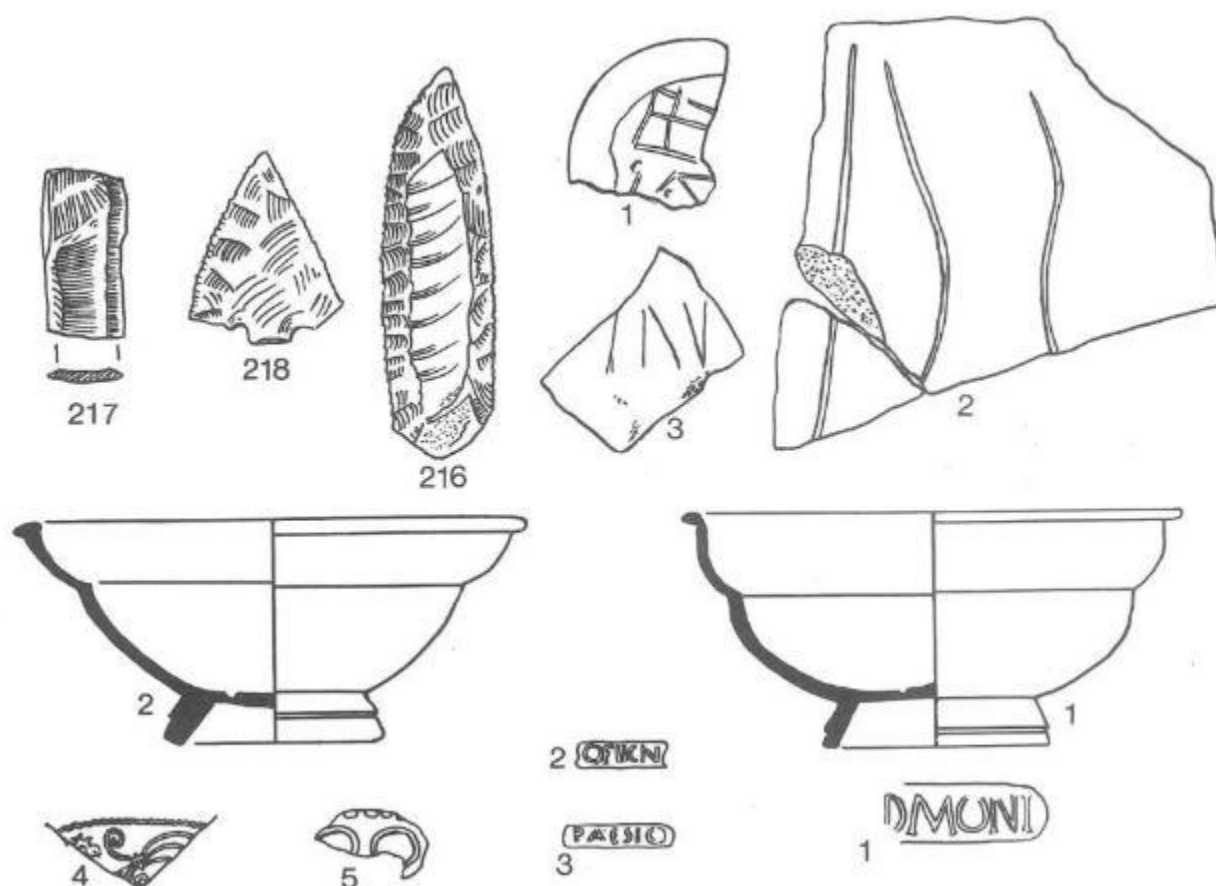


Figure 41 Waddon Hill: flints Nos. 216-218 at life size; Nos. 1-3 graffiti on pottery at life size; Nos. 1-5 samian at half size with stamps at life size.

The samian ware by B. R. Hartley

Almost all the samian ware from Waddon Hill is in small, eroded fragments, often flakes in very soft condition. Nevertheless, the material found since 1963 includes some 115 sherds from identifiable forms. All are South Gaulish and all are almost certainly from La Graufesenque and, or, its related centres rather than from Montans.

In contrast to Hod Hill, virtually all the forms represented are standard ones from the settled Rutenian repertoire, the only uncommon pieces being two dishes of form 16, one stamped by Paestor (No. 3). As usual for pre-Flavian sites, forms 15/17 (18 examples), 18 (23), 15/17 or 18 (9), 24 (13), 27 (26) and 29 (10) predominate. The less common forms are Ritterling 4b, i.e. form 15/R (2), Ritterling 8 (2), Ritterling 9 (8), Ritterling 12 (1), Ritterling 14 (1) and form 16 (2). A few of these have definitely Claudian characteristics of form and fabric, but most are closer to the late-Claudian-Neronian tradition.

The potters' stamps offer more precision. They are:

1. Damonius Die 12f DAMONI on form 27. This stamp is only otherwise known on form 18 (R?) at Arles, form 27 at Vichy and form 29 at Clermont-Ferrand, Mainz and Wiesbaden. Damonius's work is not common in Britain, where all his stamps are from pre-Flavian, mostly Claudian, foundations. The only sites with 'multiple stamps for him are: Camulodunum (2), Colchester(2), Hod Hill (4), London (6), Owslebury (2) and Silchester (3). His general range is AD 25-55 and the present example is on a typical Claudian cup with tall, grooved footring and flat lip. c. AD 40-50.
2. Licinus Die 25c OFLICN on form 27. An early stamp of Licinus, with records in Britain only from Camulodunum and Fingringhoe. The cup is very like the last. c. AD 40-55.
Licinus Die 54b (not illustrated) LICIN on form 27. An uncommon stamp, with most examples (7) from Paris. A probable record for Rheingonheim offers the only external evidence of date. The stamp was always used on cups and is probably slightly later than the last. c. AD 45-60.
3. Paestor Die 2a PAESTOR on forms 16 and 27. As often, the E and R are poorly impressed and the stamp seems to read, and often is read as PAISTOF. The range of forms associated with it (usually Ritterling 8, and forms 24 and 27), together with its presence in the Claudian-Neronian warehouse at Narbonne-les-Ports suggests a date c. AD 45-55.

Scotnus Die 5a . SCOTNS . on form 18 135 (Waddon 2, Fig. 4, No. 2). This stamp is normally on forms 15/17 or 18, rarely on form 29. A record from the second pottery shop at Colchester (Hull, Roman Colchester, Fig. 99, 17) and other burnt examples from Colchester, together with its presence in Period Ib at Fishbourne, and its relative commonness in Britain suggests basically Neronian date, c. AD 50-65. Rogatus Die 10a' or 10a" [ROG]AI/ on form 24 136 (Waddon 2, Fig. 4, No. 3). Even in its earliest known version (10a), this stamp never has more than ROGATI, but the letters are between guide-lines. 10a' and a" both have ROGAI, with and without a swallowtail beginning to the frame. The stamp is usually on form 24 or 27, but occasionally on Ritterling 8 or even Ritterling 5 (10a'). The final version 10a" is in Period I of Valkenburg and at Camulodunum. The range for the series as a whole is c. AD 30-50, with a" c. AD 40-50.

4. A small fragment of form 29 with a winding scroll and a seven-pointed pierced star. 5. A small fragment of form 29 with a widely spaced bead row and two large, plain annular rings (cf. Knorr 1952, Taf. 68).

Comments

That the foundation of the fort at Waddon Hill came rather later than that of Hod Hill is suggested by the absence of the non-standard forms of samian ware present at the latter. On the other hand the presence of stamps of Damonius, Paestor and Rogatus strongly suggests a date in the 40s for the initial occupation. The range and nature of the plain forms points to occupation continuing well into the 50s and conceivably throughout them. There is, however, nothing likely to be later than AD 60. What scraps of decorated ware survive seem to point the same way, all apparently being Claudian or early-Neronian.

Graffiti (Fig. 41 nos 1-3)

1. Scratches on the underside of the pedestal base of a vessel in black ware. They appear to be marks of no particular significance.
2. Fragment of an amphora on which two letters have been cut. They could be ...] DI and are probably the end of a name.
3. A graffito on a black native vessel. It is probably the end of a name in the genitive case.

Coarse Pottery

1. Mortarium with a hook-rim in cream ware, lighter than 10YR 8/6 (Munsell Chart) with quartz grits mixed in the body (Pit 8).
2. Mortarium with a hook-rim and prominent bead in light buff ware with quartz grits mixed in the body
3. Mortarium in cream ware with the typical Claudian wall-side rim form and surmounted by a large roll-rim.
4. A double-handled flagon with the handles showing a peak and the rim with an internal lid-seating in black burnished ware with brown oxidised patches. This is a fully romanised form but made in the local native technique including the vertical burnishing on the neck, a feature of later flagons made in the South West.
5. Rim of a small flagon in a light pinkish-brown ware.
6. Flagon with a bell-mouth rim in light red ware.
7. Jar with everted sides like samian form Dr. 33 in a dark pinkish-brown ware with a dark brown surface.
8. Flagon or a rim of unusual form but with a lid-seating and a wavy-line on the inside of the rim in a buff ware with dark brown surface. Cf. Maiden Castle, Pl. XXVIII, No. 3. This is an example of the internally grooved rim characteristic of the Armorican pottery which had a considerable influence on 'Glastonbury' ware, though possibly the two derived variously from a common tradition of Marnian metal culture. Elements such as the internally grooved rim and geometric 'sub-Hallstatt' patterns seem to first occur in Britain around the middle of the 1st century BC. There is literary evidence for trade between Brittany and the South West at this time which would probably lead to settlement of people of Armorican stock, whose presence would encourage local imitations of 'B' Armorican pottery styles.
9. Small bowl in cream ware with a greenish-brown colour coat, decorated with 'raspberry roundels'. This is a typical product of the Lyons kilns ¹⁵⁵

Native type wares (Only forms which are new or show variants on those previously published from the site are given).

10. Small bowl in black ware with a bead rim (Pit 8). Not illustrated: as Nos. 11 and 12.
11. Wide bowl in black ware with a bead rim.
12. Wide bowl with a groove below the rim in a red-brown gritty ware with traces of a black surface.
13. A large jar with inturned rim in a reddish-brown quartz-gritted ware with a brown surface of varying shades (Pit 8).

¹⁵⁵ Kevin T. Greene, *Guide to Pre-Flavian Fine Wares* c. AD 40-70 (1972), fig. 7, 5.1.

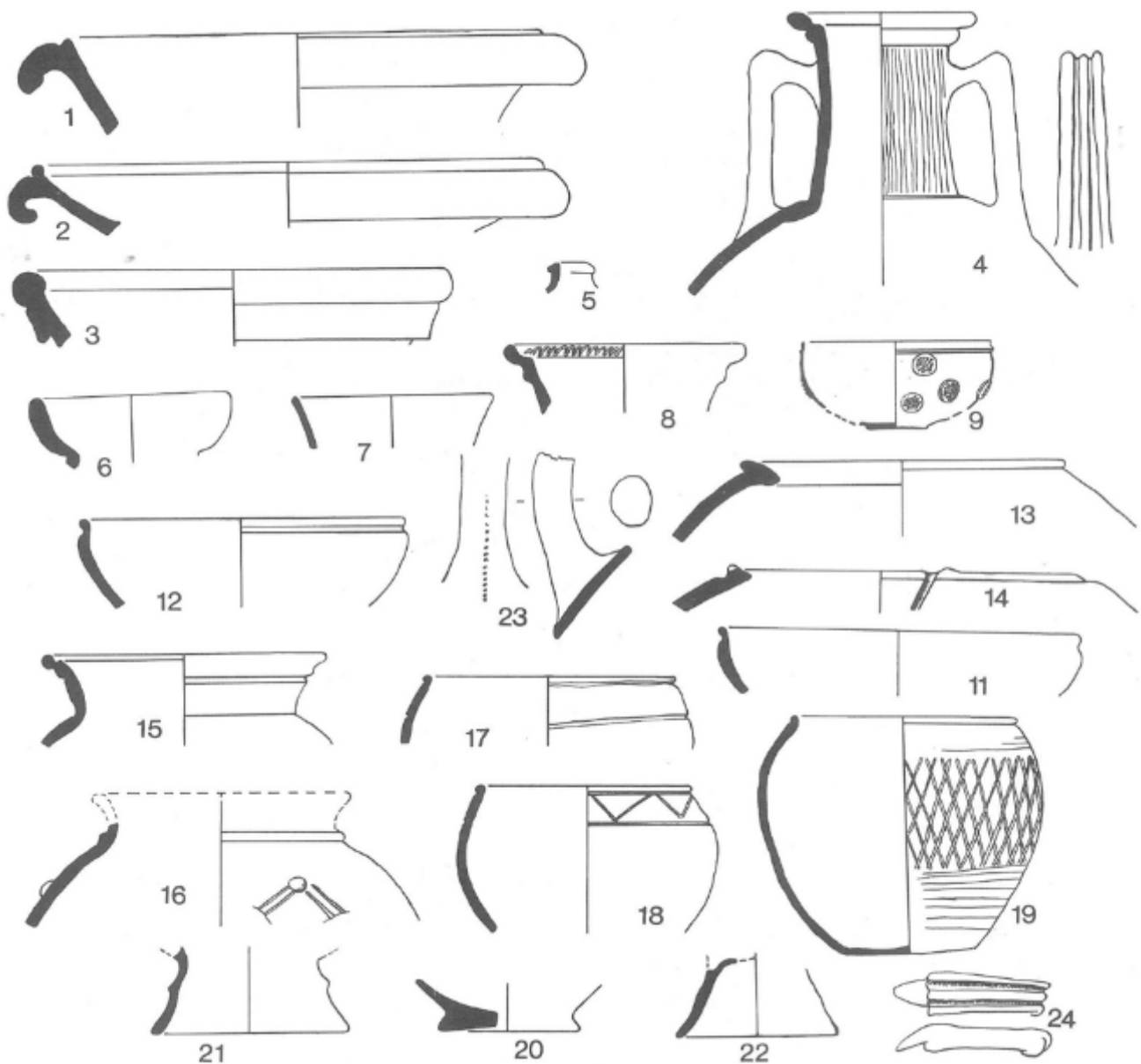


Figure 42 Waddon Hill: coarse pottery at quarter size

14. Very large jar in a grey ware with a groove below the rim and with a chamfered face on the inside. There is a small lug at an angle down the rim and by the side of it, a groove worn in the rim and on the surface of the vessel.
15. Large jar with everted rim with a slight lid-seating in a black ware with lighter surface.
16. A large jar with a cord on the shoulder in a red-brown ware with a black surface. Decorated with a boss and pair of diagonal incised lines.
17. A hand-made jar with grooves below the rim and on the body in a black ware.
18. A jar with a bead rim in a gritty dark brown ware with a black surface and linear decoration with incised grooves and chevrons.
19. Jar with a bead rim and lattice decoration in a black ware, part burnished.
20. The base of a jar in a black ware.
21. A pedestal base with a cord in a black ware.
22. A pedestal base in a red-brown ware with a black surface.
23. A handle of a large jar, oval in section and decorated with a vertical line of small punch marks in a black ware.
24. A flat grooved handle, or leg, with a tang at one end for luting into the body in a red gritty ware.

Glass by D. B. Harden

(All the pieces are too fragmentary for illustration)

1. Two fragments, both brown, from vertical-sided deep bowls (not the same bowl) with horizontal wheel-cut grooves or wheel incisions: (a) part of the side with one broad, deep groove, flanked by groups of incisions, no weathering; (b) part of the base with flattened bottom (no kick); one group of wheel-incisions at bottom of side. Dulled and some pitting and roughness on the surface. Claudio-Neronian, cp. Harden, *Camulodunum*, p. 302, nos. 68 ff.
2. Fragment of base of bowl, purple, with opaque white marvered trails. From a bowl with everted, knocked-off rim and pinched-out vertical ribs on body. Claudio-Neronian, cp. Harden, *Camulodunum*, p. 295 f., nos. 20-21 (the bottom can be flat or concave).
3. Six fragments (two of which join) of the rim, side and base of a pillar-moulded bowl, green; probably all from the same bowl. Two ribs reach to the base, fading out towards its centre; on interior, two wheel-cut horizontal grooves near bottom of side. H. c. 21/4-21/2 in. D c. 8 in. Claudio-Neronian, cp. Harden, *Camulodunum*, p. 301 f., especially no. 62, pl. lxxxviii.
4. Six small fragments (blue, green and brown), too small to permit of any closer dating, or to give any indications of the shape of the vessel to which they belong.
5. Eight fragments of a pillar-moulded bowl of mosaic glass, 7 ins. in diameter, clear amber dappled with opaque white, including three rim fragments and a number of body fragments and a triangular fragment from the centre of the bottom, showing on its inner (matt-ground) side a slightly raised disk, 1 cm diameter.
6. Four fragments of a pale green pillar-moulded bowl. For pillar-moulded bowls in general, see *Camulodunum*, p. 301 f.; for examples in dappled mosaic see id. p. 294 f., nos. 16-19, pl. lxxxvii, no. 17.
7. Ten fragments of a deep bowl, dark amber, with incurved rims finished by grinding, and horizontal wheel cut lines and incisions round the body.
8. Two fragments similar to No. 7, bluish-green, one a rim fragment, thicker and heavier than No. 7 with a finely-made groove and incision near edge, the other from the lower part of the body with one thin groove c. 2 cm above the basal angle. For this shape of bowl, with wheel cuts and incisions, see *Camulodunum*, p. 302 f., nos. 68-73, pl. lxxxviii, 68-9, 72-3.
9. Fragment of shoulder of ribbed bowl, pale green, with opaque-white marvered trails wound spirally and blown with the bowl; the ribs were tooled after the blowing was completed, cp. *Camulodunum*, p. 294 f., 20-21, pls. lxxxvii, 21, 21a and lxxxviii, 20.
10. Fragment of rim from a bowl (?) with outspayed sides, deep blue. This is not, as might at first seem, from a pillar-moulded bowl, since the polishing on the exterior goes too far down the vessel. There appear to be no parallels for it and its exact shape is not certain: but it clearly belongs to the ground-and-polished class of the early-middle 1st century AD.
11. Three tiny fragments of vessel, shape indeterminate, of opaque sky-blue glass. For this colour of glass cp. *Camulodunum*, p. 298 f., nos. 41-4.
12. A number of indeterminate body fragments, blue and common green, and a fused fragment of deep blue glass.
13. Fragment of pillar-moulded bowl, green.
14. Rim fragment of cylindrical bowl, green; polished on exterior and on top of rim. One broad and one narrow horizontal wheel-cut band below rim.
15. Part of bottom of flask or unguent-bottle, amber, with opaque white marvered trail. There is an 'up-and-down' almost 'scalloped'-feel on the inside edge of the fragments, possibly caused by ribbing on the body.
16. Fragment of 'quoit' bead, green.
17. Six fragments from pale green shallow pillar-moulded bowls: these might all come from the same bowl.
18. Fragment of rim of pale green bowl with vertical sides: lip ground and polished, with one broad wheel-cut groove and one narrow wheel-cut line running round the exterior horizontally immediately below the lip.
19. Four indeterminate pale green fragments.
20. Fragment (in two pieces which join) from junction of neck and shoulder of a large dark blue flask or jug: the neck, at least at its base, was apparently fairly wide, to judge from the remaining traces of the upward curve.
21. 21. Eight indeterminate dark blue fragments, some perhaps from the same vessel as No. 20: others from smaller vessels with thinner walls.
22. Fragment of rim of amber bowl with vertical sides: lip ground smooth, with one horizontal wheel-incision on exterior just below.
23. (a) Three fragments from just below the rim of an amber bowl with vertical sides, each showing part of a broad horizontal wheel-cut groove running round the exterior just below the lip.
(b) Two indeterminate amber fragments, both of which might come from the same bowl as (a), though the thicker piece more likely belongs to a different vessel.
24. (a) Fragment from the side of a pale opaque sky-blue bowl with convex profile. Bowls of Dragendorff 27 shape in opaque glass are frequent (even of this particular sky-blue colour) and this piece looks as if it belongs to such a shape, in which case the existing convex part would be the lower portion and there is a trace at the thinner end of the fragment where it seems to begin to bend out into the upper convexity of this Dragendorff 27 shape.

(b) Two smaller fragments of similar opaque pale sky-blue glass, the larger of which seems also to belong to a Dragendorff 27 type, but not to the same vessel as (a). (There is a rib on the exterior and a faint trace of an outward bend of the wall on the interior, which suggest this interpretation, but not enough is extant for the interpretation to be convincing.)

* * * *

This glass is all of the 1st century AD. The recognisable fragments can all be equated with Claudio-Neronian material from Camulodunum and may be ascribed in broad terms to the middle of the century, say between AD 40 and AD 75.

Animal Bones from Two Tanks at Waddon Hill by Barbara Noddle

Both tanks (23 and 24) (Fig. 22) contained mainly cattle bones and both contained bones which seemed to be from the same individuals. The bones were well preserved, including large portions of skull, but were fragmentary.

Tank 23

Cattle Bones:

Individual 1. Half skull and mandible of mature individual. The third lower molar bore only four cusps instead of the normal five, with subsequent abnormal wear of the upper third molar. This condition is not uncommon in ancient cattle of all periods and may amount to 10 per cent of individuals. In modern animals it occurs in about 1 per cent (A. Andrews, MLC, personal communication). Other bones which probably came from this animal were a left scapula, length 285 mm, one radius, a pair of ulnae, two carpal bones and a complete set of phalanges (two first, two second, two third) two coccygeal vertebrae and one astragalus. The dimensions of the astragalus suggest a body weight of 140 kg¹ (Noddle, 1973).

Individual 2. Scapula length 230 mm, immature left metatarsal and an immature vertebra proximal width of metatarsal 36 mm. By modern standards² this animal would have been less than two-and-a-half years old at death, but probably not much under, as those bones which could be measured were nearly as big as the adult specimen.

Individual 3. One set of foot bones, both first and second phalanges immature. By modern standards this animal would have been under one year old at death. Other bovine bones which could not be assigned to either of the adult individuals with any certainty were a calcaneum fragment, two other tarsal bones, two patellae and a skull fragment bearing a horn core. The basal circumference of this was 125 mm and it was of the short oval type associated with the Celtic shorthorn of the Iron Age (see Fig. 43: 2).

Sheep and goat bones:

The following bones might have been derived from a single individual pair of distal tibiae, distal width 23 mm, immature calcaneum, radius distal immature, pair metatarsals, one complete (dimensions below), metacarpal shaft, ulna, scapula with long narrow neck (15.5 by 17 mm) two horn core fragments and a first phalanx length 31 mm. The appearance and dimensions of these bones agrees with a short tailed sheep of the Soay type, again typical of Iron Age flocks. The state of maturity of the bones indicates an animal of less than four years old by modern standards.

The following bones were derived from a mature individual of different type. Mature vertebra and pair of metacarpals of more robust animal (dimensions below) and a relatively short necked scapula (17 by 17 mm). These dimensions would seem to be derived from a larger long tailed type of sheep or a cross between long and short tail. Ryder³ has stated his belief that the long tailed sheep was first imported by the Romans, basing his evidence on wool structure. There has been little skeletal evidence hitherto.

Goat or ram of second type of sheep

Pair of metatarsals and metacarpal shorter and thicker than the above. If this was a ram of either of the above types, one would expect the bones to be longer as well as thicker than the others, whereas primitive goats of the type still existing in the feral state in North Britain often have very short metapodials. The metatarsal has a shaft which is rectangular rather than square (shorter side width), which again is a goat characteristic. A fourth individual was represented by a scapula. This animal died shortly after birth and may be either lamb or kid.

¹ B. A. Noddle, 'Determination of the body weight of cattle from bone measurements', in *Domesticationsforschung und Geschichte der Haustierr* (1971), J. Matolcsi (ed.), p. 377.

² I. A. Silver, 'The ageing of domestic animals', in *Science in Archaeology* 2nd ed. (1969), D. Brothwell and E. Higgs (ed.) p. 283.

³ M. L. Ryder, 'The history of sheep breeds in Britain', *Agric. Hist. Rev.* 12 (1964), pp. 1 and 65.

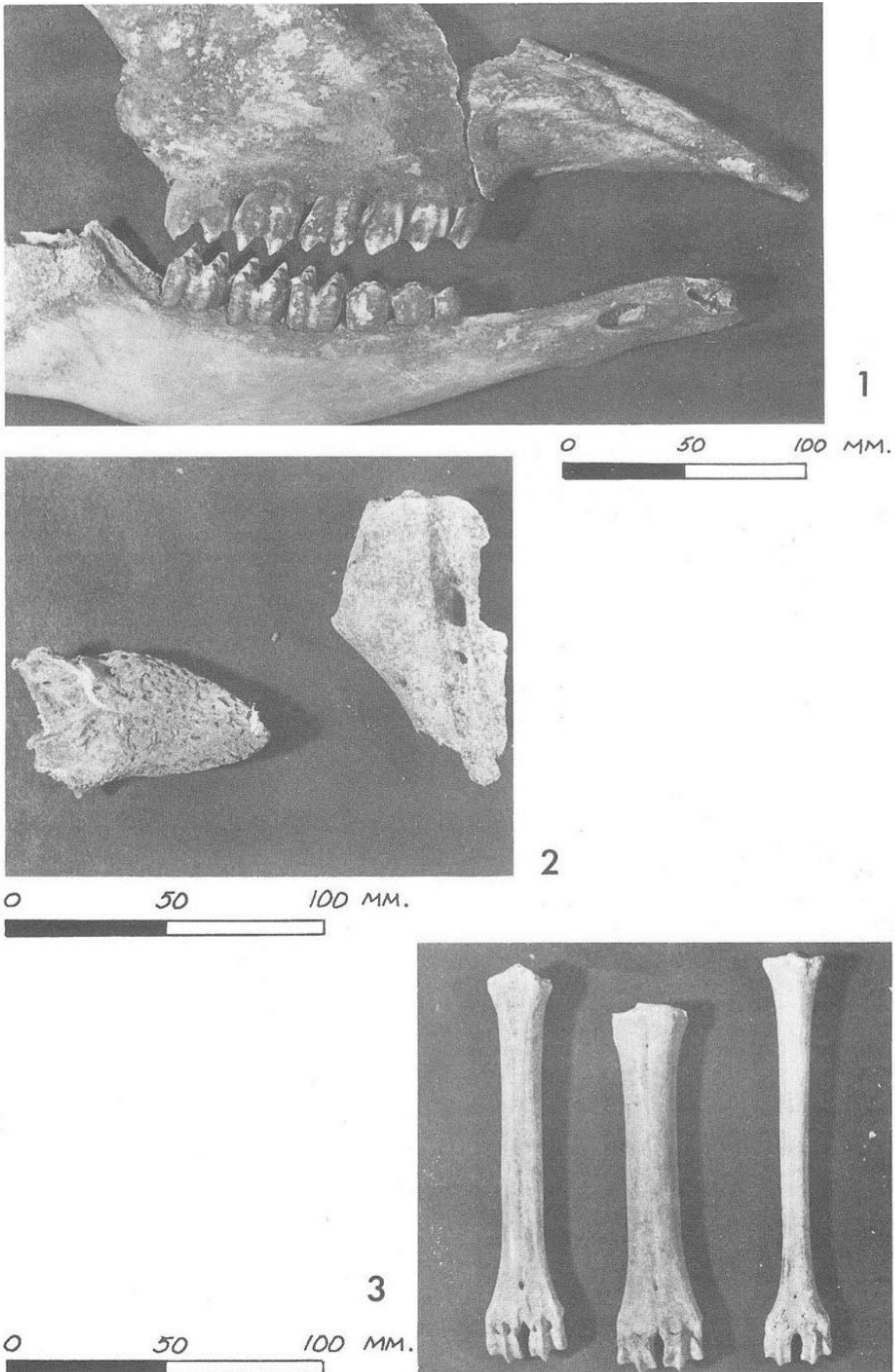


Fig 43. 1. Waddon Hill: Portion of bovine skull and mandible lacking fifth posterior cusp and illustrating the occlusion with the upper tooth row.
 2. *Left:* young bovine horn core of typical Celtic shorthorn configuration. *Right:* portion of bovine frontal bone with large orbital foramen.
 3. *Left:* metatarsal probably derived from long tailed type of sheep. *Centre:* metacarpal of goat. *Right:* metatarsal of short tailed type of sheep.

Dimensions of sheep and goat metapodials found in Tank 23

<i>Short tailed sheep</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Proximal Width</i>	<i>Distal Width</i>	<i>Mid shaft Width</i>
Metacarpal				11.5
Metatarsal	125	19	20	9
		18		9
<i>Long tailed sheep</i>				
Metacarpal	115	19	23	12
<i>Goat</i>				
Metacarpal	111	23.5	27	16
Metatarsal	118	20	24	13

Some of these bones are illustrated in Fig. 43. All measurements in mm.

Pig Bones:

The right shaft of a humerus and an astragalus were present. Length of astragalus 9 mm. There were also some bones of a field mouse, *Apodemus* sp., identified by T. M. Clegg.

Tank 24

Cattle Bones:

Individual 1. Parts of skull pair of maxillae, portion of orbit with very large orbital foramen, zygomatic arch, pair hyoid bones, ramus of mandible, pair of horn cores typical of Celtic shorthorn and third lower molar showing little wear. This suggests an animal of about two years old by modern standards (see Fig. 43). Limb bone fragments comprised part of two immature femora, parts of two immature proximal tibiae, astragalus, suggesting body weight of 155 kg metatarsal fragment, two first phalanges, one second and three third. One of the femora had had the nutrient foramen on the anterior proximal part of the shaft and not the posterior distal position which is much more common. The writer has observed the proximal foramen on three occasions in modern animals, two of which were animals of the Welsh black breed, which is supposed to have been derived from the Celtic shorthorn.

Also fragment immature ulna and four vertebrae with unfused epiphyses.

Individual 2. Immature first phalanx temporary premolar and unworn second lower molar, suggesting an animal under one year old.

Sheep bones:

Shaft of tibia, atlas vertebra, first phalanx length 30 mm. Two incisors.

Goat:

First phalanx length 39 mm.

Pig: One molar.

The ages and the anatomical parts of the cattle found in these pits is worthy of comment. The youth of most of the animals suggests that they had been kept mainly for meat and hide production rather than for labour. It is possible that the two very young animals were casualties. As only one or two limbs, or just waste foot bones in the case of the youngest animals were found, it is conjectured that part of the meat was consumed about the time of the slaughter, and the rest preserved in some way, but it is possible other bones were placed in a contemporary pit on another part of the site, as may happen if the meat is divided between several households. It is possible that in tank 24 the bones were derived from more animals than has been stated. The Fish Bones by Gordon Howes There are three fragments. These are two centre (abdominal) and a hypural (part of the caudal skeleton) of a Sea Bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax* (Linn.)). This is a fairly common fish around the British Isles and they are particularly common in estuaries and quite well up river.

8. Waddon Hill. Cf. G. Webster in Dorset N.H. and A.S. Proceedings Vol. 86 (1964) p.144 Fig. 6 No. 7. Paste imitating very pale nicolo. Cupid seated astride a dolphin.(63)
Mid first century in Bridport Museum.



Bridport Museum website

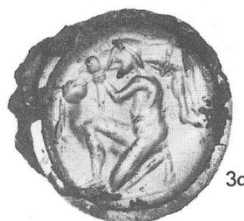
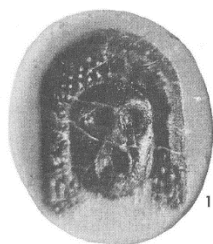
9. Waddon Hill; from the original excavation on the site. Capricorn with palm (of victory) on globe right; before a dolphin and the prow of a war-galley. The cutting is extremely fine. The intaglio is described as cornelian (= ? burnt sard) or jasper(6b) in a manuscript note in Dorchester Museum, but I have not been able to examine the stone and verify this for myself, in Bridport Museum. I am very grateful to Mrs. Frances Sanctuary for bringing this unpublished gem to my attention.

Apart from being a sign of the zodiac, the Capricorn was the badge Legio II Augusta, and the intaglio would thus have been an eminently suitable signet for a soldier from that Legion serving in the invasion of A.D. 43-44 although it need not have been lost until some years later. For another Capricorn with a palm, on a gem, perhaps dating to the mid first century A.D. cf. Richborough IV pl. XXXV No. 87. A Legionary eagle standing between a Legionary standard and a trophy, upon a war-galley, is the subject of an early sardonyx gem from Verulamium (which I have examined, through the kindness of Professor S. S. Frere).



Bridport Museum website

10. - 12 Other intaglios from Waddon Hill comprise a paste showing symbols; and another depicting a tragic mask. There is also a magnificent rendering in cornelian of Ajax carrying the body of Achilles. I am very grateful to Dr. G. Webster for permission to mention these intaglios in advance of his forthcoming report.



*Figure 1 Photo 2023
Bridport Museum MK*

Poole Museum Accession number T:2021.193

A bronze brooch, said to be from Waddon Hill (ST 447016) (Figure 15), is now in the Poole Museums collection. The brooch has the pin missing and may be compared with the aucissa type since the head, ribbing and foot-knob are of this form although the profile is not sufficiently bowed. The find is consistent with the early Roman military occupation known on this site.

KEITH S. JARVIS

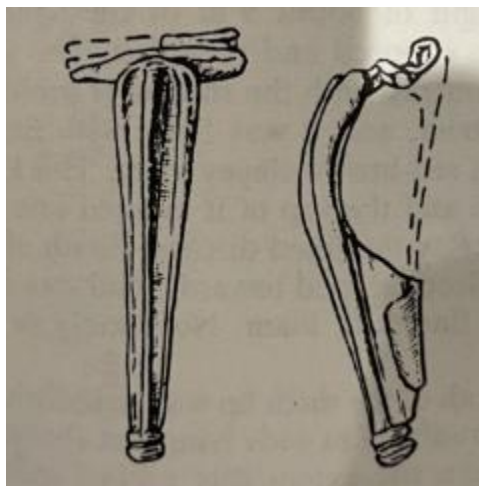


Figure 15 Bronze Brooch , Possibly from Waddon Hill



Image From Poole Museum Website

Possibly the same brooch as loaned to Boswell-Stone for his 1892 talk, by Mary Cox of Beaminster Manor House.

A Gladius from Dorset, in the Ashmolean Museum.

Mr N. A. Griffiths writes: In April 1948, the Ashmolean Museum purchased several lots from Sotheby's sale of Antiquities. Amongst these was Lot 87, an iron sword, bronze fragments and a bronze coin, from Long Windsor, in Dorset, as well as three bronze strigils from other sites. The purpose of this note is to discuss the sword and its associated finds (Fig. 3).

The iron sword (Acc. No. 1948. 78a) appears to be a legionary gladius; the overall length of 57.4

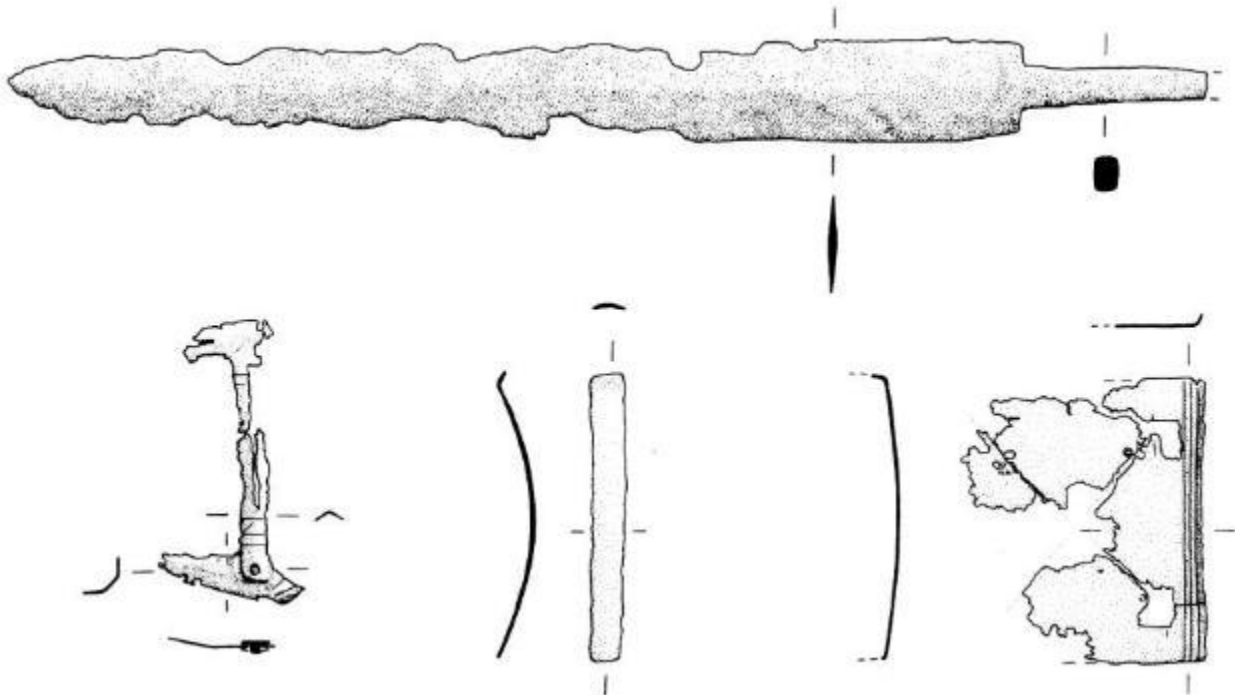


Figure 5. A *gladius* and bronze scabbard fragments from Dorset (Scale gladius 1/4, others 1/2)

cm, comprising a tang of 9 cm, and a blade of 48.4 cm, the latter virtually complete. The square-sectioned tang is broken at the top, and retains no trace of the hilt or pommel. The edges of the blade are badly preserved; the only relatively undamaged parts being towards the hilt, where the width is 5 cm; however, the outline shape of the blade suggests that the taper began comparatively near the point; the sword matches both the shape and dimensions of the Newstead gladius.¹

The bronze fragments (Acc. No. 1948. 78b) comprise four joining pieces from the mouth of a scabbard, a curved strip and two pieces from the lower part of the scabbard.

The upper pieces, when reassembled, form a rectangular plate with three horizontal grooves below a flared-out upper edge. Beneath the grooves are two cut-outs, perhaps originally right-angled. From these there are traces of punched lines running diagonally across the plate and forming an X-shape. At the lower left-hand corner there may have been a similar right-angled cut-out, with a fourth, now lost, at the right-hand bottom corner, completing a square design. Near the upper cut-outs are faint traces of small circular punch-marks.

The plate retains much of its tinned coating, as well as the edges, giving an overall width of 7 cm.

The bronze strip is completely plain, and noticeably curved; at one end it is bent back. There is no trace of tinning, and no indication of rivets or other means of attachment. It may have come from the

¹ J. Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post and its People: The Fort of Newstead in the Parish of Melrose (Glasgow, 1911)*, pl. 34, No. 11

rear of the scabbard, either at the mouth or at the lower end; corrosion may have removed any rivets or rivet-holes. The remaining fragments have no clear join, but the width, 7 cm, matched by the upper plate, shows that no appreciable loss has occurred.

These fragments come from the point where the scabbard's edges taper to the chape. Enough survives to show that the side pieces were angular bindings, whilst the cross-piece is slightly ridged to form two facets; it is of one piece with the left-hand side, but overlaps, and is riveted to, the right-hand side.

These pieces are also tinned, and are decorated with fine incised lines; particularly interesting is that, above the rivet, the right-hand side terminates in a palmette device. Gunter Ulbert has listed *Gladii* and their scabbards,² including several with a palmette on their edging. To his list may be added an example from Hod Hill.³ The Long Windsor fragments resemble those from Neuss⁴ and Vindonissa⁵ most closely; that from Rottweil⁶ differs in the shape of the scabbard, but has rivets suggesting that a similar cross-piece once existed.

The entire group of fragments probably came from a scabbard similar to the Pompeii examples⁷ with a rectangular upper, decorated plate or pair of plates, and a decorative binding at the lower end of the scabbard; the scabbard itself being made of wood or leather.

The coin (Acc. No. 1948. 78c), one of several found with the sword, is a Sestertius (*Spes Augusta* type) of Claudius (41-54). The findspot is recorded as Long Windsor, but neither gazetteers nor the Ordnance Survey 1-inch maps have enabled this to be identified. A likely clue to the provenance may be the village of Broadwindsor, which lies only 1 mile north-west of the Roman fort at Waddon Hill.⁸ If Long Windsor indicate some part of Broadwindsor parish (as does Littlewindsor), then the sword and associated objects may be seen as a stray find from the fort.

I am grateful to David Brown of the Department of Antiquities, Ashmolean Museum, for allowing me to draw the objects, and for his advice and encouragement.

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford

² G. Ulbert 'Gladii aus Pompeji: Vorarbeiten zu einem Corpus römischer Gladii', *Germania* xlvii (1969), 97-128, pls. 17-34

³ J. W. Brailsford, *Hod Hill i, Antiquities from Hod Hill in the Durden Collection* (London, 1962), fig. I, No. A14. 14

⁴ Ulbert, *op. cit.* (note 12), pl. 26

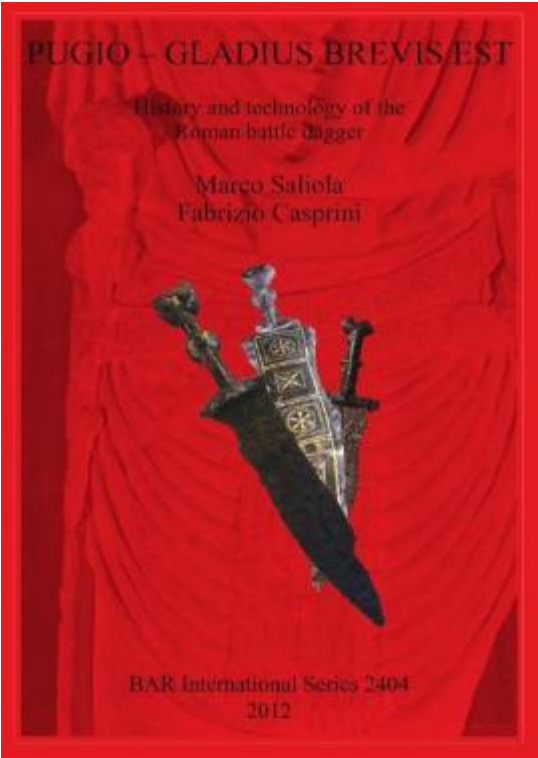
⁵ *ibid.*, 114, pl. 27

⁶ *ibid.*, 124

⁷ *ibid.*, 97 ff., pl. 17.

⁸ G. Webster, *Proc. Dorset Nat. and Arch. Soc.* lxxxii (1960), 88-108, and reports in succeeding volumes.

Pugio- Gladius Brevis Est :



The Pugio scabbard in Bridport Museum is referenced in this book.

Pugio- Gladius Brevis Est : history and technology of the Roman battle dagger

Marco Saliola, Fabrizio Casprini, Mike Thomas Published in **2012** in Oxford by Archaeopress

Page 126, Ref F24

CHAPTER IX - DATABASE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

SECTION C- exemplars of only sheath

	<i>Find spot</i>	<i>Now kept</i>	<i>typology</i>	<i>measurements</i>	<i>source</i>
<i>F23</i>	Usk (Great Britain)	unknown	II	unknown	British Archaeological Report, n. 275, 1985
<i>F24</i>	Waddon Hill (Great Britain)	unknown	II	unknown	British Archaeological Report, n. 275, 1985

SECTION C- exemplars of only sheath



Ashmolean Material from Waddon Hill, excavated in 1882.

<https://www.ashmolean.org/collections-online#/item/ash-object-342528>

Title	Gladius sword
Date	<u>Anglo-Saxon Period (400 - 1066 CE)</u> (date of creation)
Material and technique	iron <u>processed material</u> > <u>metal</u> > <u>iron</u>
Object type	<u>arms or armour</u> > <u>weapon</u> > <u>sword</u>
Dimensions	4.9cm (width) blade 48cm (length) tang 9cm (length)
No. of items	1
Credit line	Purchased, 1948.
Museum location	not on display
Museum department	Antiquities
Accession no.	AN1948.78.a
Reference URL	https://collections.ashmolean.org/object/342528

<https://www.ashmolean.org/collections-online#/item/ash-object-342677>

Copper alloy scabbard fittings



Details

Title	Copper alloy scabbard fittings
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Date	Anglo-Saxon Period (400 - 1066 CE) (date of creation)
Material and technique	copper alloy processed material > metal > alloy > copper alloy
Object type	arms or armour > weapon > sword
No. of items	6
Museum location	not on display
Museum department	Antiquities
Accession no.	AN1948.78.b
Reference URL	https://collections.ashmolean.org/object/342677

The Claudian Spes Augusta sestertius coin is Ashmolean reference HCR21176 (it was transferred to the Heberden Coin Room from Antiquities department in 1960s).

Note from Webster.

58. A scabbard mount and sword in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, is said to have been found at Long Windsor, Dorset, with a *sestertius* of Claudius (*Spes Augusta* type)⁴⁰. There is no place of this name in Dorset and it is a reasonable assumption to consider it as a mistake for Broadwindsor, which is only a mile from Waddon Hill. The sword is a legionary *gladius* with a blade 476 mm long and 44 mm at mid-point and 46 mm at the hilt. The tang is 56 mm long and 16 mm wide. There are two mounts (a) with a grooved strip and a flat plate with a tinned surface, (b) a thin strip broken at both ends but enough survives at one end to show the expansion for the loop which held the ring for suspension from the baldric. It is normal in scabbards for only the top and bottom panels to be decorated⁴¹; the Pompeian examples being exceptional (they may have belonged to praetorians). There are three more strips above the tapered end, the upper two of which expand into loops as in the case of (b). The other piece (a) is presumably for the lower panel and if complete would have shown the beginning of the taper. ...



British Museum Coin

Museum number

R.16637 https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/C_R-16637

Description

Silver coin. (whole) (whole)

Inscription within two concentric wreaths. (obverse) (obverse)

Hippocamp, right. (reverse) (reverse)

Authority

Ruler: [Amminus](#)

Cultures/periods

[British Iron Age Kent](#)

Production date

30-40 (about) (about)

Production place

Minted in: [Kent](#) (and neighbouring counties)

Europe: British Isles: England: Kent

Findspot

Excavated/Findspot: [Beaminster](#) (Waddon Hill excavations)

Europe: British Isles: England: Dorset: Beaminster

Bibliographic references

[Hobbs 1996 / British Iron Age coins in the British Museum](#) (2520, p.152)

[Van Arsdell 1989 / Celtic Coinage of Britain](#) (194)

[ABC / Ancient British Coins](#) (462)

Acquisition name

Donated by: [D. Tolley](#)

Previous owner

Previous owner/ex-collection: [G.O. Tolley](#)



Newspaper Clipping Plus:

DNHAS volume 124 for 2002, published 2003
Dorset Archaeology in 2002, 119-130
Trial excavation at Stoke Abbott,
Rhodri Evans and Bill Putnam.

TRIAL EXCAVATION AT STOKE ABBOTT

On 18 May 2002, a trial excavation was carried out by Rhodri Evans, Bill Putnam and others at Manor Farm, Stoke Abbott, by kind permission and with the assistance of the owner, David Pryor-Jones. The aim was to test the possibility that a bank on the lower ground to the south of the Roman fort at Waddon represented part of a Roman temporary camp, perhaps a labour camp for the construction of the fort. The bank runs from ST4486 0093 to ST4490 0106 and appears more substantial than the hedge banks characteristic of the area. It has a smooth right-angled corner at its eastern end. A machine section cut at right-angles to the bank at ST4489 0101 showed that, contrary to the surface appearance, the bank was in fact an abandoned hedge bank, with pottery in its primary fill dating to the 18th century AD.



GATHERING EVIDENCE: David Pryor-Jones of Stoke Abbott holds a small piece of a 13th-Century pot found in the one-metre deep section examined on farmland near the village. Picture by Charles Ziegler.

Experts dig in for Roman relics

VILLAGERS in west Dorset watched in fascination as archaeologists excavated a trench to look for Roman relics last week.

A digger was used on a field off Norway Lane, Stoke Abbott, to search for evidence of early Roman habitation.

The site was under the well known fort at Waddon Hill where important weapon, coin and pottery finds have been made since 1876 when quarrying was carried out in the area.

The excavation was initiated by Rhodri Evans, historic environment countryside adviser for Dorset County Council, working in conjunction with eminent archaeologist Bill Putnam.

Dr Putnam, who is now retired, was previously principal lecturer in archaeology at Bournemouth University and for 23 years chairman of Wessex Archaeology. He is also

editor of the book, *The Romans*, in the Discover Dorset series, and as well as being a lecturer.

He said: "Rhodri Evans saw the bank and thought it possible that it was a Roman feature. It certainly looked worth investigating. It appeared as if it could be a defensive rampart and we wondered if it could be a labour camp for the Waddon Hill construction."

"In fact it is a medieval field-driving hedge-bank which has weathered in such a way that it looks much bigger than it was originally. If we had not done the digging we would have looked at it in years to come and said 'I wonder, I wonder.'"

On Saturday 5 October, Dr Putnam will be speaking at Stoke Abbott Village Hall on Waddon and the Roman Invasion. — By Charles Ziegler.



Review of Webster interpretation

Waddon Hill Roman fort partial internal layout plan
Created from Graham Webster's excavation records and magnetometry data



- 1 This partially preserved building is still here from the 19th century and was probably the two-part gatehouse.
- 2 A courtyard building with large central hall. This could have been the governor's house (praetorium) or a workshop (tablinum).
- 3 This is either a small workshop, possibly a kitchen (praetorium) or two similar small buildings facing each other as shown.
- 4 There are four large blocks with obvious courtyards at the east end and large rooms at the west end. The spaces between and south of the buildings appear to have been used to create sheltered yard areas.
- 5 The eastern gate is the only surviving one. The main gate was likely sited centrally on the north side and in front of the two-part gatehouse.

