

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

SECOND INTERIM REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

THIS Second Interim Report deals with the results obtained during the 1950 and 1951 seasons of excavation and is concerned in particular with the northern part of the building where an important complex of ramps and stairways has been revealed. The Basement Room has also been excavated a further 5 ft. towards the east in the hope of reaching its limit in this direction. The limit has not been reached, however, and the presence of the road and underlying sewer defers further excavation. It is essential to obtain complete access to all the evidence contained in the filling of the Basement Room, as without it not only are we prevented from working out its successive purposes, but, even more important, we cannot complete the unique Early Christian paintings that adorned the upper room and which are contained in the filling below.

Both northern and southern walls of the fourth century house have now been obtained, and most of the western edge has been defined. As the work on the south and south-west has not yet been completed, the results of this have not been incorporated in this Report. Work has also been carried out on the short corridors north and south of the Mosaic Rooms to obtain more precise dating, and this work is being carried forward into the 1952 season. The evidence here is sparse, but what has come to light suggests an early to mid-fourth-century date for the mosaics themselves.

Room 15 is dealt with in detail, and a transverse section is recorded, together with an architectural section west to east along the line of the main flight of steps and extending through rooms 14, 15, and 16. The stratification in Room 15 provides a large quantity of evidence in relation to the neighbouring rooms and especially in relation to the Basement Room, whose chronology is rendered clearer, although its successive purposes, while suggestive, yet remain obscure; its conceivable parallels may perhaps be found in the neighbourhood of the Rhineland. A second architectural section has been recorded from south to north throughout the house and passes through Rooms 11 and 15. This section, when compared to the west to east section, the plan,

and the diagrammatic sketch, will render the stairway complex understandable. In all these matters our thanks are due to Mr. D. A. Broodbank, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. C. B. Mears, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Downs.

As regards dating, no attempt has been made to obtain precision dating of the north stairway complex by interference with its construction. The evidence provided by the fillings that sealed it in Rooms 15 and 16 and supported by the state of wear of its tile facings place it probably in the second half of the second century, and perhaps later in that period. A suitable examination technique for these stairways is a complicated matter and their preservation undisturbed must first receive weighty consideration. Generally, it may be said that as a result of these seasons' digging, the dating and periods of construction of the house confirm those advanced in the First Interim Report (*Arch. Cant.*, LXIII).

It is still uncertain if the plan of the house before the period of abandonment at the end of the second century represents that of the main dwelling, or whether at that time this part of the building was a wing of a more extensive house whose plan we do not yet know. It is, however, sufficiently clear that towards the turn of the third-fourth centuries, the foundations of which we have knowledge were used for a smaller house, compact and symmetrical, the Mosaic Rooms later forming its central point. We have clear evidence that the Antonine house extended north, and this extension will be found entered on the plan. It is also continued towards the north-east, where a further building is known to exist; and this will be investigated during the 1952 season.

Some very interesting work on the superimposed floors of Room 5 has been carried out; but beyond mentioning that coins of Claudius II, Allectus and Constantine II as Augustus, were found stratified in this room, report on this apartment and its relation to the remainder of the Bath Block must await complete excavation.

It remains to thank all our workers who once again by their keenness and efficiency have made the seasons under review so successful, and to acknowledge the continued interest and support both of the owners of the site and of archaeologists generally. We wish particularly to thank Miss M. V. Taylor, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., and Professor J. M. C. Toynbee, M.A., D.Phil., F.S.A., for their helpful suggestions and provision of parallel data; to Dr. F. Oswald, D.Sc., F.S.A., for his detailed report on the Samian; to Mr. B. W. Pearce, M.A., F.S.A., who again reports on the coins; to Mr. Bernard Middleton, F.R.S.A., who again reports on the glass; to Professor A. J. E. Cave, M.D., D.Sc., of the Department of Anatomy, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, for his report on the infant burial in Room 8; to Dr. H. J. Plenderleith, M.C., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.S.A., Keeper of the Department of Research Laboratory,

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The British Museum, for his report on the contents of the mortarium found in Room 16; to Mrs. B. L. Macrory for the pottery drawings; to Mr. A. G. Bell, I.S.O., F.G.S., who once again organized the site lectures, and to Mr. C. D. P. Nicholson, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A.(Scot.), F.S.G., for the great pains he has taken in assembling the painted wall plaster from the filling of the Basement Room, a project which by his patience and skill is taking shape with dramatic results, showing as it does that the plaster decorated a room where Romano-British Christians worshipped in the late fourth or early fifth centuries, perhaps 200 years before the arrival of St. Augustine. The two great *chi rho* monograms and the row of *Orante* figures facing the east sufficiently testify to the existence in the villa of the earliest place of certain Christian worship in Britain. A report on these wall paintings will form a separate publication in the future.

The imperative protection of the site during the winters of 1950 and 1951 was supplied by the Kent County Council who generously defrayed the cost of necessary materials; and a further grant of £50 by the Administrators of the Haverfield Bequest, is gratefully acknowledged. Finally, our thanks are due to Mr. John Matthew, the Secretary of our Organization, for his efficient work in the field of organization and administration.

THE NORTHERN COMPLEX

Room 11 (The Basement Room)

As has been indicated, the presence of the road and sewer prevented any further large scale exploration of this room. It was possible, however, to excavate five feet onwards towards the road and to obtain an important section (Pl. Ia and Fig. 1). Two additional plinths were discovered, forming a rectangle with the two discovered last season (see plan, Fig. 2). All four bore on their surfaces the remains of completely carbonized wood, probably horizontal plates to support uprights of some kind of framework fitting closely inside the walls of the room and supporting the room above. The discovery was also made, half-way between, and in line with, these two plinths, of a shallow sump or water channel lined with shaped chalk blocks. This is a significant construction, as it seems to indicate that water was at one time present in the Basement Room. The bottom of this sump or channel, whose limit eastwards has not been reached, lies three feet below the present bed of the river, and the whole had become silted to within a foot of its top when the villa was finally destroyed. Reference to the section at Fig. 1 will show the method of construction of this channel, and it is possible to give some chronology and to equate the construction with the deposit of the marble busts in the room. The sequence is as follows:

1. The second-century concrete floor was roughly cut into and the sump or channel was dug to a depth of three feet below its level, being lined with shaped chalk blocks.

2. The clay floor was laid over the entire concrete floor and packed up against the box of chalk blocks.

3. During the second half of the third century, the bottom became filled to a depth of some twelve inches with clay and fragments of brick, and this was finally sealed by a thin tip of carbonized material.

4. Immediately above this ash tip was found a potsherd of dating importance. It is described at Fig. 8, No. 33. Similar potsherds have been found at Colchester and Silchester, at the latter place being said to appear during the first half of the third century. This is the only datable object from the filling and from this single potsherd the construction of the sump or channel is placed tentatively about the middle of the third century. It was accompanied by a complete box-flue tile similar to those *in situ* in Room 15, which is a third-century construction, and a large portion of a patterned box-flue tile (Group 5 of "A study of the patterns on Roman flue tiles and their distribution" by A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A.) which is, however, a relic of the second-century house. Bearing in mind the SVAVIS pot of mid-third-century date which appears to have been a votive deposit when the busts were placed in the room, it is reasonable to suppose that the deposition of the busts and the digging of the sump or channel were contemporary events.

5. Subsequently, the chalk lining was roughly repaired by the insertion of square bricks near the top, but by the time of the final destruction of the villa this lining had become greatly dilapidated, much of the chalk having disintegrated. A group of five *mortaria* (see plan at Fig. 2) was found upon the surface of the clay floor around the sump or channel and sealed down by the carbonized destruction layers. These *mortaria*, unlike the *mortarium* in Room 16, showed no sign of contents, and their disposition around the chalk lined sump or channel suggests that they were in use at the time of destruction, though there is nothing to show whether it was a domestic or religious use. All five were standing complete at the time of the destruction, and all are fourth-century types, Nos. 39 and 40 being small colour-coated vessels, Nos. 41, 42 and 43 large heavy vessels. No. 41 rested in No. 42 and bore the brunt of the destruction; it was a badly burned specimen and is too friable for reconstruction though its type is clear. These *mortaria* are illustrated at Fig. 9.

6. The destruction by fire was very evident from the quantity of completely carbonized planks and lengths of wood that were found lying upon the latest occupation surface. This fallen debris of the floor and room above averaged twelve inches in thickness and contained chalk rubble, *opus signinum*, tiles and wall plaster. This plaster was

somewhat less in quantity than that recovered in 1949; the painted dado shows a turn into a doorway or window, while some new and richly coloured designs of great complexity came to light. It is possible that we have here the first fragments to be recovered from the east wall of the Christian room above.

7. The first wall fall from the room above occurred soon after the fire, and a study of the section gives the impression of a north wall of flint and mortar up to the roof and a south wall of possibly wattle and daub to the roof, but resting on the south wall of the Basement Room, which is of flint and mortar. A cursory study of the wall plaster backings from the upper room shows that many fragments were fixed securely to daub which in turn carries the impressions of wooden laths or perhaps planks. An exhaustive examination of the plaster backings is a future task. Some roof tiles seem to have slid down at the time of this first wall fall, but they are largely concentrated in the southern part of the filling. An important circumstance was the recovery from the first wall fall of a large number of chalk blocks shaped as *voussoirs* of an arch. A section of this arch was found intact, though all the blocks had slipped down from the upper level where they probably formed part of a doorway or window. An iron anvil and hammer were found together next the south wall in this layer.

8. Parts of both north and south walls remained standing for sufficient time to allow a black earthy deposit to silt over the first wall fall. This formed a layer showing very few fragments of fallen wall debris. It averaged a foot in thickness and contained a scatter of fourth-century pottery, of which the most important sherds come from two bowls, colour-coated, rouletted and decorated with painted scrolls (Fig. 8, Nos. 34 and 35). Nothing of positive date came from this layer, but its deposit can clearly be placed very late in the century.

9. The remnants of the walls either fell or were pushed in, and the remainder of the roof tiles slid to rest on the debris. There is no evidence of post-Roman occupation in the black layer above, and the presence of large flints in it gives the impression that this part of the site was subsequently levelled, but at what period there is no evidence to show.

The only comment that can be made upon this further excavation of the Basement Room is that while more evidence has come to light of construction and active occupation, this is helpful in a very limited sense to the understanding of the functions of the room. These functions, on present evidence, are only suggestions, but the modifications in construction are clear. Both may be summarized as follows:

Period I. Probably late First Century.

Excavation for the room having been made down to flood-plain level, the natural clay and flint was cut to form three ramps by which it might

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be approached from the higher level. The pair leading into it from the south were steeply cut and faced with rammed chalk, and both carried wooden arrangements, the westerly being possibly a staircase. The ramp to the north was not faced with chalk, and its gentle gradient suggests a walking way. The room does not seem to have had any sort of floor at this period, and its depth suggests that water from the river may possibly then have been admitted.

ROOM 11 - SECTION E - F.

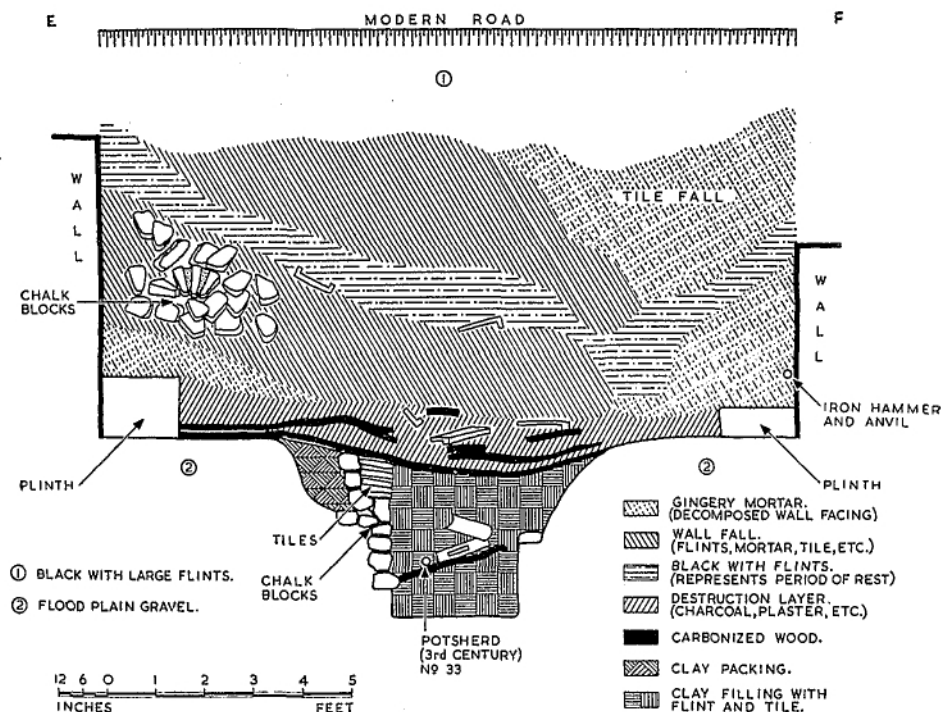


FIG. 1

Period Ia. Probably late First/Second Century.

The steep ramp at the south-east was blocked and a masonry staircase took its place. This staircase, like its wooden neighbour, does not descend to the bottom of the room, but stops short about two feet above it.

Period II. Late Second Century.

Both approaches on the south were blocked. The room was provided with a concrete floor, and the walking ramp on the north was

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overlaid by a fourfold tiled staircase. The walls of both room and stairways were given a painted decoration of panels and vines in light colours, and the room probably functioned as a loggia or garden entrance to the villa. It is possible that the river, by changing its course, had provided by its silt the basis for such a garden, though this remains to be proved.

ROOM II PLAN.

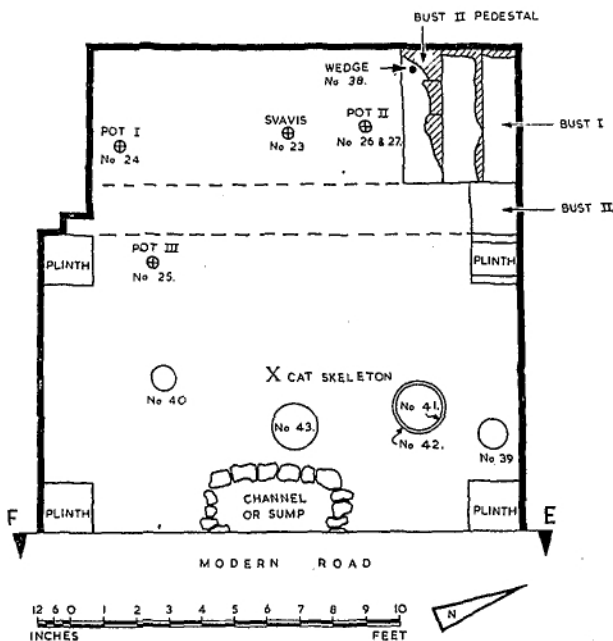


FIG. 2

Period III. Mid to Late Third Century.

After a period of abandonment lasting from c. 200 to c. 250 the tiled stairs were rendered obsolete by the construction of the high level hypocaust on the north, involving the blocking of the stairs. The room then became a lodging for the marble busts. The sump or channel was dug, a clay floor was laid over the concrete floor, while two votive pots were sealed down beneath the clay floor (*vide* First Interim Report, *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. LXIII).

Period IV. Fourth Century.

Two more pots were placed in the clay floor, which at this period received three coins temp. Constantine I, into its surface. The apartment



a. Basement Room, looking East.



b. Basement Room. Busts *in situ*, showing pottery wedge (No. 38).

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a. South-west Ramp, looking West.



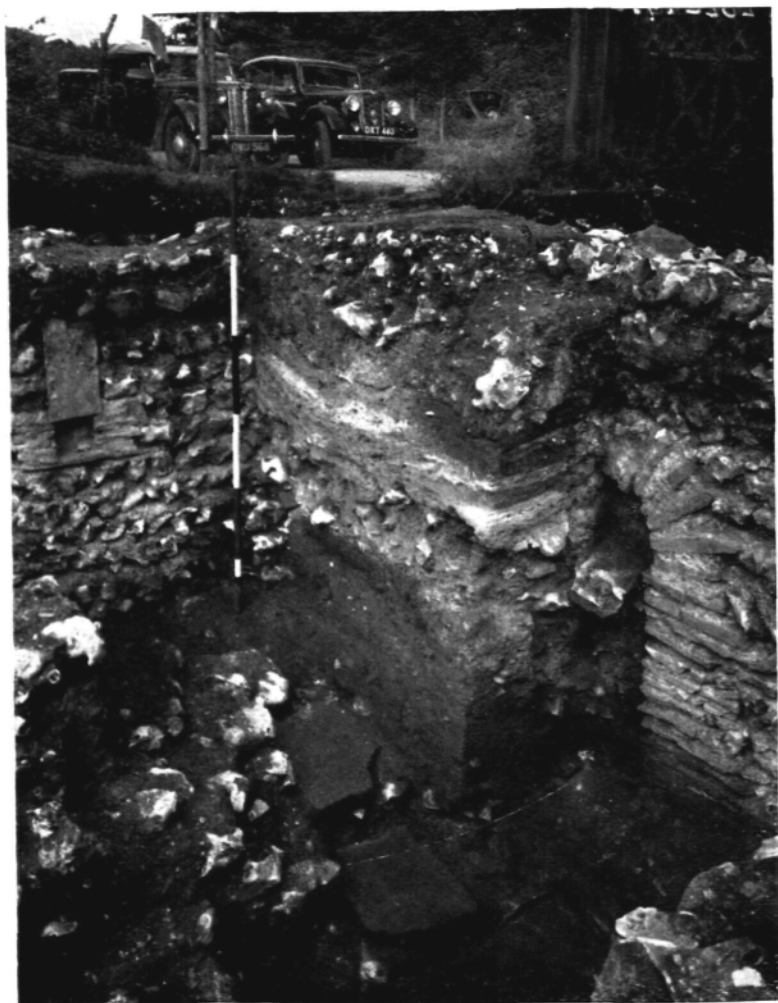
b. South-east Ramp, looking North.

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Range of deep compartments, looking North (S.W. Ramp, Basement Room, third-century hypocaust).

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Room 15, looking N.E.
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above was reconstructed to provide a place of Christian worship, and the four plinths in the Basement Room were sited to carry vertical uprights to form a support for the wooden floor above. The terminal date of occupation is uncertain, but it must be at least towards the close of the fourth century. It is indeed possible that the final phase may have been entirely devoted to Christian worship, secular habitation of the house having ceased. And in that event, the terminal date may well be found in the fifth century.

Room 15

A glance at the site plan (Fig. 18) will make it clear how the stratification of this room affects the dating of the steps in the Basement Room (Room 11). Before the insertion of the wall block between these two rooms and the wall block between Rooms 15 and 16, the four flights of steps formed a single unit, and in dating the steps in Room 15 we, therefore, date those in the Basement Room, which in turn will aid us towards a time-scale for this latter room. It is convenient to treat this important Room 15 in phases (section and plan at Figs. 3 and 4).

Phase I. The Antonine house became derelict c. A.D. 200 and remained so until the second half of the third century, during which a silting was deposited over the steps, tailing off in thickness towards the north and east. This silting was largely composed of fallen plaster from the staircase walls and contained late Antonine pottery and Samian dated from c. 185 to c. 200, together with a coin of Antoninus Pius sealed well down in it. This coin is an *as* and is dated to A.D. 144-45, its worn condition suggesting that it may still have been circulating at the end of the century. The amphora stamp ACIRCI (Fig. 10, No. 44) included among the coarse pottery in this layer also confirms the Antonine period for the deposit (*Richborough*, IV, p. 242, where it is noted as of second century date). The top level of the layer coincides with a destruction level in the south wall, and confirms the proposition of a partial dilapidation of the house as a result of abandonment c. A.D. 200, of which contemporary political troubles may have been the cause. The tiles on the steps, which are worn by considerable use, were sealed beneath this layer and are, therefore, largely *in situ*, while those on the three treads leading on into the Basement Room were found to have been cut away, the inference being that the Basement Room remained open during the period of abandonment.

Phase II. In the second half of the third century, the site was again occupied and some rebuilding was undertaken. Room 15 and its pendant Room 16 were designed, the former to be heated by the hypocaust system and connected with a large brick arch with the latter, in which direction the furnace was intended to be sited. A thin layer

of clay was laid over the Antonine silt, being steeply channelled opposite the arch and round by the footing trenches of the north and west walls, which were the only ones to contain box-flues. These new apartments cut off the Period I ramp and the Antonine rooms and corridors at the north, leaving them robbed to their foundations and exterior to the remodelled house. It is uncertain whether this hypocaust was ever put to use; carbonized material is absent and there is no sign of calcination of the flints next the arch. The clay layer or baffle showed no signs of heat, and supports for the floor, or any impressions of them, were lacking. A wooden floor supported on beams is possible, but there is no evidence of it. It would indeed seem that the room began to be filled with a layer of rubbish almost at once. This layer was greyish in colour and sharply contrasted with the yellowish Antonine layer sealed beneath it. It contained third-century pottery (Fig. 11), a little Samian dated c. 200 and later, which also occurred in the footing trenches, and a *denarius* of Alexander Severus, which is dated to A.D. 222-8. This coin is in fair condition, but it may well have been circulating for twenty or thirty years before it was dropped into this grey filling. A pair of ox skulls were deposited at this time, one in the channel immediately inside the arch, the other in the channel running along the inside of the north wall (Pl. VIb). It is unlikely that any significance can be placed upon this deposit, though the ritual deposit of an ox's skull in the triangular temple at Verulamium may have some relevance. At Verulamium the re-edification of the temple, to which period the skull there belongs, is dated on slight evidence to the end of the third century (*Verulamium*, p. 117), and the identity of period agrees both there and at Lullingstone. At Verulamium the skull was deposited in a cavity roughly lined with roof tiles, whereas the skulls at Lullingstone were unprotected. It is to this phase also that the deposition of the damaged marble busts in the neighbouring Basement Room is ascribed (*Arch. Cant.*, LXIII, p. 13); and the insertion in the floor in front of them of the SVAVIS pot conforms in date with the same phase in this room (Room 15).

Phase III. There seems to have been a pause in the occupation of this room until towards the middle of the fourth century, when intensive use of it again becomes apparent. Once more, no use seems to have been made of the hypocaust arrangement as such, but the surface of the grey third-century filling was adopted as a level for operations that required heat. A new west wall containing a doorway was set back from the earlier wall containing the box flues, and a small ramp of heavy gravel was packed against it on the inside to lead down to this level. The southern portion of the room was the site of burning or incandescence, and in this part the lamination of burnt levels of charcoal with layers of burnt clay and reddened sandy material indicate a

lengthy period of use. The charcoal was intermittently raked back into the northern part of the room where it remained in layers, a shallow gully running east and west being maintained between the burnt area and the raked back material. In the north-east corner was an area of rough concrete which perhaps formed a small standing, sealing a badly burnt coin, probably Constantinian, c. A.D. 324 plus. Thirty-one coins were recovered from the burnt and raked back zones. They date from A.D. 330-54, the terminal date being fixed by a coin each of Magnentius and Constantius Gallus lying with a minim upon the surface of the burnt layer. It is clear, therefore, that the room began to be used for some type of combustion a few years after A.D. 330, ceasing to be so used probably in the sixth decade of the century. A word may be said as to the possible activity that took place in the room during this period. A thin hard level was encountered over the major portion of the burnt area at an average depth of six inches below its surface, and this hard level contained sixty-seven post-holes (plan at Fig. 4). They formed an irregular arc around an empty space next the southern wall, the centre point of this semi-circle being marked by a single post-hole. They were of two sizes, fourteen having an average diameter at the top of three inches, the remainder of one and a half inches. At first sight the pattern appears haphazard, but if a movable framework is postulated, this framework having been from time to time lifted and placed in different positions, but with its centre point unchanged, the legs of such a structure might well produce such an apparently chaotic pattern of post-holes. Signs of such a framework are suggested at Fig. 4 where PHs 1, 2, 3 and 4 seem to be centred on PH 5 and may show the main supports of a semi-“bee-hive” type of framework with its diameter lying along the wall. Had some such contrivance been in use, it may have been placed over incandescent material, for drying, airing and possibly bleaching cloth, the cloths being spread over the frame, confining the heat and excluding the air. While it is not suggested that a fuller’s establishment was then in existence at the villa, it is a possibility that some such use was made of the room. It was not used for smelting or any sort of foundry work. The use of the post-hole complex having ceased, it became concealed by a further deposit of burnt matter, representative of a short period only.

Phase IV. This use of the room having ended c. 350-60, the walls were repaired and a floor, probably of wood, was fitted, the walls being embellished with a fine scheme of coloured frescoes including a zig-zag decoration and a large *Chi Rho* monogram set within an ornate wreath of leaves and buds. This recalls those that decorated the neighbouring Christian Room, which was decorated with a row of *orante* figures within a portico on the west wall and a second large *Chi Rho* monogram set within an even finer wreath at the west end of the south wall. These

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are the two rooms that were undoubtedly dedicated to Christian worship. The narrow builder's trench for this wall repair cut through the laminated burnt levels and contained a coin of Constantius II as Augustus, Fel. Temp. Rep., legionary spearing fallen horseman type, A.D. 345-61, thus dating this wall repair. That the floor fitted over the "drying" surface below was probably a wooden one is indicated by a pair of carbonized planks that were found lying on the "drying" floor. These planks lay the length of the room from west to east, parallel with each other, north and south of the gully and midway between it and the north and south walls. The absence of any carbonized cross-members

ROOM 15 • SECTION G - H.

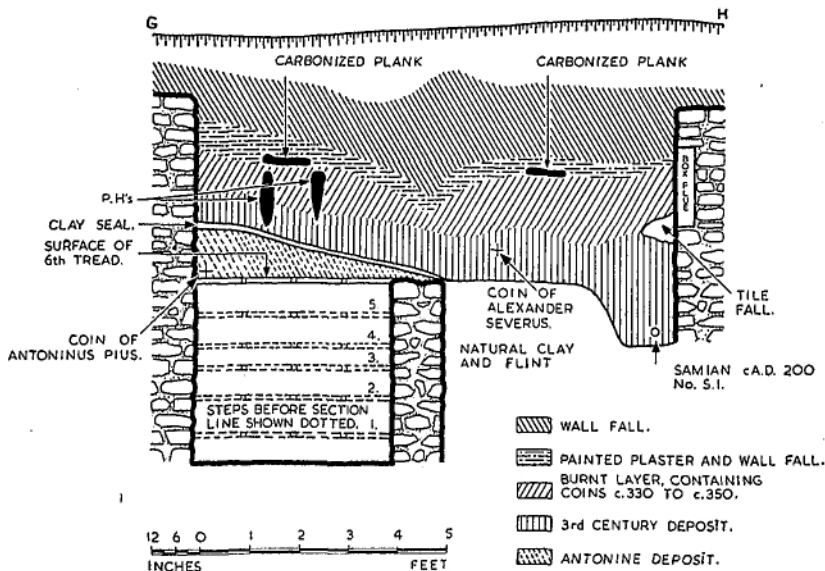


FIG. 3

or thin flooring may be accounted for by their removal immediately before the final fire; many iron nails were found, their distribution being thickest on the line of the gully. These planks and the gully were sealed by the fallen painted plaster and this in turn was covered by the flint and mortar wall fall; the latter contained a little tile, but there was not enough to indicate positively the type of roofing employed over the room. There was no sign of ceiling plaster. The length of use of the room in Phase IV as part of a Christian establishment is not known. It was ultimately destroyed by the fire that destroyed this north complex of rooms. A coin of Arcadius (A.D. 383-408) was found in the top of the burnt level of Phase III. This coin

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ROOM 15. PLAN OF FOURTH CENTURY LEVELS.

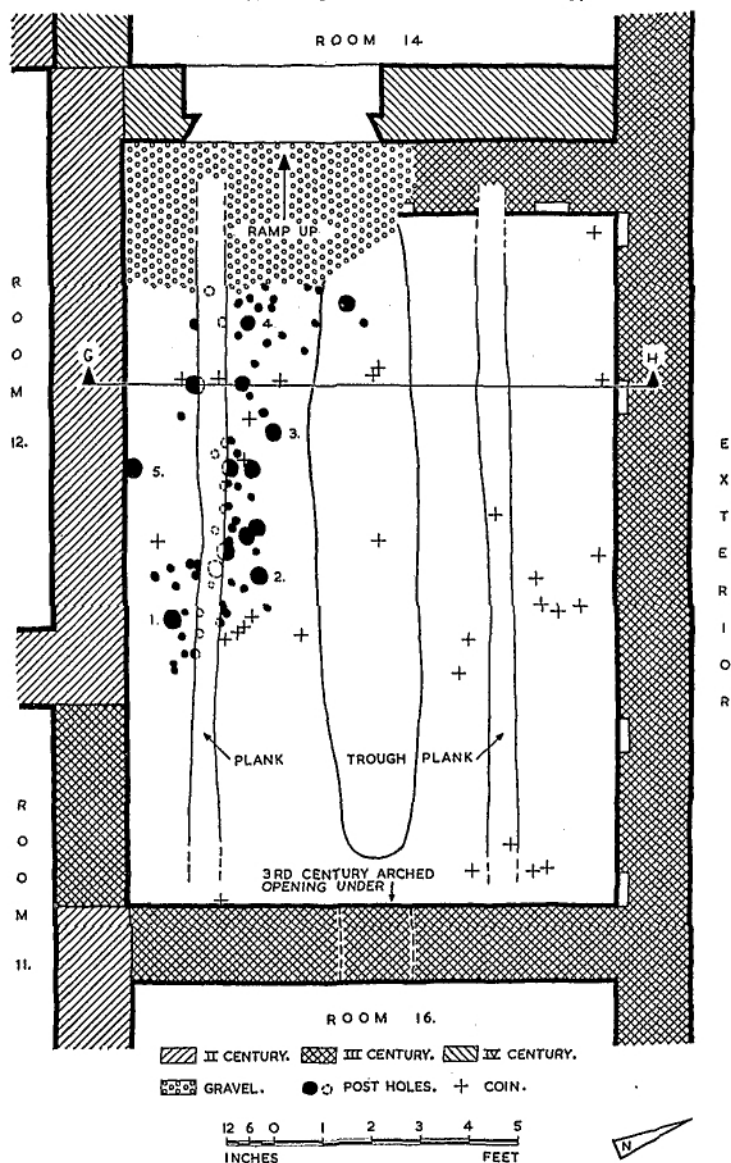


FIG. 4

lies completely outside the date scale of Phase III, which is accurately attested by the thirty-one mutually supporting coins. It is clearly an intruder, and may well have fallen between the boards of the floor in Phase IV. If this is so, then the existence of the floor as such in A.D. 383 plus must be envisaged, which would place the final destruction of the Christian establishment probably in the last decade of the century and not in A.D. 367 as was heretofore thought to be the case.

Room 16

As in the case of its neighbour Room 15, this room was formed in the second half of the third century by the insertion of the block containing the arch and the continuation eastwards of the north wall of Room 15. The second century filling over the steps, and over that part of the second-century room that was included in Room 16, was allowed to remain undisturbed except for a channel leading eastwards on the axis of the arch. This channel seems to have been intended to convey heat from a point still further towards the east, and as the ground has been cut away by construction of the road all vestige of a furnace will have disappeared. The existence of this channel demonstrates that Room 16 was never the site of a furnace, and the system of heated apartments along a single axis is paralleled at South Darenth (*Arch. Cant.*, XXII, Pl. G—The chalk ramps there may have influenced the draught, being similar in purpose to the clay baffle in our Room 15). The pottery recovered from the undisturbed second-century filling is illustrated at Figs. 12 and 13 (excluding Nos. 80 and 81). The contents also included much fragmentary wall plaster which, by its orange, red and green decoration, had clearly slipped into the filling from the walls of the stair and corridor and is an additional indication of the period of abandonment of the Antonine house.

The floor of the second-century room extended over much of the area up to the stair and corridor, and consisted of a layer of crushed brick. The north wall was built upon it, and it continued on the exterior of Room 16. It is clear that this floor is contemporary with the stair and corridor, and its Antonine period is founded upon the pottery at its level, which includes a datable Samian Form 67 (Fig. 6, No. S2). The remainder of the pottery is of native manufacture and necessitates a wide date-scale, but it does not appear to continue beyond the second century. The grey (third century) pottery-bearing layer, which was so conspicuous a feature of the stratification of Room 15, is absent from Room 16, being replaced at a similar level by a disturbed filling that seals the yellowish second-century layer. Modern post-holes have made this filling stratigraphically valueless.

Near the west wall, at key-stone level of the arch, was an uneven floor of clay containing traces of tile, representing the occupation level

in this room during the last years of the villa's existence. The key-stone bricks of the arch were cut down, certainly after A.D. 345, and the four courses of flints running over the arch represent the base of the partition wall that was then remodelled. The mortar binding these four courses is strongly impregnated with pounded tile, while for the whole height of the arch below it is white. The clay floor was laid down somewhat earlier than the wall rebuild, as it is interrupted by the narrow wall trench ; but that it is a fourth-century construction is not open to doubt. The pottery recovered from its surface also conforms to that in use late in the century and is illustrated at Fig. 13. The complete *mortarium* (No. 81), agreeing in type with Nos. 39 and 40 stratified and dated in the Basement Room, was found resting in an upright position on the floor and next the west wall. It still preserves its original contents (Appendix V) and had been repaired with rivets before its final use. The thick zone of charcoal representing the destruction is sealed by the flint and mortar wall fall, but Period IV wall plaster is absent, indicating that the walls of this room, unlike its immediate neighbours, remained undecorated. Above this wall fall the ground has suffered disturbance and no trace remains to indicate the type of roofing in use. As in the case of the Basement Room (Room 11) the presence of the modern road and sewer prevents complete excavation.

Room 14

At the time when the stair complex was in use, this room may have formed the northern end of the west corridor of the Antonine house, a thick layer of rubbish of that date having accumulated outside the west wall and the north-west corner. The entrance was then in the west wall, its tread consisting of two horizontal wooden members butted against a longitudinal mortar core placed centrally (Pl. VIa). This entrance was made obsolete in the fourth century reconstruction by removal of the timbers and their replacement by courses of heavy flints. New doorways were then made, one internally into Room 15, and the other externally in the north wall (Pl. VIa). The floor level was retained at the same height as the previous corridor floor, and by the insertion of a partition wall on the south, a small square apartment or vestibule was evolved, which continued in use throughout the remaining life of the house. The floor seems to have been surfaced with a thin spread of gravel, and it partially sealed the footing trench of the partition wall between Rooms 14 and 15.

The interest of this room lies in its possible use, late in Period IV, as a vestibule attached to the Christian establishment. Its floor bore a thin scatter of coins indicating its use in the second half of the fourth century. The nine coins at floor level include three minims, two Fel.

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Temp. Rep. coins, and one of the House of Theodosius (c. 379-95). These were associated with the final occupation of the house, and the remaining three coins are Constantinian and were probably in contemporary use. The floor ran over a refuse pit in the north-west corner, which may be dated by its sealed coins to a short time before the other pit referred to in the First Interim Report (*Arch. Cant.*, LXIII, p. 11). The pit was dug after c. A.D. 337, and by the absence of Fel. Temp. Rep.

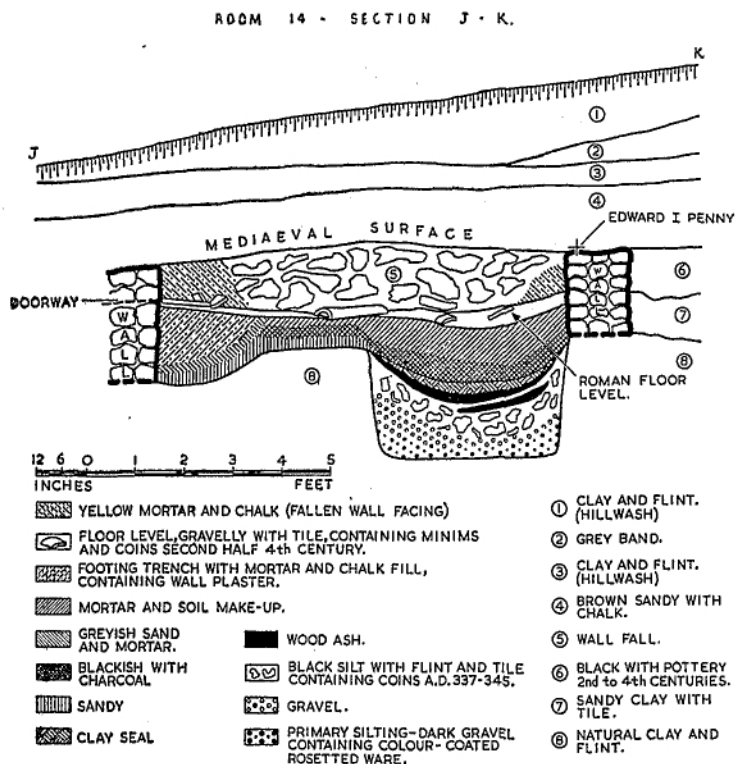


FIG. 5

coins, which are otherwise common on the site, it may be said to have been filled in and sealed over before c. A.D. 345. The coins, stratified beneath the final clay seal, are mutually supporting, except for a radiate of Tetricus II, which doubtless was a survival. The primary fill of the pit contained a sherd of colour-coated rosette-stamped ware, and its general sealed contents included three specimens of small thick cooking-pots roughly handmade (Fig. 14, Nos. 82-4), indicating the use of hand-made pottery at this period. The presence also of fragments of



a. Room 15, looking South.



b. Room 15. Post Hole complex.
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a. Room 14, looking North.



b. Room 15. Ox skull *in situ*.

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THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

animal bones and skulls showing knife cuts, and also of the knives themselves, which will be illustrated with the iron work in a later report, suggest that the room may have been used as a kitchen or preparation room for the secular house before its transformation into a vestibule for the Christian establishment.

The room seems largely to have escaped the final fire, and the presence of fallen tiles on its floor indicate the type of roofing. A few fragments of wall plaster were found in the footing trench next Room 15, and came from there; Room 14 does not seem to have had decorated walls. The two fourth-century entrances bear the imprints of the wooden treads, and the sides of the entrance leading into Room 15 are shaped to take massive doorway plaster and indicate that the door probably opened outwards into Room 14.

By medieval times the area of the room had been made level with the truncated wall tops, and a silver penny of Edward I was found lying on the surface of the west wall.

APPENDIX I

THE SAMIAN POTTERY

The analysis of Samian set out below is based upon finds up to the end of 1951. A total of ninety-three individual vessels have been identified, and they are analysed in the following table:

A complete absence of the typical Flavian/Trajanic Form 27 is significant and gives the impression that the earliest cultural occupation must be a second-century one, though the fibulae and much of the coarse pottery are first-century types; perhaps the earliest occupation was purely a native one. It will also be noted, that of the seventy-two dated vessels, thirty-four lie in the two decades c. 180-200. And on the assumption that the twelve examples of Form 37 survived into that twenty years, no less than 63·9 per cent. of the datable Samian lies therein. This may be regarded as indicating a late Antonine occupation ending c. 200, the three later examples probably being referable to the third-century occupation. Examples S1, S2 and S3 figured in this Report are rare and merit immediate illustration. The sherds showing decoration are also figured, but a full range of illustrations is reserved for the final survey of the Samian at a later date.

SAMIAN ANALYSIS

	Period Total	Form 30	Form 37	Form 15	Form 18	Form 18/31	Form 31	Form 33	Form 35	Form 36	Curle 15	Form 79	Form 80	Form 44	Form 44/81	Form 81	Form 32	Curle 11	Form 38	Mortarium 43	Mortarium 45	Form 67	Barrel shaped tumbler
Flavian	4			1	2													1					
Trajanic	4					2			1	1													
Hadrianic	7					2		3					1					1					
A.D. 140-150	8		8																				
A.D. 150-160	10		4			1	1			3	1												
A.D. 160-170	1													1									
A.D. 170-180	1									1													
A.D. 180-190	5						5																
A.D. 190-200	10							7		1										1			1
c. 200	19	1					7			1		1			1		1				5	2	
A.D. 200-250	3						2			1													
Undated	21		7		1	1	3	5				1				1		1	1				
Total	93	1	19	1	3	6	18	15	1	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	5	2	1

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

NOTES ON THE SAMIAN

By DR. F. OSWALD, D.Sc., F.S.A.

In general, I think, the Samian falls mostly within the period of Niederbieber (A.D. 190-260), and of this, mostly between A.D. 190 and 200, with survivals, especially of the decorated fragments from the Rheinzabern kilns. There is also a complete absence of the cup Form 27, its place being taken by Form 33.

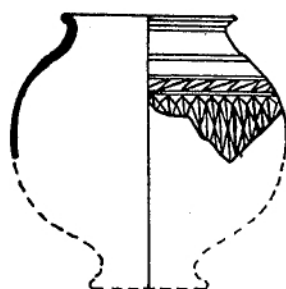
S1 (Fig. 6). Form 67, with cut glass technique. Cf. Oelmann, Niederbieber, O. and P., LXXVII, 6 and Lud. VSb at Rheinzabern. Probably Rheinzabern ware, c. A.D. 200. Good glaze and high neck as at Rheinzabern.

S2 (Fig. 6). Form 67. Very thin Motto beaker, showing in the central zone portions of letters CA.B formed by white barbotine dots, between two rows of similar dots. Cf. Oelmann, Niederbieber, with white barbotine, Taf. V, 23, 24 and see Behn, *Römische Keramik*, 10, 4 and O. & P., LXXIX, 15. There is a very full collection of mottoes on wine vessels in Loeschke's "Roman monuments of the wine industry on the Moselle, Saar and Rhine in the German Wine Museum at Trier, 1934." In this article the only motto which seems to me to meet the case, viz: . . . CA at the end of the phrase and the imperfect B (not I) at the beginning of the motto is on p. 44 viz.: A ME DVLCIS AMICA BIBE in the Wine Museum at Trier, and the white dotted spots occur on a small jug at Niederbieber (Oelmann, Niederbieber, Abb. 10.5, p. 33 and his Plate V, Fig. 25, and notably on the fine vase with the figure of TREBERIS, the city goddess of Trier, surrounded by a ring of these white spots with centre dot, found in the Trier potteries, his p. 5 Abb. 3). c. A.D. 200.

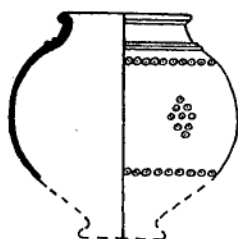
S3 (Fig. 6). Ribbed barrel-shaped tumbler, the upper part with ribs or close-set horizontal mouldings in zones above and below the plain swollen centre of the vessel. Figured and described by J. A. Stanfield, "Unusual Sigillata", *Archæological Journal*, 1929, p. 130, Fig. 6, Nos. 29-33. Also recorded at Silchester and Corbridge by T. May, *Pottery of Silchester*, 1916, XXXI, p. 27. I found some examples of this rare vessel in the potteries of Lezoux in 1931, now in the Margidunum collection of Nottingham University. Late Antonine date, c. A.D. 190-200, or may be somewhat earlier.

S4 (Fig. 6). Form 37. Good glaze and neat execution. Ovolo of REGINVS; his use of striated rods instead of beadrows, as on 37 REGINVSF, Knorr, *Cannstatt*, 1905, Pl. XXXVIII, 3. Eagle (Oswald 2166) used by REGINVS and many Rheinzabern potters, c. A.D. 140-50.

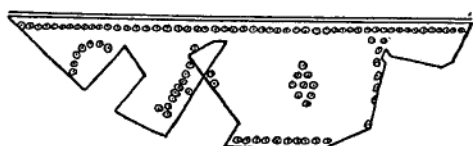
THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA



S 1



S 2

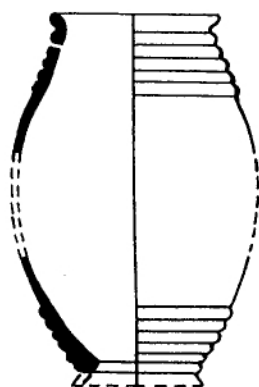


↑
C

↑
A

↑
B

S 2



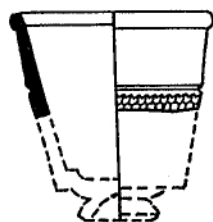
S 3



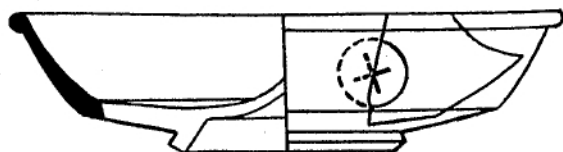
S 9



S 4



S 16



S 20

FIG. 6 ($\frac{1}{3}$)

S5 (Fig. 7). Form 37. Intersecting circles, each arc containing an eight-rayed rosette with a central hollow used by REGINVS and a short stalked pinnate leaf, filling space between the intersecting circles, much used by REGINVS. Probably by REGINVS.

S6 (Fig. 7). Form 37. Ovolo probably by REGINVS, c. 150-60.

S7 (Fig. 7). Form 37. Medallion enclosing a small gladiator (Oswald 1027 and Ludowici 146 in his *Katalog*, V, p. 41), used by CERIALIS and other potters. The medallions are separated from each other by stout rods of fine pinnate leaves as on Ludowici No. 84, p. 87 of *Katalog* V, used by CERIALIS and some other Rheinzabern potters. This piece is probably by CERIALIS of Rheinzabern, c. A.D. 140-50.

S8 (Fig. 7). Form 37. Medallion enclosing grapes on a stalk, used only by CERIALIS as on p. 94 of Ludowici's *Katalog*, V, No. 28.

S9 (Fig. 6). Form 37. With ovolo of CERIALIS of Rheinzabern (Ludowici *Katalog*, V, p. 148, No. 100), c. 140-50.

S10 (Fig. 7). Form 37. Rhomboid beads forming right-angled triangles, each enclosing an astragalus, used by CERIALIS and IVVENIS. Probably the work of CERIALIS, c. A.D. 140-50.

S11 (Fig. 7). Form 37. Columns in series, exactly as on Form 37 used only by LVPVS (Ludowici Rheinzabern *Katalog*, V, p. 109, his No. 300).

S12 (Fig. 7). Form 37. Protome of lion to left, exactly similar to Oswald 1494, even to the striations on the upper part of the right fore-paw (Lezoux, Dech. I, 720) as on a 37 mould stamped CARANTINIM. By CARANTINVS, Antonine, c. A.D. 150.

S13 (Fig. 7). Form 37. Lower part of basket (by CINNAMVS of Lezoux). Rather thin ware. Antonine, c. A.D. 150.

S14 (Fig. 7). Form 37. Clearly the work of DIVIXTVS of Lezoux. The small medallions with a hollow central core occur on a 37 stamped DIVIX.F at Carlisle (May and Hope, Catalogue of Roman pottery in the museum, Tullie House, Carlisle, No. 63), and the same medallion with central rosette at Leicester (Jewry Wall Site). The two goat's legs belong to a Pan (Oswald 717A) and the Acanthus occurs on a 37 stamped DIVIX.F (May and Hope *op. cit.*, No. 64) with the same small rosettes on the bead rows as in the medallions. A.D. 140-50.

S15 (Fig. 7). Form 37. Two conjoined dolphins above basket. Probably by CINNAMVS. Sharply modelled head with hair forming a crest, not identifiable. Antonine.

S16. (Fig. 6). Small rouletted Form 30. Cf. O & P., LXXV, 15, Heiligenberg. Also made at Lezoux. It is probably part of a bowl Oelmann's Type 16 at Niederbieber, figured in his Taf. I, 16. c. Antonine, probably later, c. A.D. 200

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S17. Form 15. Profiling similar to O. & P. XLIII, 37. Flavian, but it might be Trajanic, or possibly a survival.

S18. Form 18. Height of wall c. 30 mm. Cf. O. & P., XLV, 15, good glaze. Possibly Flavian, or probably later; date uncertain in spite of their similarity.

S19. Form 18. Part of rim. Perhaps Flavian.

S20 (Fig. 6). Form 18/31. Height of wall 46 mm. Similar to 18/31 Wiesbaden Kastell O. & P., XLVI, 3, good glaze. Graffito, X, in circle. Probably Trajanic or later.

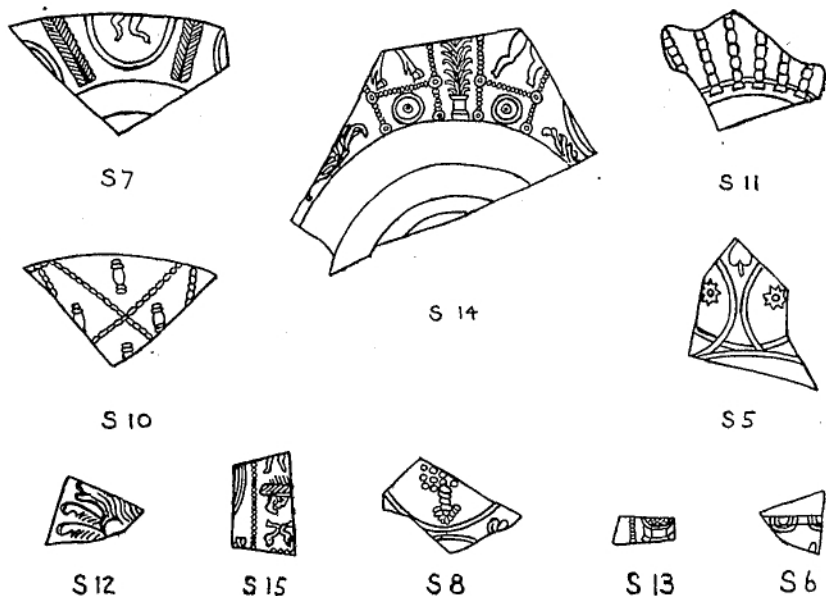


FIG. 7 ($\frac{1}{3}$)

S21. Form 18/31. Similar to S20. Probably Trajanic or later.

S22. Form 18/31. Height of side 33 mm. Cf. O. & P., XLV, 15 at Gellygaer, Domitian-Trajan. Probably Domitian or later.

S23. Form 18 or 18/31. Fragment of base with double notches in circle. Possibly Trajanic.

S24. Form 31 (Sb). Cf. O. & P., XLVII, similar diameter, height of side 57 mm., thicker moulding. Antonine.

S25. Form 31 (Sb). Cf. O. & P., XLVII, 7, Rheinzabern. Antonine.

S26. Large Form 31 (Sb). Cf. O. & P., XLVII, 5 and 7, but with thicker moulding, and with bevel just below the moulding. Oelmann,

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

Niederbieber Taf. I, IC. *Cf.* also Oswald, Samian of Margidunum (University of Nottingham), Pls. LI and LII, 31 (Sb) from the third century well R, at 10 ft. Date c. A.D. 200.

S27. Form 31 (Sb). Probably the same dish as S24, bevel just below the thick moulding. Rheinzabern ware, c. A.D. 200.

S28. Large Form 31 (Sa). Rather similar to O. & P. XLVII, 5, Rheinzabern, c. A.D. 180-200, and *cf.* Oswald, Samian Ware of Margidunum Pls. LI and LII, diameter c. 240 mm. in third century well R.

S29. Large 31 (Sa) with internal offset, *cf.* 31 (Sa) in third century well at Margidunum, c. A.D. 200-250.

S30. Large 31 (Sa). Height of side 54 mm., thick moulding as at Niederbieber (Oelmann Taf. I, 1b). c. A.D. 200-250.

S31. Large 31 (Sa). Straight sided wall, *cf.* Niederbieber (Oelmann Ia) c. A.D. 200.

S32. Large 31 (Sb). Similar to O. & P., XLVII, 7, Niederbieber, with a bevel below the thick moulding. Probably same as S26. c. A.D. 200.

S33. Large 31 (Sb). Thick moulding. c. A.D. 200-250.

S34. Large 31 (Sb). Diameter 276 mm. *Cf.* O. & P., XLVII, 5, small moulding. Probably Antonine, c. A.D. 150.

S35. Large 31 (Sb). Probably late second century, insufficient for exact dating.

S36. Large thick 31 (Sb). *Cf.* Oswald, Samian of Margidunum, LII, 2, in well R (10 ft. deep), but with thicker moulding. Date about A.D. 200.

S37. Form 31. Large moulding, but insufficient for exact dating. Probably third century.

S38. Large 31 (Sb). Probably the same as S26, with bevel just below the thick moulding. Rheinzabern ware, c. A.D. 200.

S39. Form 33. No external central groove. Possibly Hadrianic.

S40. Form 33. Height of side 62 mm. *Cf.* O. & P., LI, 10, with external groove, good glaze. Probably later than Trajanic.

S41. Form 33. External groove centrally, *cf.* O. & P., LI, 10. Domitian-Trajan; more probably second century, for there are no traces of the cup Form 27.

S42. Form 33. Much flaked, good glaze and probably similar to S41.

S43. Form 33. Insufficient for exact dating, but somewhat similar to S41 and S42 in glaze and contour. *Cf.* O. & P., LI, 10. Perhaps Trajanic or later.

S44. Form 33. Insufficient for exact dating. Perhaps Trajanic.

S45. Form 33. Lower part, flaked on inside. Too fragmentary for identifying or dating; perhaps Hadrianic.

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S46. Form 33. Fragment of side, *cf.* O. & P., LI, 14.

S47. Form 35. Small. High glaze, stalks of barbotine leaves. Perhaps Lezoux ware, *cf.* O. & P., LIII, 3, Newstead. End first century into second century.

S48. Form 36. Small. Stalks of barbotine ivy leaves on flange, internal groove. Uncertain date, possibly Trajanic.

S49. Large 36, with barbotine ivy leaves, *cf.* Pan Rock 36, O. & P., LIII, 15. Late Antonine, perhaps A.D. 170.

S50. Small 36. Fragment of rim with stalks of barbotine leaves. *Cf.* O. & P., LIII, 12, Treves pottery, Hadrianic.

S51. Small 36, with stem of barbotine leaves, good glaze. *Cf.* O. & P., LIII.

S52. Form 36. Imperfect, indeterminate. Probably second century.

S53. Form 36. Part of flange, plain, no barbotine, probably second to third century.

S54. Form 36, with rectangular footstand, flange with barbotine ivy leaves. *Cf.* O. & P. LIII, 17, Niederbieber I, 4b. c. A.D. 200.

S55. Large 36. Probably Lezoux ware. Flange rim, plain. Probably third century.

S56. Curle 15. Fragment of rim, smaller size, diameter c. 120 mm. *Cf.* O. & P., LVI, 4, Heiligenberg. Probably Antonine.

S57. Quite insufficient to determine the nature and form of the vessel positively, but it is probably part of the base of a 79. *Cf.* O. & P. LVIII, 1, or more probably like the 79 from Niederbieber (Oelmann, Niederbieber 5b, which he erroneously designates as a 32), but any exact determination is impossible in the absence of the rim. Date perhaps c. A.D. 200.

S58. Form 44. Lezoux ware, figured by Curle (Newstead, XL, 20 in section, and in the group on Plate XLI, 1, p. 200), bright glaze, whilst the Newstead example had a dull red glaze, probably due to weathering. It is late Antonine, probably A.D. 160-70.

S59. Large 44 or 81. With rectangular footstand, circle of striations on inside of base. *Cf.* O. & P. LXI, 8. c. A.D. 200.

S60. Plain rim with very faint and indistinct moulding, possibly of a thin 32. *Cf.* O. & P. LXIII, 10. Date, c. A.D. 200.

S61. Flange of bowl Curle 11 with stalk of barbotine leaf. Possibly Flavian, *cf.* O. & P. LXXI, 10.

S62. Fragment of possibly flange of Curle 11. Possibly Trajanic or later.

S63. Mortarium 43. Lower part, like 22 of Oelmann, Niederbieber, from which the fine grit of the interior has been rubbed off. The two fluted grooves are visible on the exterior.

S64, S65. Mortarium 45. Four fragments of two different

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examples, the thickest of the flanges shows part of a lion's tail in barbotine. End second century to third century.

S66. Mortarium 45. Fragment of lower part of plain flange, no external groove as in most Lezoux examples; a slight internal groove. End second century to third century.

S67. Mortarium 45. Fragment of lower part of plain flange, no external groove; but internal groove present. Good glaze, fine quartz grit in interior. Cf. O. & P., LXXIV, 4, Niederbieber. End second century or beginning of third century.

S68. Mortarium 45. Lower part of plain flange, quartz grit on interior as at Niederbieber. End second century to third century.

S69. Small fragment of base of an 18 with a circle of fine striations, the so-called "engine turning"; graffito E underneath, undated.

POTTERS' STAMPS

S70. Partial stamp FL (ORVS F inside a circle of striations, the so-called "engine turning", as Niederbieber, on a Form 46. c. A.D. 200.

S71. SIICA equals SIIDA (TVS F of Heiligenberg (the D is often rendered as C in illiterate stamps). This stamp is on a large 33. c. A.D. 130-40, perhaps later.

S72. This belongs to the class of meaningless potters' marks. It is on a Form 33. [W/IV-I] which cannot be identified.

S73. Stamped LIBERTI M on flat base, too wide for a 33, and therefore probably on Form 80, as at Rouen or Barentin. Although LIBERTVS is typically a Trajanic potter, he evidently worked on into Hadrian's reign.

S74. Base of 18/31 stamped SACRILLI M. SACRILLVS of Lezoux, Antonine period, c. A.D. 150-60. This stamp is fairly frequent in Britain, e.g., it occurs on the Pan Rock (SACRILLIM), on the plain rim of Form 37 (*Richborough Report*, II, p. 66), and on the plain rim of a 37 by DOECCVS at Baldock.

APPENDIX II

THE COARSE POTTERY

In Rooms 14, 15 and 16, the stratigraphical sequence is founded upon positive coin and/or Samian evidence, and the coarse pottery from these dated levels is illustrated in groups. The pottery from Room 11 and the miscellaneous pottery is associated with the final destruction of the house, the series of *mortaria* in Room 11 being of especial interest, as it indicates the *mortaria* forms that were in use and that may be met with very late in the fourth century. The same

remark applies to the two large storage jars (Nos. 91 and 92) which, together with No. 12 (First Interim Report, *Arch. Cant.*, LXIII, p. 21), form a class of vessel which has not, it is believed, appeared previously in a dated series.

From a study of this coarse pottery, three points emerge :

- (1) Native ware, often of Patchgrove type, tends clearly to persist towards the end of the second century.
- (2) Handmade cooking pots of rough construction and fabric were in use, probably more widespread than is at present apparent, as early as the second quarter of the fourth century.
- (3) Fourth-century *mortaria*, and colour-coated ware both plain and with applied painted designs, continued in use without modification towards the close of the century, and there is no evidence of their gradual substitution by coarser ware, though there is evidence of their individual repair, indicating perhaps a difficulty in replacement (No. 81 is a case in point).

ROOM 11 (THE BASEMENT ROOM). (Figs. 8 and 9.)

33. Bulbous beaker of fine, hard pink ware, with grey-green slip on interior and exterior. Decorated round the bulge diagonally *en barbotine*.

Ref. May, *Silchester Pottery*, Pl. LII, No. 83, p. 122, where the attribution is to the first half of the third century.

From the sump or water channel.

34. Pedestal bead rim bowl with short upright neck and bulging under towards base. Round the bulge a band of scroll in white paint bordered with bands of rouletting. Hard well baked pink ware with deep red slip. Second half fourth century.

Ref. May, *Silchester Pottery*, Pl. LVI, No. 99, p. 128.

From between wall falls.

35. Pedestal bead rim bowl with short upright neck and bulging under towards base. Round the bulge a band of scroll in white paint bordered above and below with bands of rouletting. Hard well baked pink ware with light red slip. Second half fourth century.

Ref. as for 34.

From between wall falls.

36. Conical necked bulbous beaker in fine well baked pink ware. Greenish brown metallic glaze on exterior. Mid to late fourth century.

Ref. *Lockleys*, Fig. 12, No. 6, p. 373 for form.

From collapsed debris of Christian room.

37. Large wide-mouthed two-handled flagon of hard red brown ware with orange red burnishing on exterior. Zones of horizontal grooves below base of handles, and vertical tooling on neck. Handles adjoin the lip. Mid fourth century.

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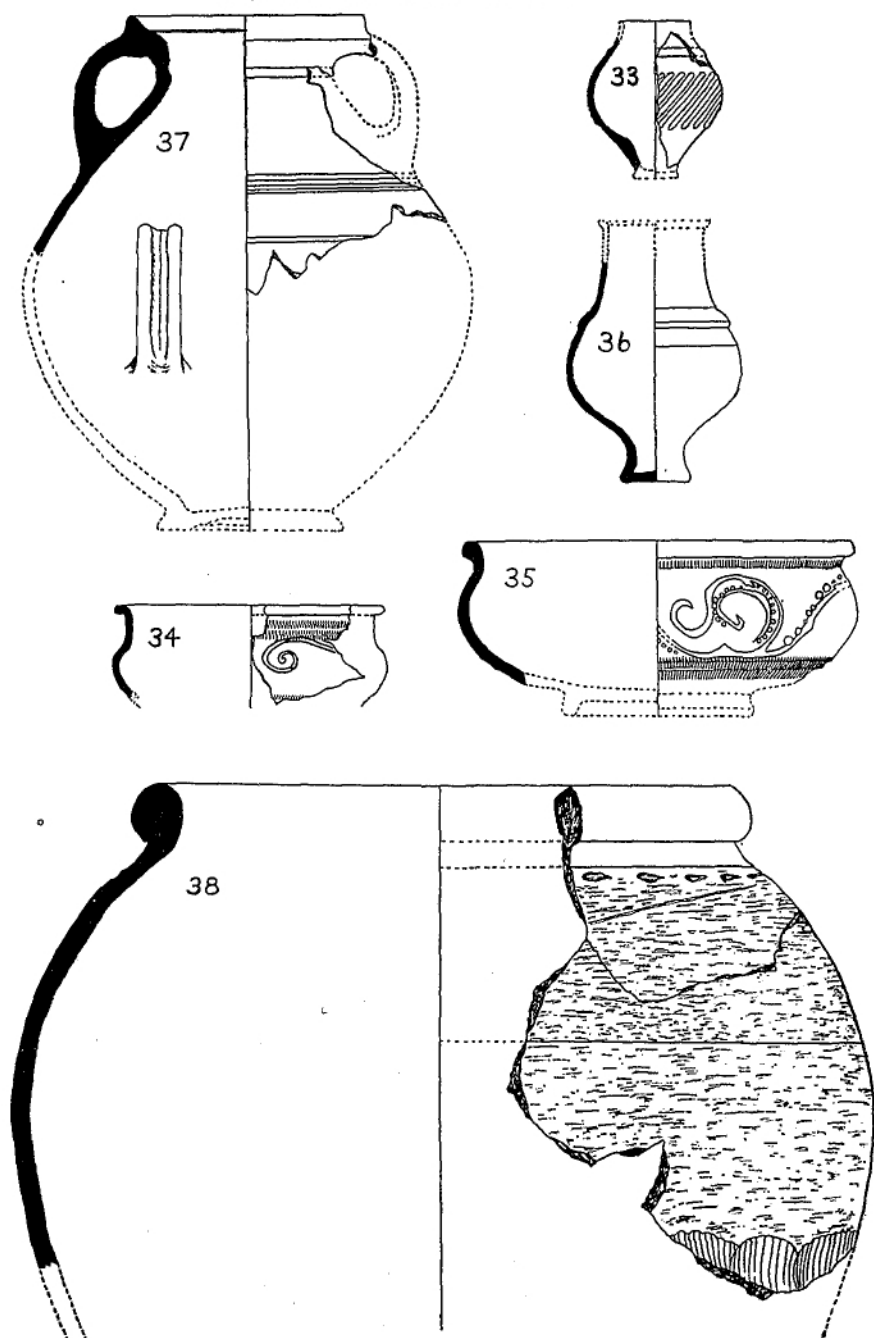


FIG. 8 (1/2)
51

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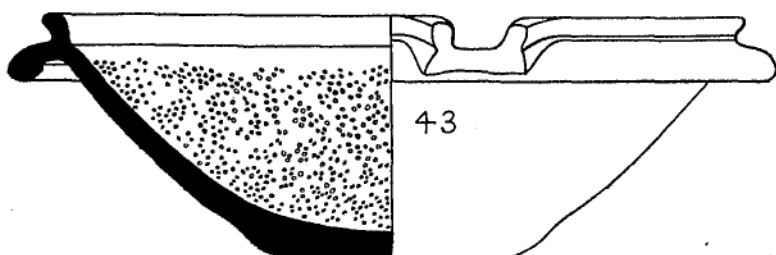
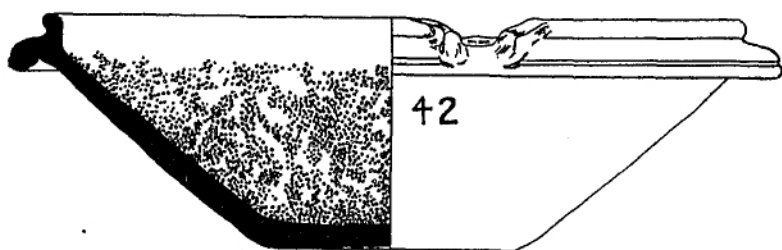
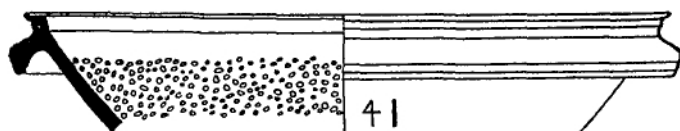
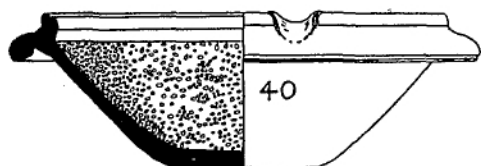
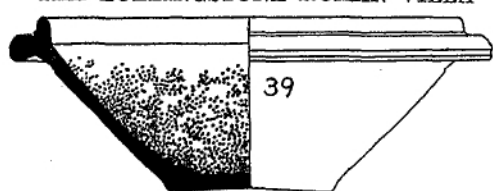


FIG. 9 ($\frac{1}{4}$)

From collapsed debris of Christian room.

38. Large store jar with heavy bead rim. Well fired brown ware with grey Patchgrove type core. Dark grey slip on interior and exterior. Burnished on interior of bead and for three-quarters of an inch below bead on exterior. Single band of horizontal stabbing on neck below zone of burnishing. Zone of vertical burnishing towards base. Its Flavian date is confirmed by Mr. A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., who kindly examined it.

Used as wedge for the pedestal of Bust II on step (Pl. Ib).

Group of five complete *mortaria* from floor of Basement Room at final destruction of house :

39. *Mortarium*. Small light red vessel. Quartzite grit on interior. Right angled flange with downward rounded edge. Mid fourth century.

Ref. *Richborough*, I, Pl. XXVIII, No. 97.

40. *Mortarium*. Small light red ware with blue core. Cream slip on interior and exterior, quartzite grit on interior. Top of bead and edge of flange decorated with shallow grooves. Right angled flange with downward rounded edge. Mid fourth century.

Ref. *Richborough* I, Pl. XXVIII, No. 97. This vessel is a completed reconstruction of No. 32 (First Interim Report, *Arch. Cant.*, LXIII, p. 20).

41. *Mortarium*. Badly burned specimen. Drooping flange, high bead out-turned at top. Quartzite grit on interior. Mid fourth century.

Ref. *Richborough* I, Pl. XXVIII, No. 98.

42. *Mortarium*. Large pink ware with cream slip on interior and exterior. Quartzite grit on interior. Right angled flange, the downward sloping edge of which is decorated with a shallow groove. Mid fourth century.

Ref. *Richborough* I, Pl. XXVIII, No. 101.

43. *Mortarium*. Large pink ware with cream slip on interior and exterior. Quartzite grit on interior. Right angled flange with downward sloping edge. High bead out-turned at top. Mid fourth century.

Ref. *Richborough* I, Pl. XXVIII, No. 101.

ROOM 15. POTTERY FROM LATE ANTONINE DEPOSIT. (Fig. 10.)

44. Amphora Stamp. ACIRCI. Upwards on curve of thick circular handle tapering towards base.

Ref. *Richborough* IV, p. 242, where it is second century.

45. Outcurving rim of large olla of Patchgrove fabric. Light brown soapy slip on exterior. Dark grey on interior, with burnishing on inside of rim. Horizontal rilling and tooling on neck down to slightly angular shoulder. Flavian, probably persisting well into second century.

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

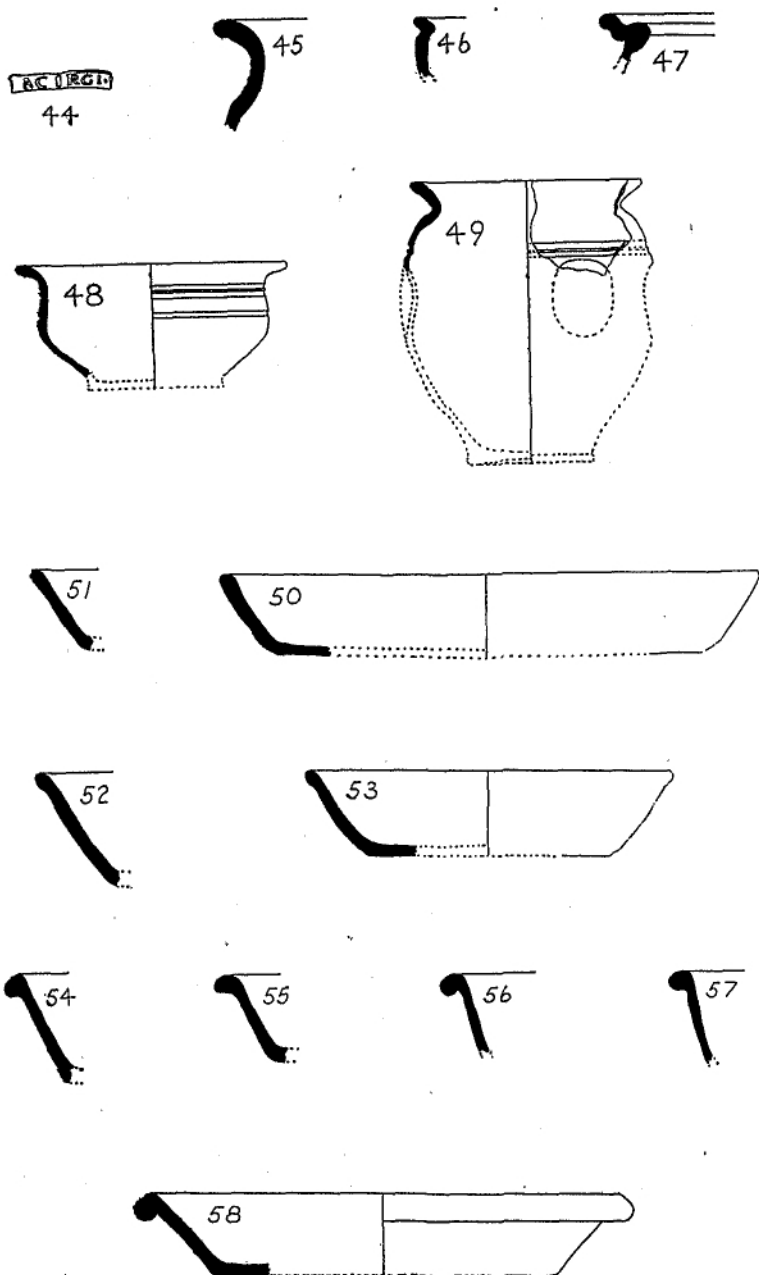


FIG. 10 ($\frac{1}{4}$)

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

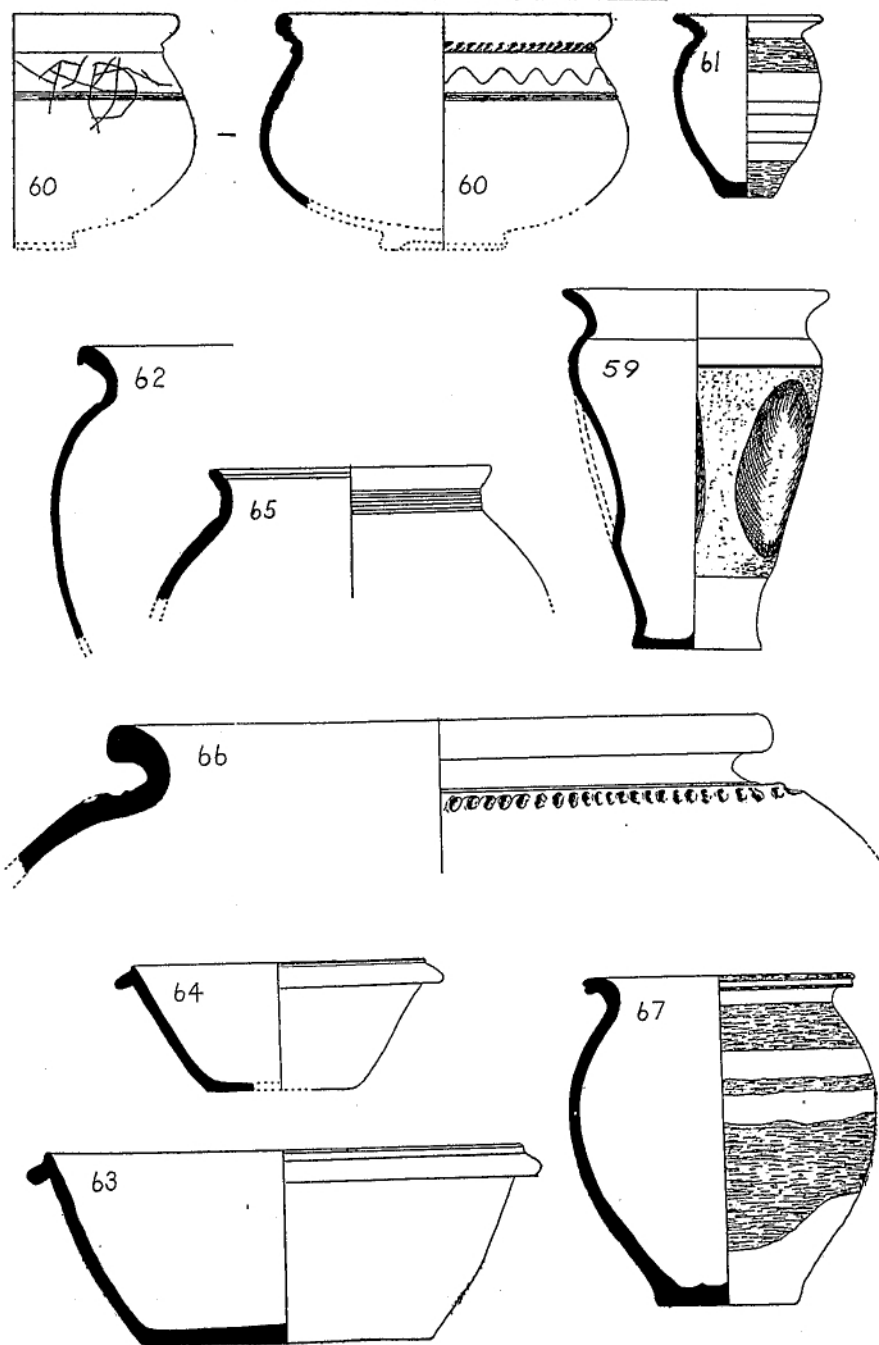


FIG. 11 (4)
55

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

46. Bead rim bowl, well fired grey ware. Soapy slip on exterior. Persisting Belgic type.

47. Rim of olla outbent and recessed to receive a lid. Hard well fired, coarse gritty cream ware.

Ref. *Richborough* I, Pl. XXV, No. 53.

48. Pedestal bowl with out-turned rim. Hard well fired dark grey ware. Horizontal double groove on neck with single groove above bulge. Persisting Belgic type.

49. Beaker with everted rim and indented sides. Burnishing on rim and exterior of neck. Double horizontal groove below neck and above indentations.

Ref. *Richborough* III, XXXIX, No. 305.

Group of shallow Pie Dishes, hard well fired dark grey ware :

50 and 51. No bead.

52 and 53. Bead appearing.

54 to 58. Distinct bead.

ROOM 15. POTTERY FROM THIRD CENTURY DEPOSIT. (Fig. 11.)

59. Pedestal vase, with outcurled rim. Five indentations on sides. Hard well fired dark grey ware. Burnished on top of rim, outside neck, and below indentations to base. Horizontal groove at base of neck and above indentations. Late third century.

60. Hemispherical bowl, hard well fired ware with outcurling rim. Horizontal line of oblique stabbing to simulate rope design, and a wavy line below, with horizontal double groove beneath. *Graffito* (not identified). The shape of this vessel shows early characteristics, but it here appears in a third century context.

61. Small beaker of hard well fired grey ware. Outcurled rim. Zones of burnishing on shoulder and base, with four horizontal burnished lines between the zones.

62. Olla. Hard well fired light grey ware with reddish sandy surface on exterior. Cornice rim with slightly pointed downward edge.

63 and 64. Pie dishes or flanged bowls. Deeper than 54 to 58, and bead has been drawn out and down, making a flange with an incipient rim.

65. Olla of Patchgrove type. Hard well fired grey orange ware with cordons on neck. A survival.

66. Storage jar of Patchgrove type. Heavy outcurling rim with zone of stabbing on shoulder. A survival.

ROOM 15. POTTERY FROM THE LATEST FOURTH CENTURY LEVEL.

(Fig. 11.)

67. Olla. Out-turned rim with external groove. Hard well fired red ware with brown slip on exterior. Zones of darker brown burnishing below neck and above base with a single similar zone between.

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

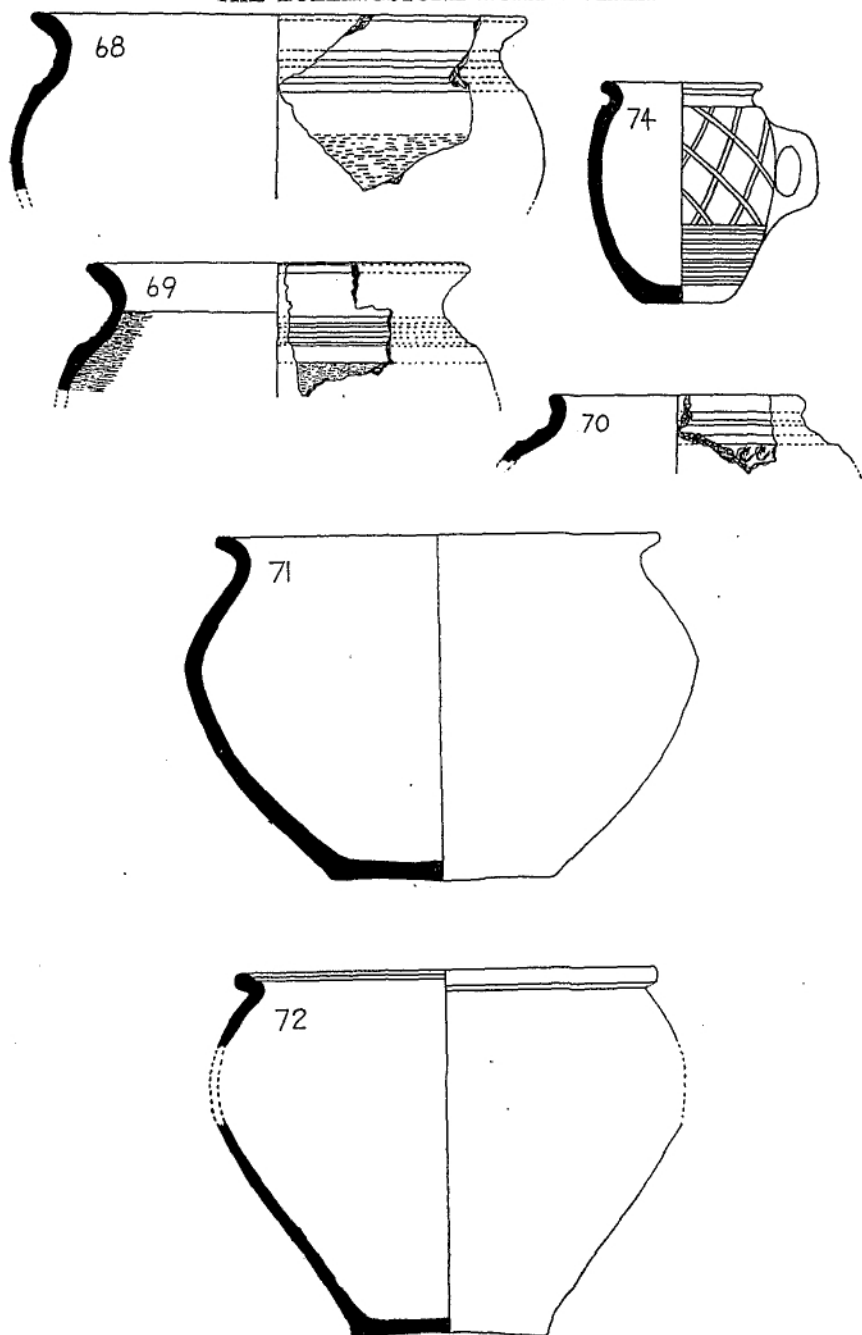


FIG. 12 (†)

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

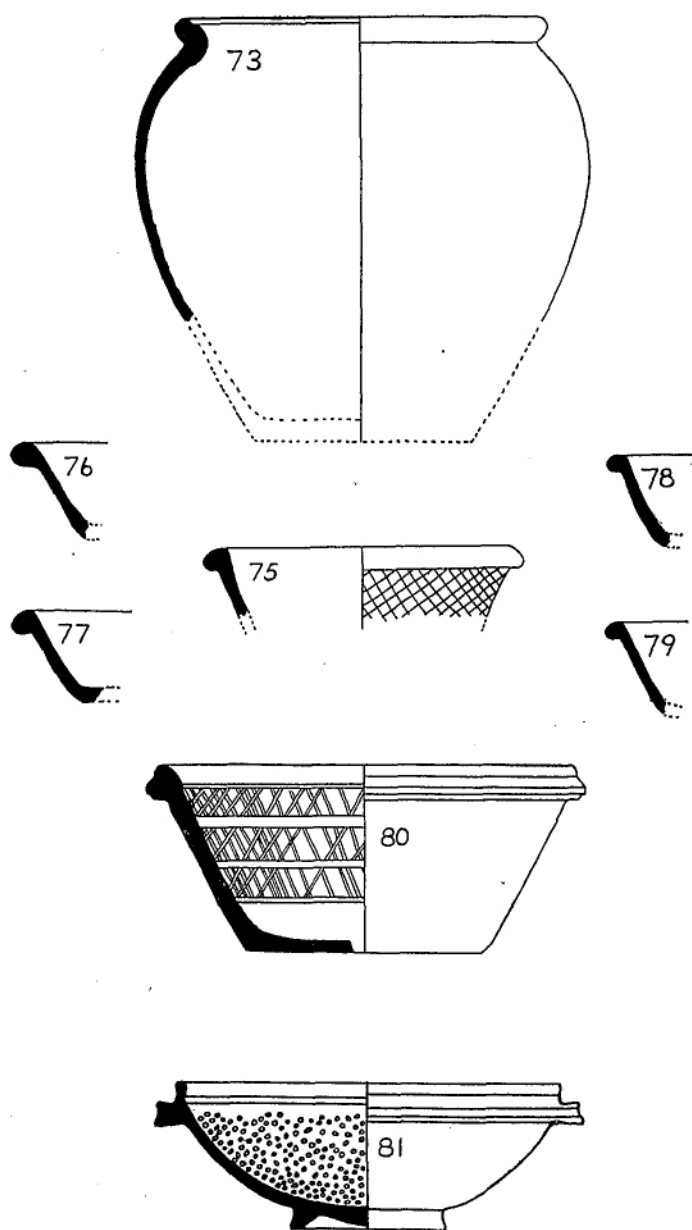


FIG. 13 ($\frac{1}{4}$)

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

ROOM 16. POTTERY FROM LATE ANTONINE DEPOSIT. (Figs. 12 and 13.)

68. Olla. Patchgrove ware, hard well fired, light brown. Large outcurled rim. Soapy surface on interior and exterior. Horizontal rilling on neck derived from cordons. Zone of burnishing on shoulder.

69. Olla. Patchgrove ware, with large outcurled rim. Well fired, brown. Soapy surface on interior and exterior. Horizontal rilling on neck. Burnishing on top of rim.

70. Olla. Patchgrove ware, with outcurled rim, somewhat smaller than 68 and 69. Soft, soapy, light brown ware. Horizontal rilling on neck with zone of stabbing on shoulder.

71. Cooking bowl. Patchgrove ware, with outcurled rim. Hard well fired brown orange ware with light grey slip. Rough on interior. Exterior soapy and burnished with tooling. A close group of six vertical lines, painted brown, at opposite ends of one diameter. Base has tooled cross on underside. A native type with early characteristics.

72. Cooking vessel. Bead rim recessed for lid. Hard well fired brown ware with sandy, red-grey surface on exterior.

73. As for 72.

74. One handled mug. Hard light grey ware. Zone of coarse tooled lattice lines on exterior, with horizontal tooled and burnished lines towards base. Handle roughly circular in section.

Ref. *Richborough* III, Pl. XL, No. 322.

75 to 79. Shallow pie dishes. Distinct bead. No. 75 with external tooled lattice, which is a rare feature at Lullingstone on these vessels.

ROOM 16. POTTERY FROM LATEST FOURTH CENTURY LEVEL. (Fig. 13.)

80. Flanged bowl. Hard well fired grey ware, with orange slip on interior. The interior is also decorated with an acute lattice design with parallel bands of horizontal lines applied over the lattice. Second half fourth century.

Ref. Lullingstone First Interim Report, Nos. 11 and 28 (*Arch. Cant.*, LXIII, pp. 16 and 20).

81. Colour coated *mortarium*. Hard well fired pink ware with red slip. Quartzite grit on interior. Square rim with high bead. Broken and repaired before final destruction of house indicated by three sets of two holes, two sets drilled in rim and one set drilled midway between rim and base. Second half fourth century.

Ref. *Richborough* I, Pl. XXVIII, No. 99, p. 102. The contents of this vessel are discussed at Appendix V.

ROOM 14. POTTERY FROM PIT DATED c.A.D. 337 to c.A.D. 345. (Fig. 14.)

82. Small handmade cooking-pot. Coarse grey ware, well fired with rough tooling on exterior.

Ref. *Richborough* III, Pl. XL, No. 333. Fourth century.

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

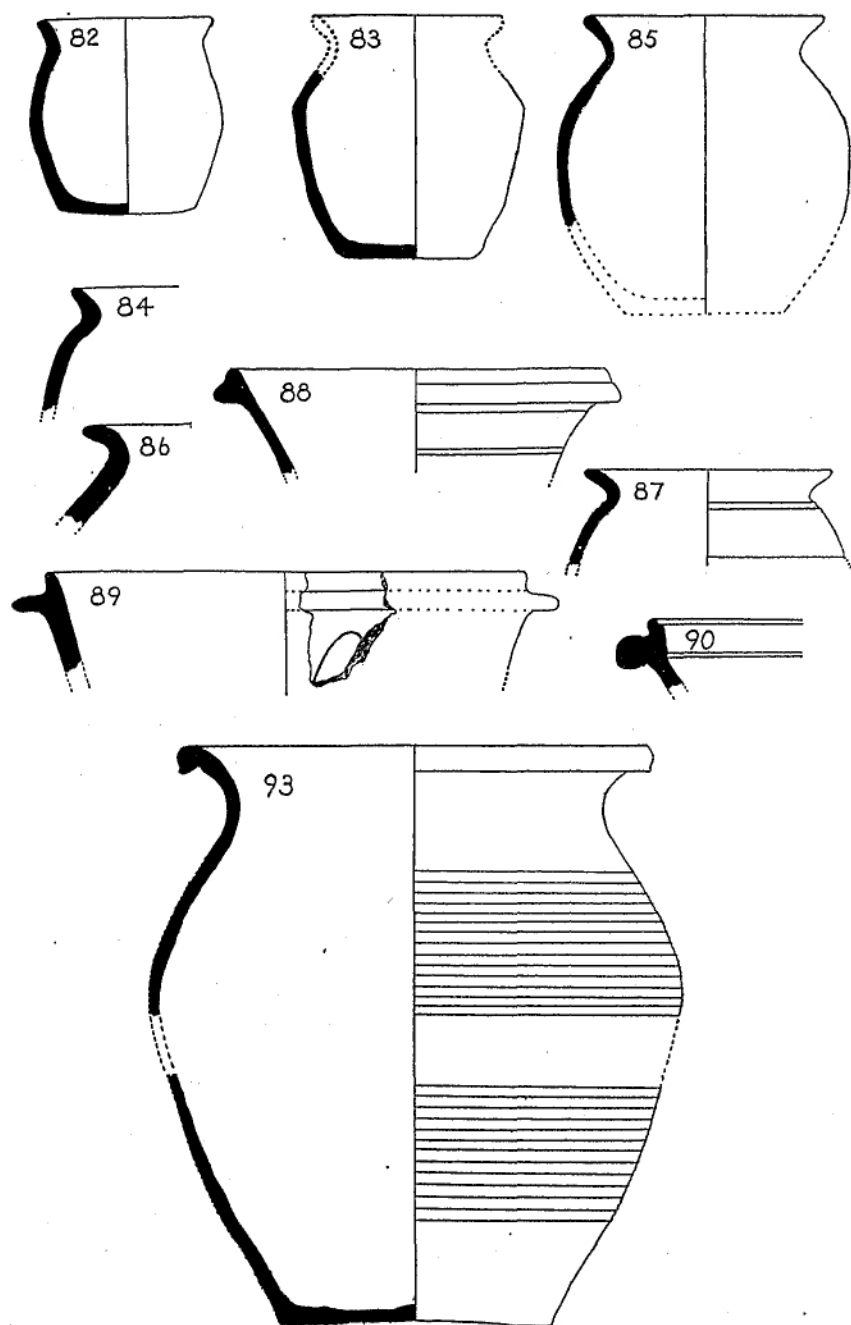


FIG. 14 (1)

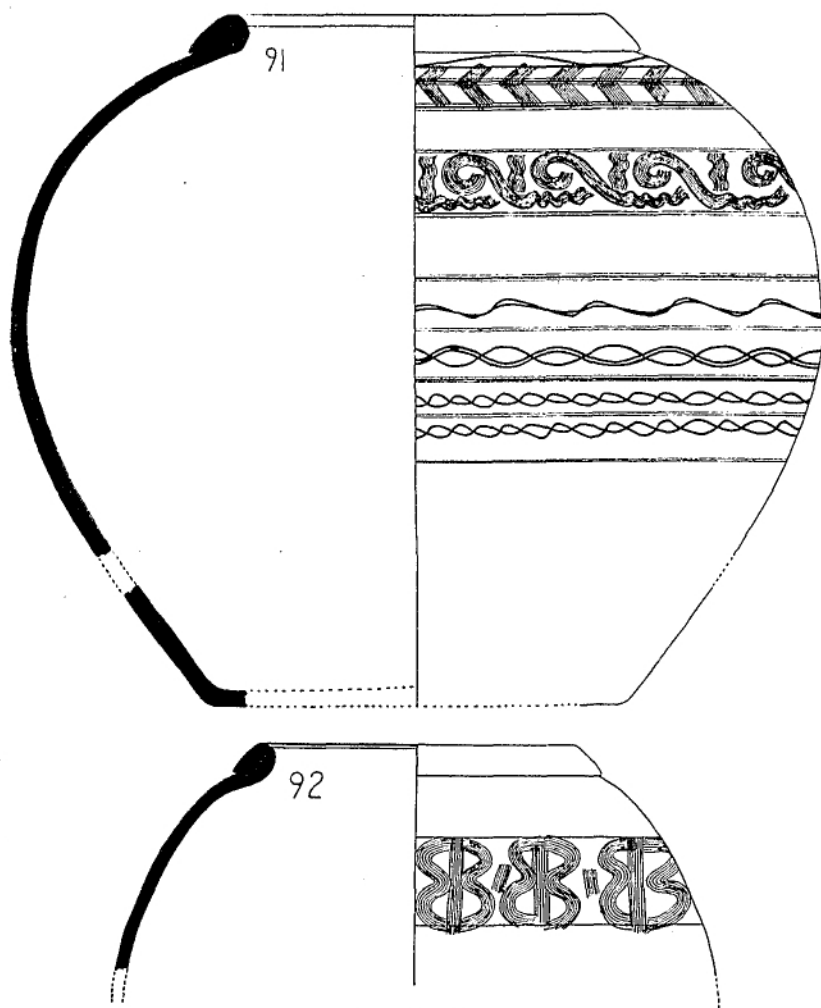


FIG. 15 ($\frac{1}{2}$)

83. Squat handmade cooking-pot. Coarse, hard grey ware. Carinated shoulder, very rough interior. Exterior smoothed by tooling. Fourth century.

84. Handmade cooking-pot, roughly made, soft, brown ware, with burnishing on exterior of body.

85. Globular cooking-pot of hard gritty grey ware. Rough interior, interrupted zone of tooled lattice line on exterior. Probably wheel made, but similar to 82, 83 and 84. Fourth century.

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

86. Cooking-pot of roughly made soft brown ware. Everted rim, outcurling, with burnishing on lip. Slight cordon below rim. Probably wheelmade, but similar to 84.

87. Beaker. Hard grey ware. Everted rim with one groove below neck and another below shoulder. Burnished rim and shoulder.

88. Flanged bowl. Hard well fired grey ware. Smooth surface on interior, exterior rough. Tooled horizontal shallow grooves on exterior. Fourth century.

89. Flanged bowl. Hard brown ware. Smooth surface on interior and exterior. Wavy band of tooling on exterior. Rim drawn out at right angles to body and vertically.

90 *Mortarium*. Hard well fired pinky cream ware, with quartzite grit on interior. Tooled groove on bead and above zone of grit. Fourth century.

MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY FROM LATEST FOURTH CENTURY LEVELS. (Figs. 14 and 15.)

91. *Dolium* or large storage jar. Hard grey ware, well fired, heavy bead rim. On shoulder, a band of combed feathering and a band of curvilinear feathering divided by a burnished zone. At girth, four zones of interlacing wavy lines, and a fifth immediately below bead.

Ref. *Alice Holt*, p. 12. Pl. 1. Fourth century.

92. *Dolium* or large storage jar. Hard well fired, grey ware, heavy bead rim. Zone of vertical and curvilinear combing between two zones of burnishing. Bead rim as for 91 but a smaller example. Fourth century.

Ref. as for 91.

93. *Olla*, with outbent moulded rim. Well fired sandy buff ware with zone of regular horizontal rilling on body. Fourth century.

Ref. *Richborough* IV, Pl. XCIII, No. 470, p. 269.

APPENDIX III

THE GLASS

By BERNARD C. MIDDLETON, F.R.S.A.

The yield of glass resulting from the work during the period under review has been no less rewarding than that of the first year, though numerically it was inferior. As before, the glass may conveniently be divided into two main categories, (a) vessels, (b) window-panes. The season's yield was 404 fragments of the former, and 422 of the latter; also five beads and one ring(?) stone (No. 54).

No complete vessels were found ; neither were there fragments of millefiori or other comparatively rare first century polychrome wares. Owing to the general lateness of the levels these could not be expected. However, a number of the fragments are interesting. Of these the most important is No. 45, an Antonine goblet with stem and base. This type may with some probability be cited as the prototype from which the wine glass with drawn stem developed.

Several fragments are wheel-cut, some of the work being good, the remainder indifferent. This technique, together with applied threads of the same colour as the vessels, and the moulded star-shaped device on the base of a bottle (No. 46 (4)) are the only forms of decoration to be found in the collection.

As is generally the case the majority of the glass is green, varying in tone from yellow-green to blue-green. The most important of the few blue pieces is No. 55, part of a pillar-moulded bowl—a common early form, but not hitherto discovered on this site. A fair number of fragments of colourless glass were found, most of these apparently belonging to bowls ; as is usual with colourless glass (or so I have noticed), most of it is suffering from “ milky ” weathering.

Not all the rims and other interesting fragments are published in this Report, but those selected are intended to be representative of the whole.

The greater part of the window-glass is comparatively thin (about $\frac{1}{16}$ in.), often smooth on both sides and generally yellow-green in colour. The thicker, obviously moulded pieces are more often blue-green. A few pieces are colourless.

One fragment (No. 44) is evidence of a triangular pane similar to those found in the first year. These pieces are of interest because, as far as I know, nothing of a similar kind has been published in this country before.

The dating of the examples is that of their dated levels or stratification. The date of their manufacture or use cannot, at present, be more closely assessed.

For the purpose of convenience and condensation the following abbreviations are used in the Catalogue : “ ADR ”—Approximate diameter at rim ; “ ADB ”—Approximate diameter at base ; “ (a) ”—colour of glass ; “ (b) ”—degree of iridescence or type of weathering ; “ (c) ”—decoration ; “ (d) ”—technique of manufacture. Other abbreviations are self-evident. Rim measurements marked with an asterisk should be regarded as a closer approximation to the original dimension than those not so marked. The designation of some vessel forms must necessarily be arbitrary owing to the smallness of the fragments.

I am indebted to my wife for her help with the work involved in the preparation of this short interim Report.

CATALOGUE

44. *Window-pane, fr. of rim., $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick.* (a) pale blue (a) moulded, with tool marks on upper surface. One edge chipped to an angle of 45 degrees from moulded rim. This piece is remarkably similar to fragment B, No. 43, Fig. 9 in the First Interim Report. (Not illustrated.)

45. *Goblet, fr. of body, stem and base.* ADB. $1\frac{1}{16}$ in.* (a) tinted yell.-gr. (b) milky weathering (c) applied thread of same colour on under side of body. Late Antonine. (Fig. 16, No. 45.)

46 (1). *Bowl, fr. of rim.* ADR. $2\frac{5}{8}$ in.* (a) tinted yell.-gr. (b) milky weathering (c) series of shallow incised lines starting $\frac{3}{8}$ in. below rim. Late Antonine. (Fig. 16, No. 46 (1).)

46 (2). *Bowl, fr. of rim.* ADR. 4 in. (a) colourless (b) mod. Many minute bubbles. Late Antonine. (Fig. 16, No. 46 (2).)

46 (3). *Bowl, fr. of rim.* ADR. $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.* (a) tinted yell.-gr. (b) milky weathering. Late Antonine. (Fig. 16, No. 46 (3).)

46 (4). *Bottle, prob. straight-sided, fr. of base.* (a) mod. bl.-gr. (b) mod. (c) moulded marks, seemingly forming part of a four-pointed star and corner device. Late Antonine. (Fig. 16, No. 46 (4).)

46 (5). *Bottle, straight-sided, fr. of side.* Width of side approx. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Apparently tall, narrow variety of the "common square". (a) mod. bl.-gr. (b) mod. Late Antonine. (Not illustrated.)

47. *Bowl, fr. of rim.* ADR. $2\frac{7}{16}$ in. (a) colourless (b) incipient. Third century. (Fig. 16, No. 47.)

48. *Bowl, fr. of side.* (a) mod. yell.-gr. (b) incipient (c) fine, applied threads of same colour, unmarvered. Inner surface crissled. Prob. fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 48.)

49. *Bottle, fr. of lip and neck.* ADR. $1\frac{3}{16}$ in.* (a) mod. bl.-gr. (b) incipient. Tool marks on top surface of lip. First-second century. (Fig. 16, No. 49.)

50. *Bead, roughly circular.* Diam. $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (a) dark blue. Unstratified, prob. fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 50.)

51. *Bowl, fr. of rim and side.* ADR. $2\frac{7}{16}$ in.* (a) tinted yell.-gr. (b) outer surface pitted (c) shallow, wheel-cut line. Unstratified, prob. fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 51.)

52. *Vessel, fr. of side.* (a) tinted yell.-gr. (b) mod. (c) applied, unmarvered thread of same colour, cross-tooled. Unstratified. (Fig. 16, No. 52.)

53. *Bowl, fr. of rim.* ADR. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. (a) colourless (b) milky weathering. Fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 53.)

54. *Stone, prob. for finger-ring.* (a) mod. bl.-gr. Well made. Fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 54.)

55. *Bowl, pillar-moulded, fr. of side.* (a) dark cobalt-blue (b) heavy, with pitting (c) pillar of same colour; pressure from outside has

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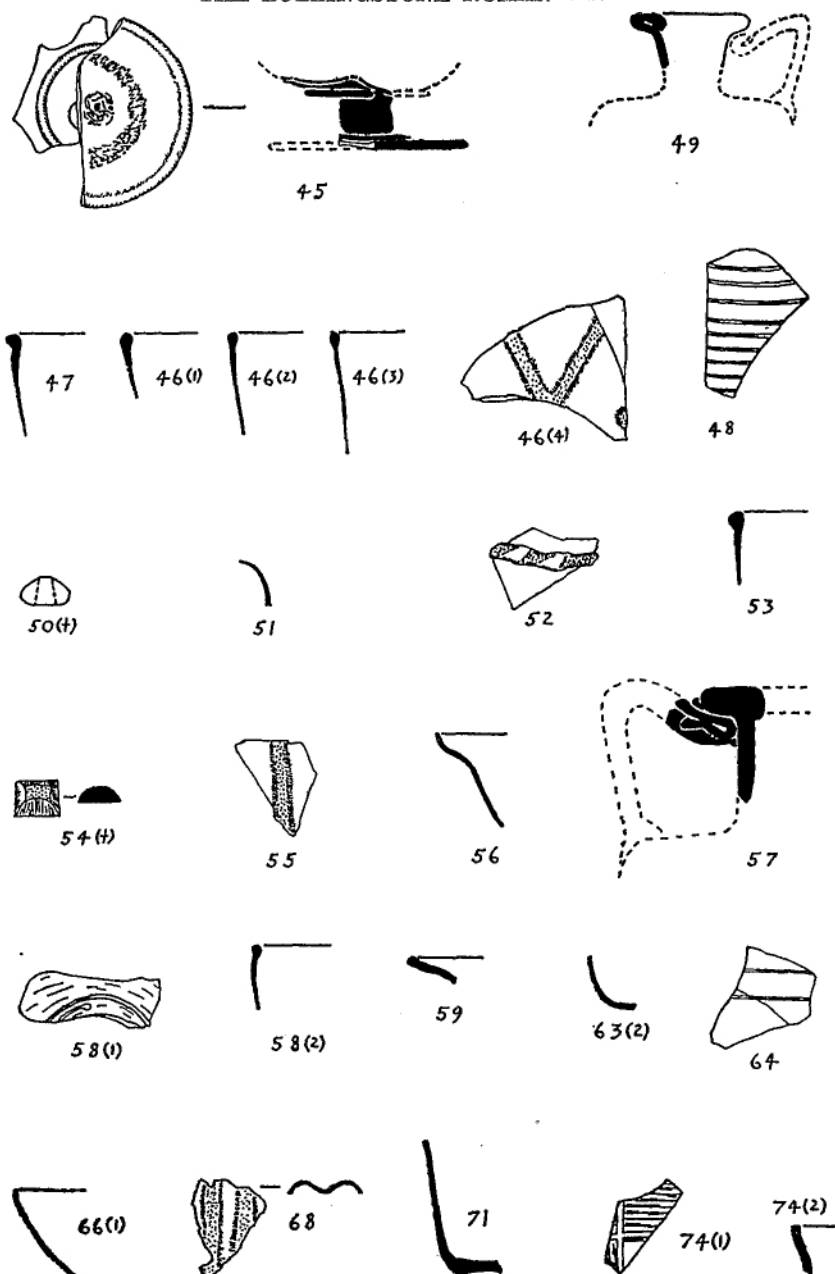


FIG. 16

Glass Vessels. Scale: $\frac{1}{2}$ except where otherwise indicated.

resulted in slight bump on the inner surface. Antonine. (Fig. 16, No. 55.)

56. *Bowl, fr. of rim.* ADR. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.* (a) mod. yell.-gr. (b) incipient. Rim ground flat. Fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 56.)

57. *Bottle, fr. of rim, neck and handle.* ADR. $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.* (a) mod. bl.-gr. (b) mod. Rim formed by pressing the metal outwards, and then folding it back on itself to give double thickness. Antonine. (Fig. 16, No. 57.)

58 (1). *Flask (?), possibly part of one end, the fr. being a segment of an ellipse.* (a) colourless (b) milky weathering and slight iridescence (c) applied thread of same colour. Third-fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 58 (1).)

58 (2). *Bowl or cup, fr. of rim.* ADR. 3 in.* (a) mod. bl.-gr. (b) mod. Fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 58 (2).)

59. *Jug, fr. of rim.* ADR. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.* (a) mod. yell.-gr. (b) incipient. Unstratified. Prob. late second-early fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 59.)

60. *Bottle, flat-sided, fr. of base.* (a) mod. bl.-gr. (b) mod. Antonine. (Not illustrated.)

61. *Bottle, flat-sided, fr. of base.* (a) mod. bl.-gr. (b) incipient. Antonine. (Not illustrated.)

62. *Bottle, flat-sided, prob. four-sided, fr. of neck and shoulder.* Diam. inside base of neck $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. (a) light bl.-gr. (b) mod. first-early second century. (Not illustrated.)

63 (1). *Bottle, flat-sided, fr. of base and side.* Average thickness of metal $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (a) mod. bl.-gr. (b) considerable. Fourth century. (Not illustrated.)

63 (2). *Cup, fr. of base and side.* ADB. $1\frac{11}{16}$ in. (a) light yell.-gr. (b) incipient. Fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 63 (2).)

64. *Bowl, fr. of side.* Approx. diam. at lower thread $3\frac{7}{16}$ in. (a) light bl.-gr. (b) mod. (c) applied, unmarvered threads of same colour. Fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 64.)

65. *Bowl or cup, fr. of side near base.* Fr. $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide and high. (a) colourless (b) heavy (c) many shallow, parallel incised lines, certainly running horizontally. Unstratified. (Not illustrated.)

66 (1). *Bowl, fr. of rim.* ADR. $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.* (a) mod. yell.-gr. (b) considerable. Many small bubbles. Rim ground flat. Fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 66 (1).)

66 (2). *Bowl, fr. of rim.* ADR. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. (a) tinted yell.-gr. (b) incipient. Patches of massed, minute bubbles. Rim ground flat. Fourth century. (Not illustrated.)

67. *Cup, fr. of base and side.* ADB. $3\frac{9}{16}$ in. (a) tinted yell.-gr. (b) mod. Sides vertical at turn from base. Third-fourth century. (Not illustrated.)

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DIAGRAMATIC SKETCH OF 2ND PERIOD VILLA

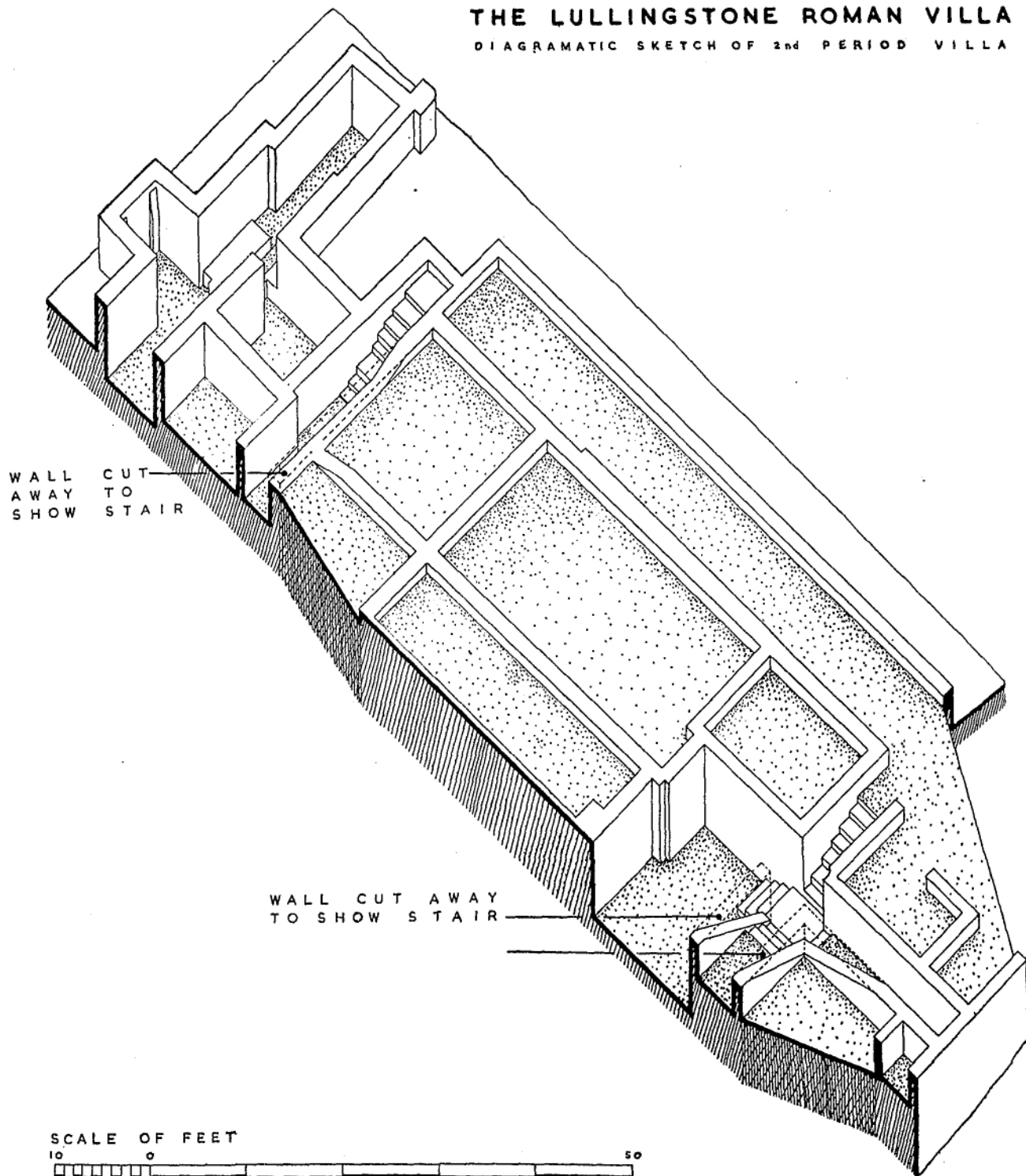


FIG. 17

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

68. *Vessel, fr. of side.* (a) tinted bl.-gr. (b) incipient. Vertical fluting. Prob. fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 68.)

69. *Bowl, fr. of rim.* ADR. $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. (a) mod. olive-gr. (b) mod. Rim ground flat. Unstratified. (Not illustrated.)

70. *Vessel, fr. of sides and base.* ADB. $2\frac{15}{16}$ in. Sides slope out slightly, and are straight. (a) colourless (b) slight milky weathering (c) series of well incised lines near base and above. Not later than third century. (Not illustrated.)

71. *Unguentarium or goblet, fr. of sides and base.* ADB. $\frac{27}{32}$ in. (a) mod. yell.-gr. (b) mod. fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 71.)

72. *Vessel, fr. of base and sides.* ADB. 4 in.* Similar in form to No. 70. (a) tinted yell.-gr. (b) mod. (c) series of shallow wheel-cuts. Poor work. Antonine. (Not illustrated.)

73. *Beaker, fr. of base.* ADB. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. (a) tinted yell.-gr. (b) considerable. $\frac{1}{8}$ in. kick in base. Unstratified. Prob. fourth century. (Not illustrated.)

74 (1). *Bowl, fr. of side.* (a) colourless (b) slight milky weathering (c) deep and shallow incised lines running at right angles. Good work. Third-fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 74 (1).)

74 (2). *Bowl, fr. of rim.* ADR. $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. (a) mod. yell.-gr. (b) mod. Thickness $\frac{1}{12}$ in. Third-fourth century. (Fig. 16, No. 74 (2).)

APPENDIX IV

THE COINS

Incorporating Notes By BERTRAM W. PEARCE, M.A., F.S.A.

The coins listed in detail below are those recovered during 1950 and 1951. They number 184, which, with the 83 recorded in the First Interim Report, brings the total to the end of 1951 to 267 (including 3 post-Roman).

Coins of Constantine I and his sons were again greatly in the majority; but the total of Valentinian and Theodosian coins was increased in 1951 by 18, with 11 minims and minimissimi in addition, though 6 of the latter were associated with the infant burial in Room 8. This increased number of late coins, which include one each of Arcadius and Honorius, perhaps indicate that the final destruction of the house and its chapel may have occurred somewhat later than A.D. 367, which was tentatively suggested previously. Nothing final can yet be said on this point.

Two shallow pits in Room 12 contained small hoards. The pit in the south-west corner of the room contained 19 coins of Constantine I

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

and his family. It was deposited very soon after A.D. 330, allowing a little time for coin drift. The coins are all in much the same condition and show little evidence of wear while in circulation. The other pit contained only 4 coins, but their type, condition and date of deposit were similar.

The stratification in Room 15 was securely dated by the coins contained in the layers, the earlier being supported by the associated Samian and coarse pottery. Not only was it possible to date the tiled steps by coin evidence, but the insertion of the heated apartment and the subsequent burnt levels were also dated by similar means, while the last coins (Magnentius and Constantius Gallus) on the highest burnt level suggest the earliest date for the Christian room above.

Denarii of Septimius Severus, Alexander Severus, and Julia Mamæa suggest on their own account a third-century occupation, which on pottery evidence is clear. The *denarius* of Septimius Severus has not been previously recorded in Britain.

DETAILED COIN LIST

By BERTRAM W. PEARCE, M.A., F.S.A.

The references are :

R.I.C. = Roman Imperial Coinage—Mattingly and Sydenham and others.

Cohen = Médailles Impériales, Cohen.

Emperor	Date	Coin	Obverse and Reverse	Ref.
Trajan	A.D. 98-117	Ses ^s .	Indeterminate	R.I.C.
Antoninus Pius	144-5	As	Obv. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TRP XVIII Head r. laur. Rev. BRITANNIA COS IIII SC. B seated l. on rock, head on hand; shield and sceptre.	934 1
Septimius Severus	193-211	Den ^s .	Obv. IMP. C. L. SEP SEV PERT AVG. Bust r. laur. dr. Rev. TRP. IIII ? IMP. VI COS II Mars or soldier st. r. holding rev. spear l. hand on shield. NOT PREVIOUSLY RECORDED.	1

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Emperor	Date	Coin	Obverse and Reverse	Ref.
Severus Alexander	A.D. 222-8	Den ^s .	Obv. IMP. C. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXAND AVG. Bust r. laur. dr. Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI. J. st. l. cloak over r. arm holding thunderbolt and sceptre.	141c 1
Julia Mamaea	221-35	Den ^s .	Obv. IVLIA MAMAEA AVG. Bust r. diad. Rev. VESTA. V st l. with palladium and sceptre.	360 1
Postumus	259-68	Anton ^s .	Obv. IMP. C. POSTVMVS P.F. AVG. Bust r. rad. dr. Rev. PAX AVG. P. st. l. with branch and trans. sceptre P]	318 1 and note
Claudius II	268-70	Anton ^s .	Obv. IMP. C. CLAVDIVS AVG. Bust r. rad. dr. Rev. GENIVS EXERCII G. st. l. with patera and cornucopiae	48 1
Tetricus I (probably)	270-73	Anton ^s . Anton ^s .	Indeterminate. Obv. Bearded head r. rad. dr.	1 100 1
Tetricus II	268-73	"	Rev. PAX AVG. type. Obv. C. P.E. TETRICVS CAES. Bust r. rad. dr. Rev. PIETVS AVGG. Pontifical instruments.	255 1
Allectus	293-96	"	Obv. IMP. C. ALLECTVS P.F. AVG. Bust r. rad. cuir. Rev. PROVIDENTIA AVG. P. st. l. holding baton and cornucopiae; at foot globe $\frac{S P}{CL}$ (Camulodunum)	111 1
		"	Obv. IMP. C. ALLECTVS P.F. AVG. Bust r. rad. dr. Rev. PAX AVG. P. st. l. with branch and tr. sceptre.	33 1
Third Century		"	Indeterminate.	1
Constantine I	307-37	Æ 3	Rev. SPES ? Obv. CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust r. diad. dr.	Cohen 20 2

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Emperor	Date	Coin	Obverse and Reverse	Ref.
	A.D.		Rev. BEATA TRANQ- VILLITAS. Globe on altar insc. VOTIS XX 3 stars above. .PTR, .STR.	
		"	Obv. CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG. Bust r. diad. cuir.	250 1
		"	Rev. GLORIA EXER- CITVS. One standard.	
		"	Obv. as above.	255 1
		"	Rev. Two standards TRP.	
		"	Obv. CONSTANTINVS PF AVG Bust r. laur. cuir.	452 1
		"	Rev. PROVIDENTIAE AVG. Camp gate	
		"	Obv. CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust r. laur.	487 1
		"	Rev. SARMATIA DEV- ICTA. Victory r. with captive.	
		"	Obv. DIV CONSTAN- TINVS P.T. AVGG. Bust r. veiled.	760 1
		"	Rev. Emp. in quadriga hand in sky.	
Urbs Roma	330-37	"	Usual type. TRS., TR.P., TR.S., PLG., SLG.?	11
Constantinopolis	330-37	"	Usual type. TRP., TR.P., TRS., TRSV.	5
Hybrid		"	Constantinopolis—Urbs Roma.	1
Overstrike		"	Obv. Bust r. diad. on Rev. Constantinopolis. Rev. FEL TEMP REP legionary on head helm l.	1
Helena		" (small)	Obv. FL IVL HELENAE AVG. Bust r. dr. Rev. PAX PVBLICA. P. st. l. with br. and tr. sc. TRP.	4 2
Theodora		" (small)	Obv. FL. MAX. THEO- DORAE AVG. Bust r. dr. Rev. PIETAS ROMANA Empress nursing child PLG.	4 2

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Emperor	Date	Coin	Obverse and Reverse	Ref.
Crispus	A.D. 317-26	Æ 3	Obv. IVL CRISPVS NOB. CAES. Bust l. laur. cuir.	22 1
			Rev. BEAT. TRAN- QLITAS .STR.	
		"	Obv. CRISPVS NOBIL. C. Bust l. laur. cuir.	29 1
			Rev. as above. PLON	
		"	Obv. CRISPVS NOB. CAES. Head r. laur..	36 1
			Rev. CAESARVM NOS- TRORVM VOT TR/// W	
		"	Obv. CRISPVS NOB. CAES. Bust r. laur. cuir.	42 1
			Rev. as above VOT TRS. X	
		"	Obv. CRISPVS NOB. CAES. Bust l. laur. cuir., spear and shield.	165 1
			Rev. VIRTUS EXER- CIT. Standard with two captives. S HH TSISC	
Constantine II as Caesar	317-37	"	Obv. IVL. CRISPVS NOB. CAES. Bust l. laur. cuir., spear and shield.	174 1
			Rev. as above.	
		"	Obv. CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C. Bust r. laur. cuir.	5 1
			Rev. BEAT TRANQLI- TAS T P PLON	
		"	As above, but N.C. Bust l. rad. cuir. PLON	8 1
		"	Obv. as above, head r. laur.	38 5
			Rev. CAESARVM NOS- TRORVM VOT X or VOT PTRV STR (2) X	
		"	As above, but bust r. laur. dr. cuir.	40 1
		"	Obv. as above, but bust l. laur. cuir.	165 5

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

Emperor	Date	Coin	Obverse and Reverse	Ref.
	A.D.			
		Æ 3	Rev. PROVIDENTIAE CAESS. Camp gate, PTRQ, STRV (2), STR. Obv. as above, bust r. laur. cuir.	114 3
		„	Rev. GLORIA EXER- CITVS 1 standard ?R.P., ? *SLG. Obv. as above, bust r. laur. cuir.	122 2
	330-7	„	Rev. GLORIA EXER- CITVS. 2 standards TRS. Obv. CONSTANTINVS IVN. N.C. Bust r. laur. cuir.	113 1
Constantius II as Caesar	325-37	„	Rev. 1 standard PLON. Obv. FL. IVL. CON- STANTIVS NOB. C. Bust r. laur. cuir.	104 3
		„	Rev. GLORIA EXER- CITVS. 2 standards TR.P, TR.S. Obv. legend as above, bust l. laur. dr. cuir.	167 2
Constans as Caesar	333-7	„	Rev. PROVIDENTIAE CAESS. Camp gate. QAURL, TRS. Obv. FL. IVN. CON- STANS NOB. C. Head r. laur.	1
		„	Rev. GLORIA EXER- CITVS, 1 standard TRP.	
Constantine II as Augustus	337-40	„	Obv. CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. Bust r. diad. cuir.	250 1
		„	Rev. GLORIA EXER- CITVS. 1 standard TRP.	
(probably)		Æ 4	Obv. CONSTANTINVS. AVG. Bust r. laur. dr.	1
		„	Rev. GLORIA EXER- CITVS. 2 soldiers guarding one standard.	
Constantius II as Augustus	337-61	Æ 3	Obv. D.N. CONSTAN- TIVS P.F. AVG. Bust r. diad. dr.	47 5

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

Emperor	Date	Coin	Obverse and Reverse	Ref.
	A.D.		Rev. FEL. TEMP. RE- PARATIO legionary spearing fallen horse- man. CPLG.	
		Æ 2	Obv as above.	34 1
		Æ 3	Rev. Emperor on galley. Obv. as above.	58 1
			Rev. Phoenix on rocks. ?TRP.	
		"	Obv. as above.	1
			Rev. GLORIA EXER- CITVS. 1 standard.	
		"	Obv. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG. Bust r. diad. dr.	99-100 1
		"	Obv. FL. IVL. CON- STANTIVS P.F. AVG.	93 2
	340-5	" (small)	Obv. CONSTANTIVS. P.F. AVG. Bust r. diad. dr.	293 1
			Rev. VICTORIAE D.D. AVGG. QNN. 2 victo- ries facing.	
	340-61	"	TRS. Obv. D.N. CONSTAN- TIVS P.F. AVG. Bust r. diad. dr.	188 1
			Rev. SPES REIPV- BLICE. Emp. st. l. with globe and rev. spear.	
		"	Obv. . . TIVS. Bust r. Rev. FEL TEMP REPA- RATIO. legionary type.	1
Constans as Augustus	337-50	Æ 3	Obv. D.N. CONSTAN (S. P.F. AVG.). Bust r. diad. dr.	10 1
			Rev. FEL TEMP REP. Emp. on vessel.	
		"	Obv. as above.	65 1
			Rev. GLORIA EXER- CITVS. 1 standard. ?TRP.	
		"	Obv. as above.	2
			Rev. VICTORIAE D.D. AVGG. QNN. 2 victo- ries. D , G TRS TRS	

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

Emperor	Date	Coin	Obverse and Reverse	Ref.	
Constantius Gallus	A.D. 351-4	Æ 3	Obv. D.N. CONSTANTIUS NOB. C. Head r. bare. Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Legionary as above. <u>D I</u> // CON	52	2
Magnentius	350-3	Æ 2	Obv. D.N. MAGNENTIVS P.F. AVG. Head bare bust dr. Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM. Emp. on horse spearing fallen Dacian with broken spear and shield.	21	1
(or Decentius)		Æ 3	Obv. as above. Rev. VICTORIAE D.D. N.N. AVG. ET CAES.	68	2
		„	Barbarous. Obv. ? ^ IIIIGVII. Head r. bare. Rev. IONNVDITC (for D.D. N.N. AVG. ET CAE). 2 victories holding shield.		1
House of Constantine		„	FEL. TEMP. REP. Legionary sp. f. h. CPLG, ?ESLG.		8
		„	GLORIA EXERCITVS. 2 standards.		1
		„	GLORIA EXERCITVS 1 standard, one may be the labarum, one TRS.		10
		„	Two victory type.		2
		„	Obv. D.N. FL. VL. . . . Bust r. diad. dr.		1
Valentinian I	364-75	„	Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. 1 standard. Obv. D.N. VALENTINIANVS P.F. AVG. Bust r. diad. dr. Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM. Emp. with labarum dragging captive r. <u>O FLIS</u> , <u>O FII</u> <u>LVGS</u> <u>LVGS</u>	12	3

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

Emperor	Date	Coin	Obverse and Reverse	Ref.	
Valens	A.D. 364-78	Æ 3	Obv. D.N. VALENS P.F. AVG. Bust r. diad. dr. Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Victory moving l. SCON, ?SMAQP, ?Aq. mint	47	8
		„	Obv. D.N. VALENS P.F. AVG. Bust r. diad. dr. Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM. SCON.		2
Gratian	367-83	Æ 4	Obv. D.N. GRATIANVS AVGG. AVG. Bust r. diad. dr. Rev. SECVRITAS as above.		1
		Æ 3	Obv. D.N. GRATIANVS AVGG. AVG. Bust r. diad. dr. Rev. GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI. Emp. st. front. with labarum shield.	13	2
House of Valentinian		Æ 4	GLORIA ROMANORVM		1
		Æ 3	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE		3
Valentinian II	375-92	Æ 4	Obv. D.N. VALENTINIANVS P.F. AVG. Bust r. diad. dr. Rev. SALVS REIPVBLICAE. S. with trophy dragging captive \overline{P} AQP	33	1
Victor (probably)	383-8	„	Obv. (D.N. FL. VICTOR P. F. AVG.). Bust r. Rev. (SPES ROMANORVM). Camp gate.		1
Arcadius	383-408	„	Obv. D.N. ARCADIVS P.F. AVG. Bust r. diad. dr. Rev. VICTORIA AVGG. Victory moving l.		1
		„	As above.		1
Honorius	393-423	„	Obv. D.N. HONORIVS P.F. AVG. Bust r. diad. dr.		1

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

Emperor	Date	Coin	Obverse and Reverse	Ref.
	A.D.			
House of Theodosius		Æ 4	Rev. SALVS REIPVB-LICAE. S. dragging captive l. and carrying trophy, probably Rome mint.	1
		"	Rev. VICTORIA AVGGG. 2 victories facing.	2
		"	Rev. VICTORIA AVGG. l. victory	2
		"	Rev. SALVS REIPVB-LICAE.	5
Indeterminate		"	Indeterminate.	14
		Æ 3		11
		Minims		
		Mini-		
		missimi		2
Post Roman Edward I	1302-7	AR	Penny. Rev. CIVITAS LONDON	1

THE COINS—SUMMARY AND PERCENTAGES

Roman	Totals			Percentages
	1949	1950-51	1949-51	
Second Century	Nil	2	2	7.9
Third Century, early	Nil	3	3	
Third Century, late	6	8	14	
Constantine I	22	59	81	66.3
House of Constantine	29	49	78	
House of Valentinian	6	20	26	
House of Theodosius	3	15	18	25.8
Minims and Minimissimi	5	13	18	
Total identifiable	71	169	240	100.0
Roman indeterminate	10	14	24	

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

APPENDIX V

THE MORTARIUM CONTENTS (Room 16)

By DR. H. J. PLENDERLEITH, M.C., Ph.D., F.S.A.

(Keeper, Department of Research Laboratory, British Museum)

We have examined the dark grey material from the *mortarium* and find that it consists of lumps ranging in size from coarse powder up to about 2.5 cm. \times 1.5 cm. \times 0.5 cm. The colour is due to a surface coating mainly organic in nature—dust and/or earth. A freshly scraped or ignited fragment has a grey green colour and it consists of a blue pigment embedded in white matrix.

The matrix was shown to be calcium and magnesium carbonates probably derived from a dolomitic limestone. The blue substance is a frit, shown by spectrograph to contain copper, silicon, calcium, tin, lead, iron, nickel, and manganese—clearly a sample of paint such as might be used in fresco painting.

APPENDIX VI

THE INFANT BURIAL (Room 8)

During the cleaning down of the L-shaped wall in Room 8, a shallow hole was discovered in the surface of the northern arm of the wall. This hole had been cut through the Period II concrete floor and the Period IV *opus signinum* floor above and contained certain human bones which were submitted for examination by the kindness of Professor Zeuner to Professor A. J. E. Cave, whose report is appended below.

The interest of the find lay in the objects accompanying the burial. They consisted of four minims, two minimissimi, a fragment of decorated cast bronze, probably from a vessel, a sherd of undatable coarse pottery, and a few grains of carbonized wheat. One of the minims was of Fel. Temp. Rep. type, and certainly places the burial in the second half of the fourth century, though probably later than earlier in that period. And as Christian worship is now known to have been flourishing in the house at that time, this evidence in a neighbouring room of the persistence, or perhaps recrudescence, of such burial ritual is doubly interesting. It should be stated, however, that no certain evidence exists that the burial did not occur after the destruction of the house; but as the date of this event is not yet known, the point must for the moment remain unanswered.

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

NOTE ON BONES FROM ROMAN VILLA AT LULLINGSTONE, KENT

By PROFESSOR A. J. E. CAVE, M.D., D.Sc.

(*Medical Collège of St. Bartholomew's Hospital*)

These bones were received for report from Professor Zeuner on 5th December, 1951. They were found beneath the flooring of a room in a Roman villa dated to the late fourth or early fifth century A.D. The material comprises :

- (1) Non-human remains : one complete bone and one mere fragment of animal (?ungulate) origin. (These items have been marked " A " and require identification by a professional zoologist.)
- (2) Human remains of, probably, a newborn child. The skull is represented by the frontal, parietal (right and left), occipital and right temporal bones (none perfect), the right maxilla, the incomplete sphenoid and an ethmoidal fragment. In addition there are present the shafts of three ribs and the shafts of the right humerus and ulna.

These baby-bones afford no clue as to the sex or the precise age of the individual represented. The age may lie anywhere between the last month of pre-natal life and the end of the first month of infancy. Most probably, however, the bones represented a neo-natal stillbirth, for they agree in anatomical particulars with corresponding bones of newborn babes with which they have been compared. The bones present show no signs of ante-mortem injury or disease.

The archæological evidence of floor-burial is characteristic of the Roman period ; such procedure seems to have been a common practice in disposing of still-births and, less certainly, of the bodies of very young infants.

THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA

EXCAVATIONS UP TO THE END OF 1951

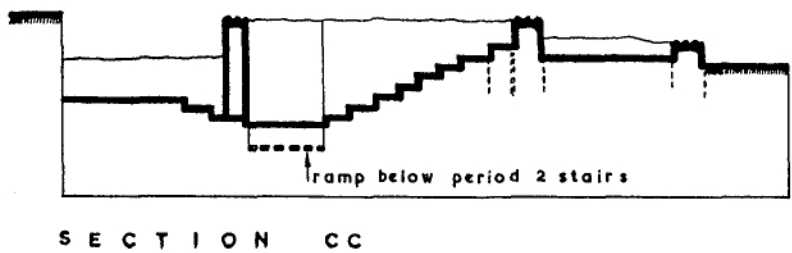
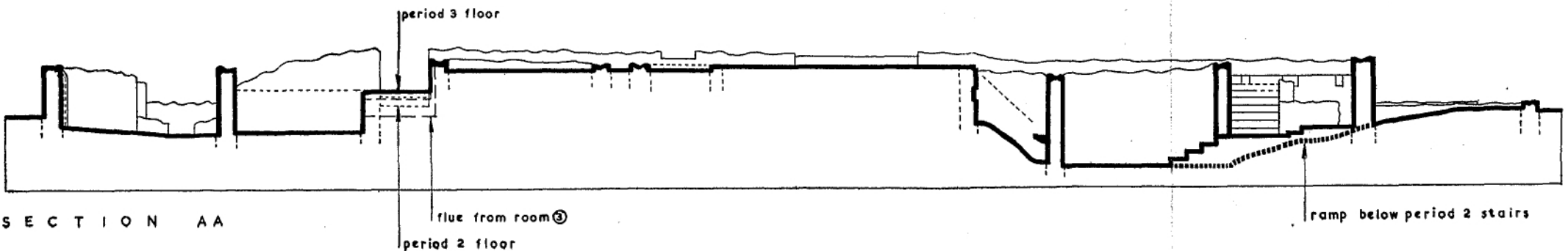
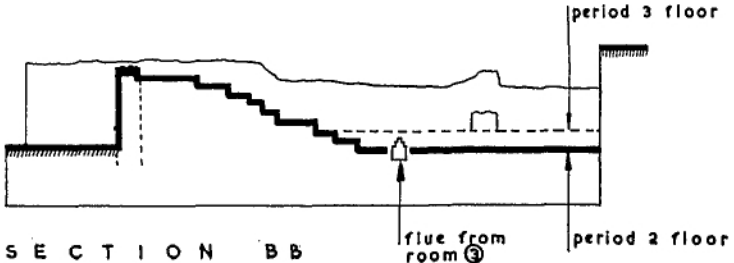
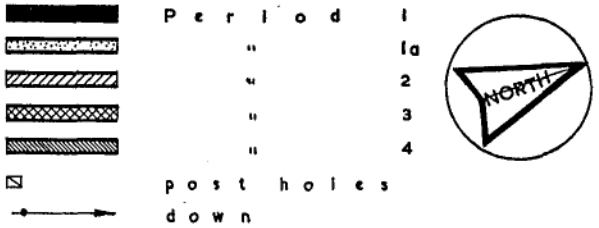
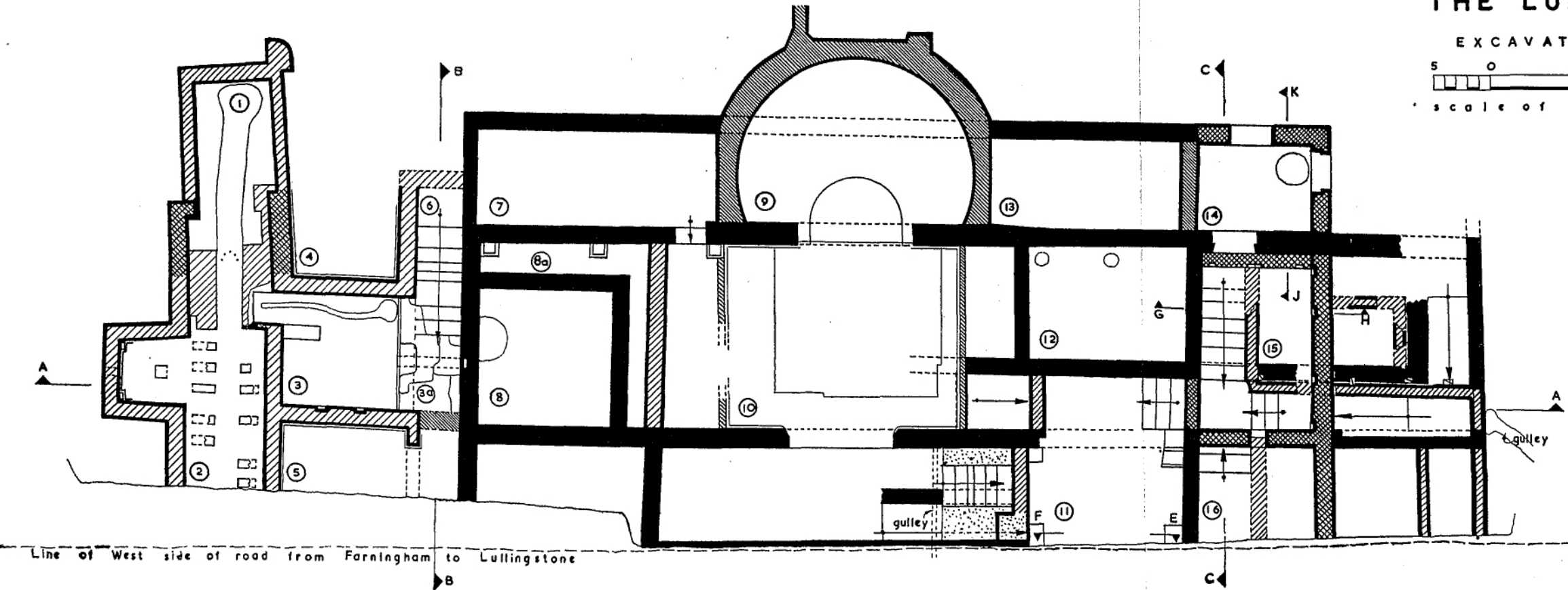
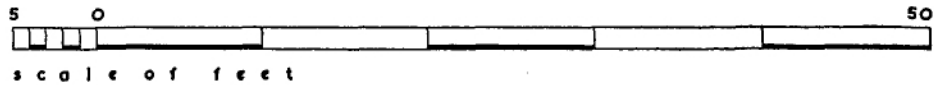
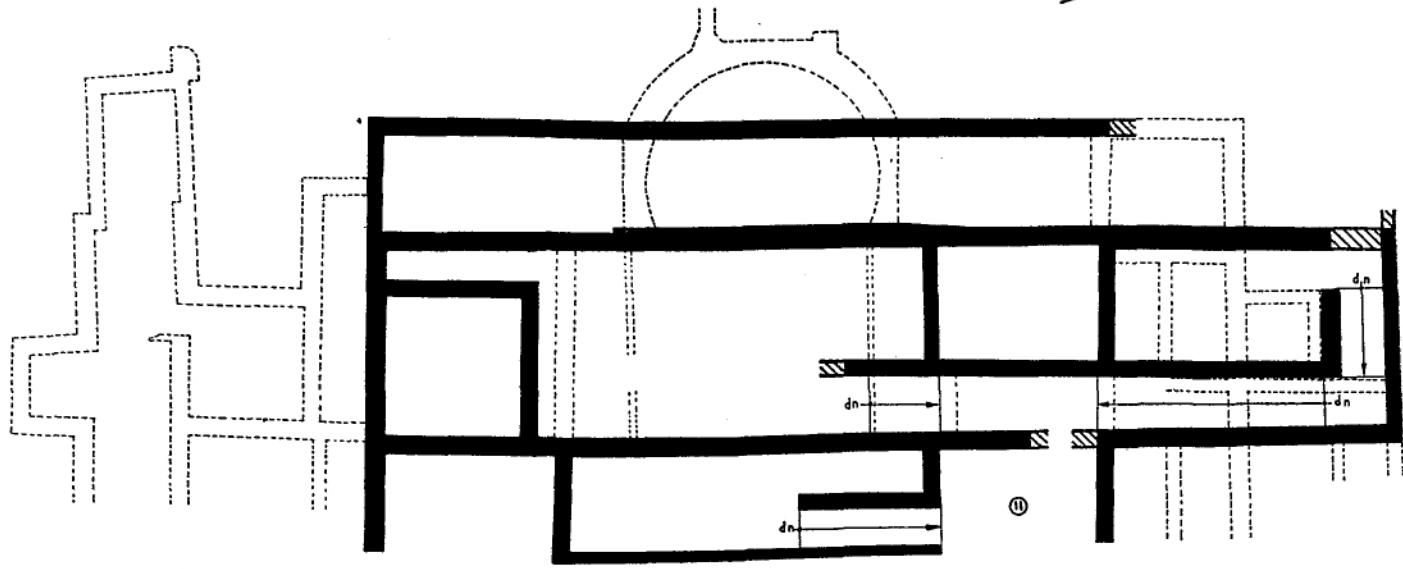
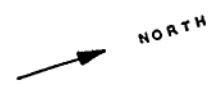
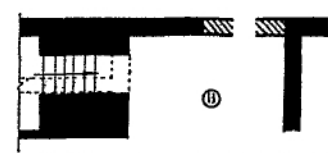


FIG. 18

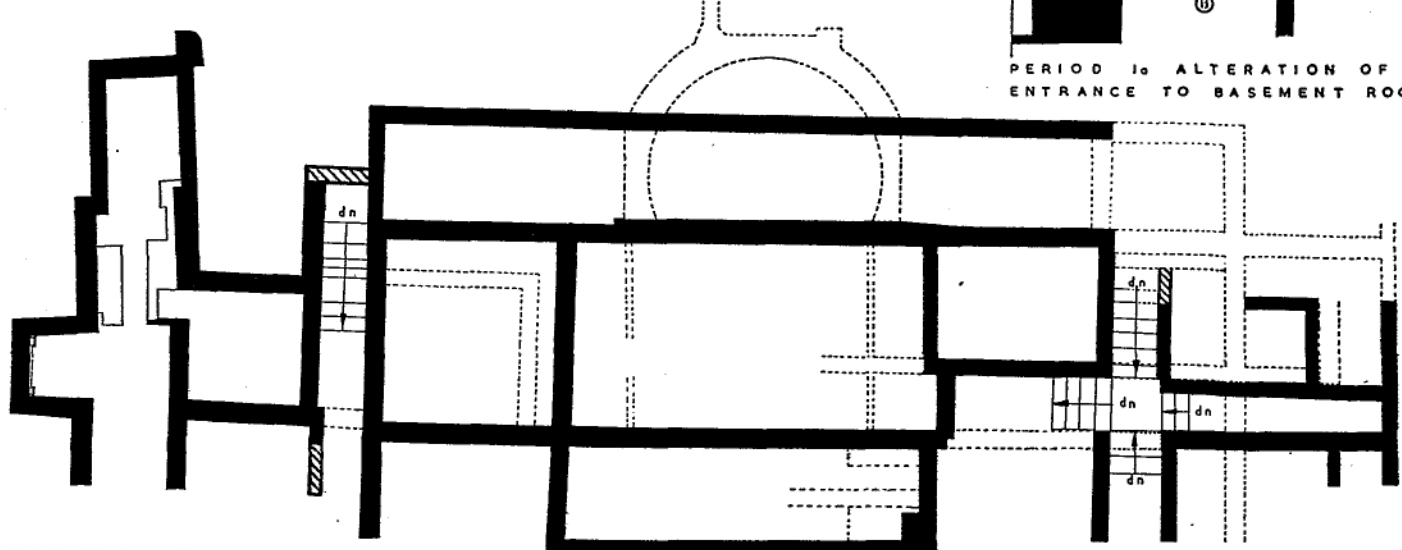
THE LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA
PLANS OF VILLA AT DIFFERENT PERIODS



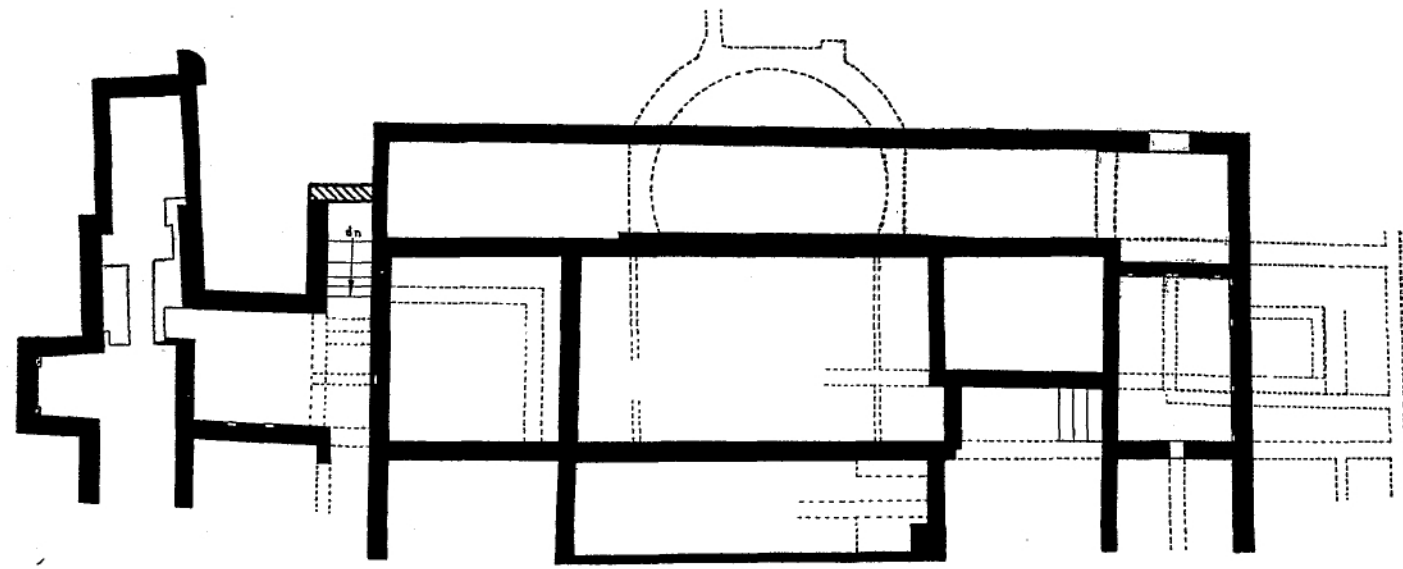
PERIOD I



PERIOD Ia ALTERATION OF
ENTRANCE TO BASEMENT ROOM



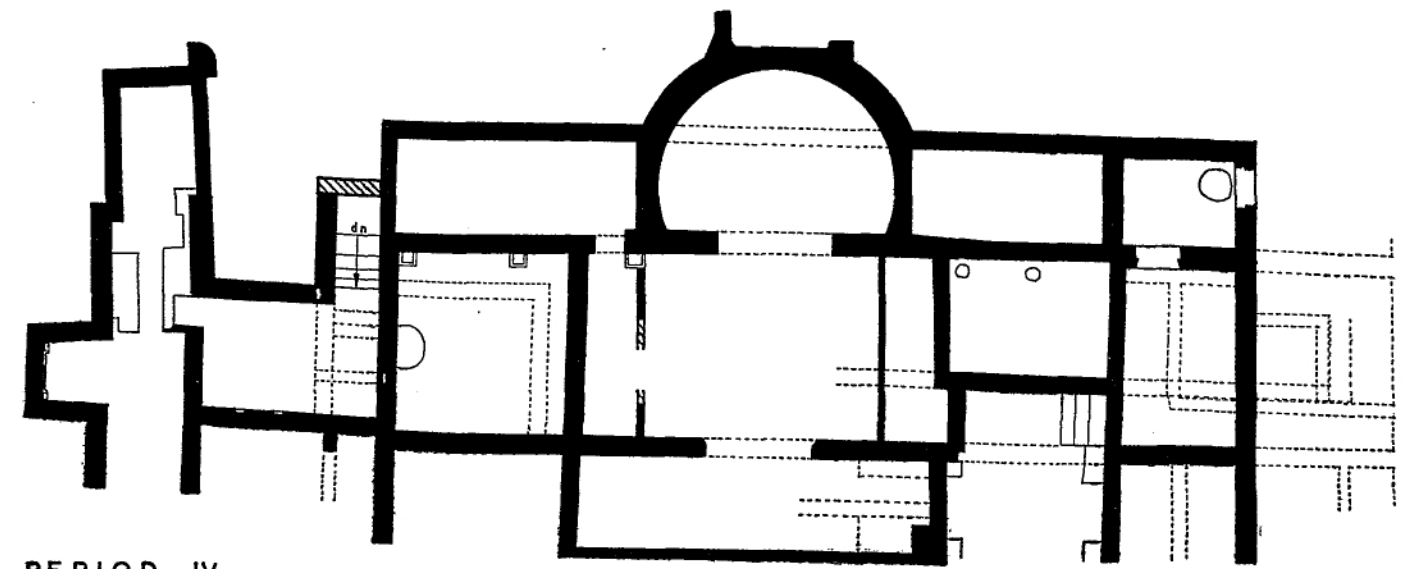
PERIOD II



PERIOD III



WALLS THAT ARE NOT
CERTAIN SHOWN THUS



PERIOD IV