

CHAPTER VII

Pits and Wells, and their Contents

LEAVING the baths, we must glance briefly at other evidences of occupation furnished by the annexes to the south-east and west of the fort. As already noted, these enclosures probably served to protect the civil population which followed in the wake of the army. Probably, in a permanent fort, they also afforded shelter in troublous times to the herds of the garrison, for in posts lying out on the edge of the world like Newstead, the soldiers had no doubt to provide in a large measure their own supplies. Pasturage had to be found for the horses, the cattle, and the sheep. In the legionary camps inscriptions speak of the *territorium legionis* and the *prata legionis*.¹ We have also the record of soldiers who served as *pecuarii*² which suggests that they looked after the regimental flocks and herds. Again, the names of *venatores* or hunters occur on monuments, as on the altar dedicated to the god Silvanus by the hunters (*venatores*) of Banna, now preserved in the Priory of Lanercost.³

At Newstead, if we except one or two small fragmentary patches of cobbles by the sides of the roads running southwards, and a somewhat fragmentary foundation of a small building lying between the ditches on the north, no trace of dwelling-houses has survived in any of the annexes. On the other hand, scattered over them, and more particularly over the large annexe to the south, were numbers of pits or wells, a few lying within the area of the fort itself. No feature of the excavations gave more valuable results than the clearing out of these. They produced a collection of objects interesting no less for their variety than for their wonderful state of preservation.

1 TER[MINVS] AVGVST[ALIS] DIVIDIT PRAT[VM] LEG[IONIS] IV ET AGRVM IVLIOBRIG [ENSEM]. *C.I.L.* ii. 2916 (a).

2 DECCIVS L. F. PAPIRIA TICINI MILES LEG XX PEQVARIVS ANN(ORVM) XXXV STIPENDIORV (M) H. S. E. *C.I.L.* xiii. 8287. The function of the pecuarius was probably that of veterinary Surgeon. See Von Domaszewski, 'Die Rangordnung des römischen Heeres,' *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 117. I, p. 45.

3 DEO SANCTO SILVANO VENATORES BANN[A]E · S. *C.I.L.* vii 830; also *Ephem. Epigr.* iv. p. 531.

Pits as a Feature of Roman Sites

Hitherto excavations in Scotland have almost without exception been confined to the limits of the forts dealt with. The annexes which lie around them have not, as a rule, been systematically explored. This applies to the forts on the wall of Hadrian no less than to those in Scotland. Consequently the examination of the pits was somewhat of a novel feature. The work done at Bar Hill showed for the first time the possibilities offered by a proper investigation of these underground deposits. It is probable that in previous excavations pits within the forts were often passed over unrecognised. With a filling of clay above them, such as was found at Newstead, quite experienced workmen might easily be misled. Even where they were actually hit upon, as at Ardoch, it has not always been considered that they would repay the difficulty and expense of clearing them out. But we have evidence both in England and in Scotland which suggests that this feature is to be looked for normally on Roman sites. An early notice of such pits will be found in the notes to *The Muses' Threnodie*, published at Perth in 1774.¹ The writer records the discovery of urns and other objects of Roman origin on the north side of the river Almond, near its junction with the Tay, when the erosion of the bank had brought to light six 'semicircular pillars of earth,' about eighteen feet in height, from the surface of the ground to the bed of the river. The earth of which they were formed was of a dark hazel colour, quite distinct from the reddish colour of the surrounding clay. 'It was evident that round pits had been dug out, the urns deposited at the bottom, and filled up with a mixture of glutinous earth rammed down.' Similarly the formation of a railway cutting near Grahamston in 1850 appears to have brought to light some of the pits belonging to the Fort at Camelon. A number of these were noted eight to ten feet in diameter and twelve feet in depth.²

In England we have notices of pits of the same sort discovered in 1847 at Ewell in Surrey,³ and of the investigation of a remarkable series of pits at Great Chesterford in Essex⁴ in 1854 by the Hon. R. C. Neville. In the latter case forty pits were examined varying in depth from four feet to twenty-four feet. They were scattered all over the site. The bottoms were usually dry; only twice was water touched. Groups of three and

1 *The Muses' Threnodie*, by Mr. H. Adamson. New edition, with notes, by James Cant.

2 Stuart, *Caledonia Romana*, p. 357.

3 *Archaeologia*, vol. xxxii p. 451.

4 *The Archaeological Journal*, vol. xii. p. 109; vol. xiii. p. 1.

four were not uncommon, and at one part as many as fifteen were excavated in less than half an acre of ground. Many pieces of Roman pottery and other objects were recovered in the course of the search, and from one of the pits came a very remarkable series of ninety-six objects of iron which may be compared with the find from Pit XVI at Newstead. Nothing was found to indicate the possibility of the pits having been used for the purpose of burial.

In France a very notable group of a somewhat analogous kind was excavated in La Vendée by the Abbé Ferdinand Baudry in 1873.¹ The depth of the twenty-one pits which he describes, varied from ten and a half feet to forty-two feet. They were carefully constructed, and were frequently closed with masonry, while layers of stone divided them horizontally. The vessels of pottery they contained, many of which were unbroken, were protected by tiles and blocks of stone. From a review of the whole circumstances, the Abbé Baudry came to the conclusion that the pits had been constructed for sepulture. They yielded a curious collection of objects bearing a close resemblance to many of the things found at Newstead, and showing that both sets of pits belong to the same period. With this contemporaneity, however, the analogy ends. In Germany similar pits and wells have been frequently met with. At the Saalburg, for instance, the number examined must approach one hundred. From these there has been extracted a large and varied collection of objects, but in none of them have human bones been discovered. Besides, the cemetery of the fort is well known, so that their purpose can hardly have been sepulchral. It is true that at Hedderheim the remains of two human skeletons were taken out of a pit ten feet deep.² Dr. Quilling, however, who writes the account of this find, sees in it, not an ordinary burial, but the result of some sudden tumult in which men had lost their lives.

The hypothesis that the Newstead pits were burial places was put forward by Dr. J. A. Smith, who was inclined to consider those discovered in 1846 'to have been the sepulchres of the Roman town.' Although the cemetery has not so far been located, the further evidence now available enables us to dismiss this conclusion. Had they been intended and generally used for burial by inhumation, human remains would certainly have been found in a greater number of them, for in the black deposit, which was

1 *Puits funéraires gallo-romains du Bernard* (Vendée).

2 *Mittheilungen über römische Funde in Hedderheim*, i. p. 8.

common to the great majority, bones seemed to suffer little or no decay. Had they, on the other hand, been intended to be used for burials after cremation, it is beyond doubt that urns or other vessels deposited to hold the ashes would have been more frequent. As a matter of fact, only in a very small proportion were complete vessels discovered, and none of these appeared to have been employed as receptacles of the kind. The total number of pits or wells dug out was one hundred and seven, and to these may be added upwards of twenty others discovered, as Dr. Smith has recorded, in the railway cutting in 1846. Even so, the whole area was not exhausted, and it seems more than likely that pits remain untouched within the fort itself, and possibly in the annexes. In the south annexe the ground was closely trenched, and very few in that area can have escaped notice. The pits that were found were widely distributed. There were thirteen in the fort, three between the ditches to the south of the Retentura, seventy-nine in the south annexe, one in the baths, and eleven on the river bank to the north. As a rule, they showed no signs of having been laid down on a definite plan. They were sometimes set down singly, sometimes in groups.

There was much variation in size and in construction. The deepest were those close to the ramparts; on the south, Pit XVII had a depth of thirty-one feet nine inches, and on the north, Pit LXI went thirty-six feet down. None of those to the south of the railway was more than thirteen feet six inches deep. Comparatively few showed any indications of masonry. But fourteen, all of which lay in the south annexe, had remains of building, and had evidently served as wells. One of the wells (XCI) was found in remarkably perfect preservation. At the surface its diameter was nine feet. At a depth of three feet a stratum or floor of yellow clay was reached, having a thickness of eighteen inches. The clay itself rested on branches eight to ten inches in thickness laid over the well. In the middle of the floor was a small aperture, two feet square, the sides of which were lined with stones, which gave access to the well. Below the covering the well was carefully built, going down to a further depth of twelve feet. Another pit (LXXXI) had set into it a timbered framework, measuring three feet six inches by three feet, round the edge of the framework at the mouth was a thick layer of fine yellow clay, while lower down it was surrounded by stones through which water would percolate. A third (XLVII) had been sunk in soft ground. In this last case about a dozen wooden posts had been driven in vertically against the sides, while bunches of heather

stems had been twisted behind these to hold the sides in position. Two pits (XCIV and XCVI) were lined with barrels. In the first of these a barrel six feet six inches high had been inserted, while below it lay a half barrel three feet three inches high. In Pit XCVI the order was reversed, the half barrel lay uppermost. In most of the deeper pits there were noted, below the black deposit, which constituted the filling in almost every instance, two to three feet of wet yellow sludge, suggesting that the hole had stood open for some time before anything was thrown in, for the clay seemed to have been washed down from the sides through the percolation of water. All the pits when cleared out held water. At the bottom of more than one was a bucket, confirming the idea that many of them had been wells.

Characteristics of the Deposit in the Pits

Whatever may have been their original purpose, the pits and wells were finally utilised for the deposit of rubbish. From all of them, but more especially from those of considerable depth, there came a great mass of black earthy matter, having a curious well-marked smell. The same dark-coloured deposit was present at the bottom of the deeper ditches, especially those of the early fort on the west front. Vegetable fibres and animal bones entered largely into its composition. Branches, often with the bark undamaged, stems of heather, leaves of trees, fronds of bracken, reeds, and water plants were plainly recognisable. Bones of animals were almost invariably present, blue vivianite crystals gathering on them when they



FIG. 10. BASKETWORK

were exposed to the air. The soft damp mass, from which all air was excluded, had had a remarkable preservative power. Terra Sigillata preserved its brilliant glaze and brass its golden yellow, while iron tools and weapons, covered with a black oxide, seemed little the worse for their long immersion. Pieces of cloth, rope, and leather were recovered almost undamaged.

Some fragments of fine basketwork were found in Pit XXVIII (Fig. 10), while an object which appears to be an unfinished basket woven from the hair moss (Plate XV.) was found at the bottom of the ditch of the early fort, the delicate strands of the moss having lost little of their elasticity.

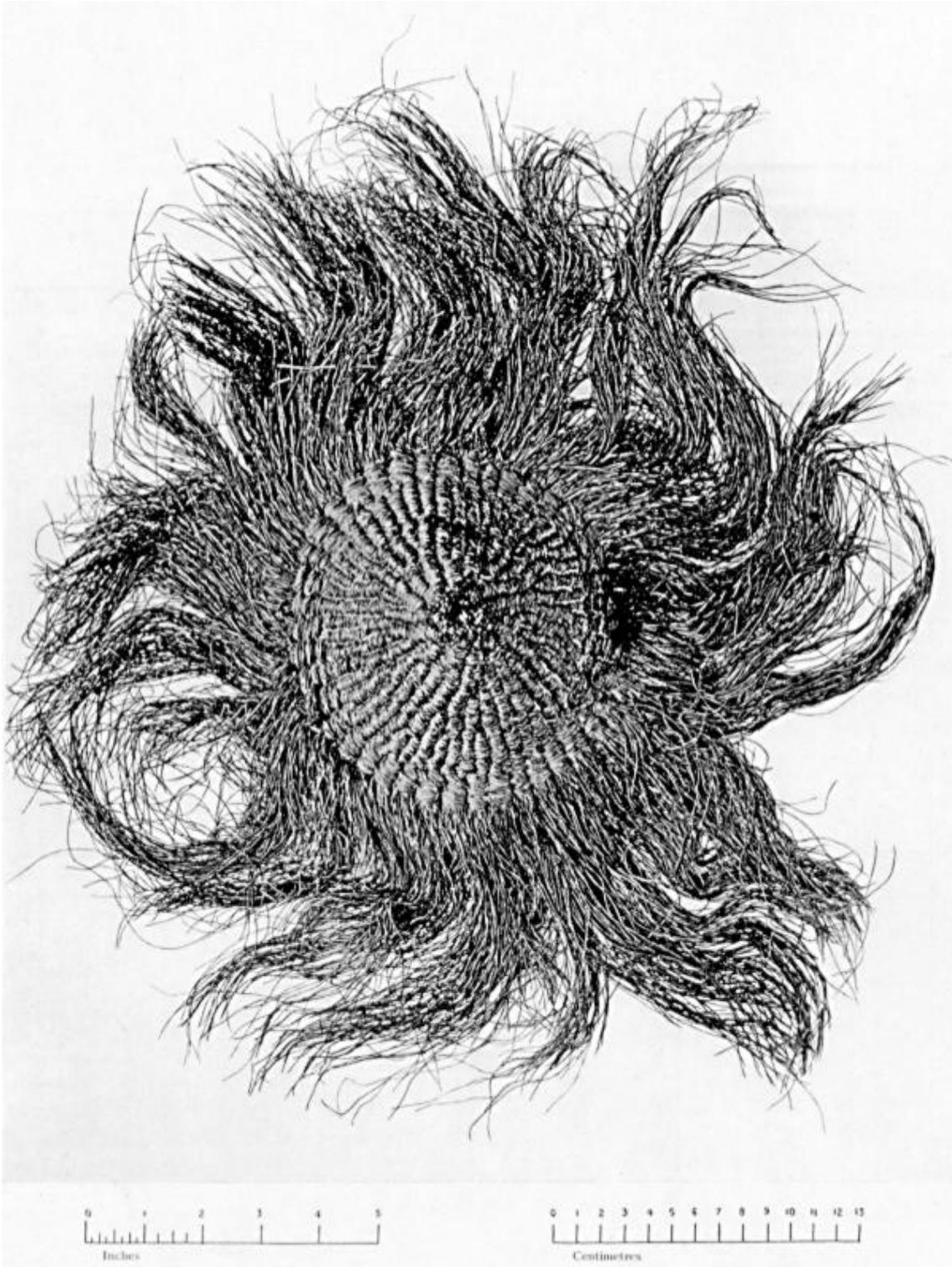


PLATE XV. UNFINISHED BASKET OF HAIR MOSS.
Ditch of Early Fort

A considerable quantity of the animal and vegetable remains taken from the pits has been submitted to experts. The human bones have been examined by Professor T. H. Bryce. Professor Ewart has made an exhaustive study of those belonging to horses and other animals. Mr. Linton has paid special attention to the canine skulls, while the plant remains have been dealt with by Mr. H. F. Tagg. The detailed reports of these gentlemen will be found printed as an appendix to this volume. It will be sufficient here to bring together some of their results, from which it will be seen that the pits have preserved for us a vivid impression of the character of the country on which the garrison looked down.

Vegetable Remains

The natural features of the landscape have probably changed but little in the centuries that have passed since the Romans were at Newstead, but in their time the country must have been clothed with wood. From every pit came pieces of birch and hazel, often with the bark bright and silvery. Birch leaves and hazel nuts were common, and once a hazel catkin was observed. It was clear that the birch, the hazel, the mountain ash, and the oak must have been the trees which grew on the slopes of the hills, while the willow and the alder flourished in the marshy ground lower down. Then, as now, the rushes and the dock fringed the forest pools, and heather, bracken, and mosses were abundant. In the woods grew the crowberry, the bramble, and the wild strawberry. For flowers there were the stitchwort and woody nightshade. The seeds of the ranunculus, the wild mustard, the potentilla, the white campion, the wild mignonette, forget-me-not, cow parsnip, and others must have come from plants that grew in the clearings or sprang up on the earth mounds of the defences. Husks of wheat and barley were found in many of the pits. The grain, then, had been cleaned and dressed close at hand, and so we may be sure that it was grown there. Mixed with the chaff were seeds of the corn-cockle, showing that it had been in the second century, as it is to-day, a weed that grows among the corn. Apparently the corn had often been ground beside the wells, because querns whole or broken in pieces frequently lay at the bottom. One or two negative pieces of evidence may be noted. The pine which is so familiar in our landscape was perhaps wanting in the forests. Pine-wood was only found in manufactured articles such as writing tablets and the bottoms of buckets. Again, there was no trace of beech, and although the ash shafts of several tools survived, there is no certainty that the ash tree then grew in the neighbourhood.

Animal Remains

As for the fauna, it was plain that, as in Ettrick forest long centuries later, there must have been 'of a' wilde beastis great plentie.' The antlers of the modern red deer of a Scotch forest are poor specimens beside the great horns from Newstead. The red deer throve in its natural habitat in the forest, whence it had not yet been driven by advancing cultivation to the comparative confinement on the northern moorland. The elk, too, must still have wandered about the banks of the Tweed. Probably he was a scarcer animal than the deer, for only twice portions of his immense antlers were met with. The roe, of course, ran wild, as it did long centuries afterwards in the district. The great wild boar, so often depicted upon earthenware bowls, must have been plentiful at Newstead, judging by his tusks. We may be sure that his hunting furnished sport for the officers. Finally there was the fox, the badger, and the hare.

Among domestic animals the most notable was the horse. Professor Ewart has ascertained that one species is allied to, if not identical with, the *Equus swalensis* of the Lower Himalayas, the oldest true horse known to science. It measured about fifteen hands. A second skull, which probably belonged to a British pony about twelve hands high, is finer than the finest Arab skull Professor Ewart has seen. He has given it the name of *Equus agilis*. A third skull probably belonged to a horse of the Forest type. Several of the other skulls closely resemble those of the wild horse still to be found in Mongolia, the Prejvalsky horse. The oxen were of the Celtic short-horn variety, but some of them showed some signs of being crossed with continental breeds. The one goat whose skull was found was probably domesticated. The sheep seemed to be of a native variety, akin to the St. Kilda or Soay sheep. The dogs were of several types, large-jawed hounds as well as small terriers. The duck and the domestic fowl were both present. A leg-bone, with a well-developed spur, had perhaps belonged to a fighting cock. Birds, however, have not left many traces, although the raven was identified, as well as the common crane, which must have nested in the swampy ground where the Tweed, unconfined by embankments, streamed across the Melrose valley.

Human Remains

Of the people themselves, the pits and ditches held strange relics. Human remains were found sixteen times in all. With some two or three exceptions they could not possibly have been deposited at any period later than the Roman occupation. Many of the fragments were too small to permit of much information being derived

from them. In nine cases, however, they were subjected to a careful examination by Professor Bryce, with interesting results. The skull of a very young infant was taken out of the ditch of the early fort. A child's skull was discovered at the mouth of the large drain on the west side, where it enters the large ditch. From the ditch of the early fort came the jaw of a young person whose wisdom teeth had not yet erupted. Four skulls belonged to adult males, and one probably to a female. One of the male skulls was of a coarse and rugged type—the face bones heavy, the cheek bones prominent—the whole appearance indicating that the individual was not of Mediterranean race, but rather a native of Northern Europe. What perhaps makes the find more suggestive is that the frontal bone shows on the right side a clean incised fracture, three inches long, which has in all probability been caused by a wound during life. Indeed, it has all the appearance of being a death-blow from some sharp and heavy weapon. In falling, the implement had evidently turned as it cleft the skull, because, while one margin of the cut in the bone is clear and sharp, the other is irregular, and the outer table of the bone is chipped away. Further, the line along which the surface of the bone is shaved away is broader in the middle and runs out at either end of the wound, suggesting that the instrument had a convex edge like an axe. But the most curious of all these human relics was the nearly complete skeleton of a dwarf, found in one of the pits. Professor Bryce estimates the age at from twenty-two to twenty-three years, and yet the height cannot have exceeded four feet six inches. Though the creature must have been a dwarf, the bones show no signs of rickets or other bone disease, being well formed but slight and slender to a remarkable degree. How it came to lie in the pit beneath the bones of nine horses is a problem of which no solution can be hoped for.

The Pits of two Periods

Interesting questions arise in connection with the dating of the pits. They group themselves into two clearly different periods. But there are very few of them which it is possible to assign quite definitely to one or other of the various occupations of the fort. The coins found among their contents were few in number, a 'first brass of Hadrian' and a 'second brass' of Vespasian or Titus in Pit I (the well of the Principia), an imperfect coin of a Flavian Emperor in Pit LVIII, denarii of Galba and of the Gens Cordia in Pit LXV, a 'second brass' of Domitian in Pit LXXIX, and a 'first brass' of Trajan

in Pit XCV. At the same time, a considerable number, including these in which the most remarkable finds were made, produced pottery resembling that recovered from the ditch of the early fort, which is approximately of the first century. The pits are, however, not all necessarily of the first occupation, as the same types of pottery were found in the filled up ditches overlapping the gates and also at the bottom of the great ditch of the second period.

In dealing with pottery, the smallest fragments may give a chronological indication; and it may be that had work been begun at Newstead with the knowledge gained in the course of the subsequent operations, it would have been possible to ascribe more of the pits to the early or the later period with some approach to confidence. But it was only after the excavation of the ditch of the early fort, which was chiefly carried out in the summer and autumn of 1907, that a series of characteristic types was obtained. The most, then, that can be said is that the following pits all gave indications of early date, either from their contents or from their position: Nos. II, VII, IX, X, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XLI, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXIX, LXXIII, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX.¹

Among these, Pit LIX was of peculiar interest, for the reason that, while it contained early pottery in its lower levels, fragments belonging to the later periods were encountered higher up. The pit was of considerable depth (twenty-eight feet nine inches), but it was only at twenty feet that the usual black deposit was reached. At twelve feet from the surface some pieces of bowls, which must belong to the second century, occurred (page 225, Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 6). One of these pieces (Fig. 6) appears to be of Rhenizabern manufacture; the others are Lezoux ware. The few fragments yielded by the black deposit were all typically early. Two of them at least belong to carinated bowls (Type, Dragendorff 29). Another was the bottom of a small globular pot (Type, Déchelette 67), and there was also part of a very fine beaker urn of black polished material. It seems probable that at this spot the original surface of the ground has been covered to a considerable depth by the overthrow of the rampart. Even so, however, at twelve feet the Antonine pottery must

¹ Particulars of the contents of all the Pits and Wells excavated up to 15th July, 1910, will be found in the Appendix to this chapter.

have been far below the ancient surface level, a circumstance which suggests that the pit was not completely filled up until the period of the second century occupations and thus illustrates the distinction between the early and the late pottery.

As against this comparatively long list, the pits which could be confidently classed as belonging to the later periods—approximately to the middle and second half of the second century—were somewhat less numerous. The following may, however, be mentioned: Nos. I, XXIII, XXIV, XL, XLV, XLVIII, XLIX, LXX, LXXII, LXXIV, LXXX, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XC, XCI, XCIII, XCV, XCVI, XCVII, XCVIII and XCIX, all of which contained the pottery associated with the same later period. Generally speaking, it may be said that late pottery was common on the surface to the south of the railway, and that most of the pits in that area probably belonged to the later periods. In none of the wells lined with wood or built with stone was there any trace of early pottery. Where they contained pottery, it belonged invariably to the later period, to which probably all of them must be assigned.¹

Indications of Disaster

It is a curious fact that, with the exception of Pits I, XXIII and XCV, comparatively little was obtained from the later pits. Nearly every pit in the fort in which finds of importance were made can be classed with tolerable certainty as early. Was there some great disaster at the end of the first period to account for the presence in its pits and wells of so many things that can hardly have been thrown away as valueless? It is easy to understand how many worn-out objects might find their way along with the broken dishes into what were naturally receptacles for rubbish. Odds and ends of value might have now and then dropped in accidentally. But there are circumstances that rather point to deliberate concealment. Among the objects which could hardly have found their way into the pits by chance are the querns. Fragments of these were of course among the rubbish. But in each of the Pits X, XIX, XXII and LXI there was a complete quern, lying with one stone above the other and having the iron spindles still in position. All four are of the volcanic stone from Niedermendig near Andernach on the Rhine. Such things could not have been thrown away as worthless.

1 Herr Heinrich Jacobi has made the same observation with regard to the built wells at the Saalburg.

Still less likely is it that their presence in the pits was the result of an accident. It looks much more as if they had been hidden on the eve of a sudden retreat.

But the querns do not stand alone as evidence, Pit XXII which contained one of them held also these wonderful helmets and the trappings that still bear the names of DOMETIUS ATTICUS and of SENECCIO. Again, in Pit XIV tools, an unbroken vessel of Terra Sigillata, a sword, and a cooking pot with the name of LUCANUS were found. Lastly, Pit XVI held what can only be described as the contents of a camp smithy—weapons and tools, hub rims for wheels, spears with blunted points, pioneers' axes with worn edges, implements to be sharpened, old metal ready to be forged and welded into something new. It is hardly possible to apply any explanation other than concealment to this curious deposit. And what of signs of struggle? They too can be detected, though not in the early pits alone. Human remains were found in Pits I, XVI, XVII, XXIII and LVII. In Pit I, portions of two skulls were found at the bottom, while remains of a skeleton lay crushed among the debris of building material in the upper levels. In Pit XVI, a portion of a skull was got among the smith's stock. In Pit XVII, the skeleton of a dwarf was buried underneath the bones and skulls of horses. In Pit XXIII, a skull cleft as with the blow of some sharp weapon was lying beside the well buckets, with heavy wheels and long birch branches above it. In Pit LVII (the well at the Baths) the skull, a charred oak beam, and a lamp were associated with a battered helmet mask, and four swords, three of which were bent and broken, while in Pit LVIII was another sword with the hilt doubled down on the blade.

The signs of some great disaster then seem plain enough. The exact time of its occurrence is less plain. Did it take place at the close of the first occupation? Or was there any connection between it and the abandonment of the enlarged fort of the second occupation. The pottery gives no help in distinguishing these epochs. As far as it can be satisfactorily interpreted, its evidence goes to show that in the second occupation the same types of dishes were in use as in the first. The early (first century) forms had not yet given place to the somewhat coarser pottery of the Antonine period. A word of caution is, however, necessary. The extent of the ditches of the second occupation cleared out was, after all, not large; and, while there is little doubt that our investigations give a clear indication of

the *terminus a quo*, it is more hazardous to express any opinion as to the *terminus ad quem*. On the whole it seems probable that the deposit of these numerous objects took place at the close of the second period, in the withdrawal from Caledonia, prior to the establishment of the frontier line of Hadrian (*i.e.* circa 120 A.D.) from the Solway to the Tyne.

In the first place, such evidence as we possess suggests that no long period elapsed between the first and the second periods. Had the retirement been of a temporary nature, the articles that were hidden away would have been recovered. On the other hand, if the fort was abandoned in the early years of the second century and not reoccupied for more than a generation later—that is, till the advance of Lollius Urbicus—it is natural enough to suppose that all recollection of objects concealed may have passed away. Again, it will be noted that in none of the pits did fragments of Antonine pottery occur at the bottom in definite association with first century deposits. In the few cases when later pottery was met with, it was lying, as in Pit LIX, in the clay filling of the upper levels. Once more, the well at the Baths (Pit LVII) which is just one of those whose contents were such as to suggest that they had been thrown in on the occasion of some disaster, showed signs of having been left open at the abandonment to be filled up at the beginning of the succeeding period. A portion of the rim of a decorated bowl (Type Dragendorff 37), thick and with a heavy moulding suggestive of second century ware, was found at twelve feet, while on the surface the cobble foundation had been laid of double thickness and yet had subsided, as if; when it was placed there, the ground below it had been still soft from recent filling.

The relics from the well in the Principia (Pit I) must date from a subsequent abandonment. The very position of the well, standing as it did in its normal place in the outer courtyard of the last form that the Principia assumed, is of itself an indication that it belongs to a later period, and this is confirmed by the presence of a coin of Hadrian among the débris thrown into it. The strange medley it contained—the skulls, the broken armour, the ruins of demolished buildings, the buried altar—has its closest parallel in the spoil from the wells at Birrens and at Bar Hill.

PITS AND WELLS

I. Pits or Wells within the Fort

Field No. 605, Ordnance Survey Plan, 25-inch scale. Second Edition. 1898.
Roxburghshire, Sheet VIII. 2, Parish of Melrose.

PIT I. Diameter at surface 20 feet; at bottom 6½ feet. Depth 25½ feet. The pit lay in the north-east angle of the outer Courtyard of the Principia. From the upper levels came many cartloads of building stone, while among them, and interspersed among the filling down to the bottom, lay a number of larger blocks. The stones placed together measured 41 square yards 3 square feet.

Finds. Near the surface a fragment of an inscribed tablet (Plate XVIII., Fig. 4). At 5 feet, a piece of twisted silver wire, part of a penannular brooch, two bronze rings, and twelve links of a small bronze chain (Plate LXXXI., Fig. 16). At 8 feet, a human skeleton, near it a bronze penannular brooch (Plate LXXXVIII., Fig. 7), as well as two pieces of bronze, perhaps part of a second brooch. At 12 feet, an altar dedicated to Jupiter (Plate XVI.), and below it a 'first brass' coin of Hadrian. From 14 feet downwards, bones of animals; the skulls of oxen (*Bos Longifrons*), and of horses were frequent; also soles of shoes, fragments of leather garments, and deer horns. At 18 feet, fragments of stone moulding, pieces of amphorae, and small bits of undecorated Terra Sigillata; also two pieces of deer horn fitted together like a rude pick. At 21 feet, an iron bar. At 22 feet, a human skull complete and part of another skull near it, remains of scale armour of brass, also the necks of five large amphorae, and the bottom of a cup of Terra Sigillata (Type Drag. 33), with the stamp *PROBVS·F*. At 25 feet, the upper stone of a quern, an iron knife with a hone handle (Plate LX., Fig. 3), an iron knife (Plate LX., Fig. I), a linch pin (Plate LXX., Fig. I), a bar of iron, a sickle (Plate LXI., Fig. 2); portions of an iron corselet mounted with brass (Plate XXII. and Fig. 11, page 157); the staves and bottom of an oak bucket, 7 inches high, 8 inches in diameter; the iron rim of a large bucket; a large block of sandstone having a rudely-sculptured figure of a boar on one side; a small fragment of stone, with a figure of a boar in relief; five arrowheads of iron (Plate XXXVIII., Figs. 2 to 6); pieces of chain armour (Plate XXXVIII., Fig. 10); the iron umbo of a shield (Plate XXXIV., Fig. 3) and

fragments of brass) perhaps belonging to its decoration; a brass coin of Vespasian or Titus; a stirrup-like holdfast of iron (Plate LXVI., Fig. 4); a fragment of wall plaster, necks and sides of several amphorae (Plate LII., Fig. 2). Cleared out 23 September, 1905.

PIT II. Diameter at surface 6 feet; at bottom 2 feet 10 inches. Depth 14 feet. Barrack Block XII. Praetentura. The walls dividing the two last huts at the east end of the row are built over the pit.

Finds. Below the hut wall lay a bronze buckle (Plate LXXVI., Fig. I). At 10 feet, portion of a quern of Niedermendig lava. At 13 feet, a large bronze oenochoe with one handle (Plate LV.). At the bottom, a mass of corroded iron and bronze, probably originally in part a large hammer; part of a wooden shaft or handle still adhering to it. Fragments of burnt bone. Cleared out 22 February, 1906.

PIT III. Diameter at surface 5 feet by 3 feet 8 inches; at bottom 3 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 6 inches. Depth 7 feet 6 inches. Barrack Block XI. Praetentura.

Finds. Some pieces of rusted iron and bronze and a small bronze bell (Plate LIV., Fig. 1). Cleared out January) 1906.

PIT IV. Diameter at surface 6 feet 6 inches; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 7 feet. Barrack Block VII. Praetentura. No black deposit.

Finds. A much corroded bronze coin and some fragments of Terra Sigillata. Cleared out January, 1906.

PIT V. Diameter at surface 5 feet 4 inches; at bottom 3 feet 4 inches. Depth 6 feet. Barrack Block VIII. Praetentura close to the Via Principalis.

Finds. A spear-head and a melon-shaped blue glass bead. Cleared out January, 1906.

PIT VI. Rectangular in shape. Diameter 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 5 inches at surface; at bottom 4 feet by 2 feet 8 inches. Depth 11 feet. In Barrack Block VII. Praetentura. For a depth of 2 feet at the bottom there was the usual black deposit with many twigs.

Finds. Some fragments of fine white iridescent glass, probably part of a perfume bottle; the skull of a pig and other bones. Cleared out January, 1906.

PIT VII. Diameter at surface 8 feet 8 inches; at bottom 3 feet 10 inches. Depth 17 feet. This pit was discovered a little to the north of the east gate. At 7 feet

deep, the black deposit began and continued to the bottom. The pit was very full of twigs.

Finds. Portion of a dish of Terra Sigillata, with the incomplete stamp VITVS FEC. A small dish (Type, Dragendorff 22), (Plate XLI., Fig. 10). Necks of two amphorae, fragments of bluish white glass and portion of a pillar moulded-cup of amber-coloured glass. A spear-head, the head of a ballista bolt, an iron loop. Animal bones, skulls of horses, the leg bone of a crane, shells of oysters and mussels. Cleared out October, 1905.

PIT VIII. Diameter at surface 5 feet by 3 feet 8 inches; at bottom 2 feet. Depth 11 feet 6 inches. Barrack Block V. Praetentura.

Finds. A blue paste button or counter and a corroded bronze object) probably a ring fibula.

PIT IX. Rectangular in shape. Length 17 feet. Width 6 feet. Depth 9 feet. This pit lay partly beneath the east wall of the Storehouse, Block XIV. It was completely filled with rough gravel, stones, and clay, with a small quantity of black deposit at the bottom.

Finds. A well-preserved leaf of the bracken, and a beaker urn of coarse orange-red ware (Plate XLIX. (A), Fig. 4). Cleared out 18 June, 1906.

PIT X. Diameter at surface 8 feet; at bottom 4 feet. Depth 19 feet. On east side of the Via Quintana, north of the Storehouse, Block XVI. The pit filled with water very rapidly.

Finds. A number of fragments of wooden boarding and pieces of hazel. At 14 feet, three pieces of a quern of Niedermendig lava, two small spear heads, a large copper kettle inscribed)SA, with portions of its iron handle (Plate LIII., Fig. 4). A mortarium (Plate XLIX. (A), Fig. 6), and a complete quern of Niedermendig lava, with its iron spindle (Plate XVII., Fig. 10). Pieces of an amphora (Plate LII., Fig. I). Cleared out 6 August, 1906.

PIT XI. A small pit, 4 feet deep from present surface, or 3 feet from level of last occupation. Just outside the east wall of the Hall in front of the Principia. At the bottom the earth was very black and contained fragments of bone.

Finds. A cooking pot of reddish-brown ware (Plate XLIX. (A), Fig. 5), and a saucer, or flat platter, externally of a greyish yellow but coloured red inside (Plate L. (B), Fig. 8). Cleared out 1 October, 1906.

PIT XII. Diameter at surface 4 feet. Depth 4 feet. Under the Via Quintana, on a line with south wall of Block XVI.

Finds. At 3 feet, a beaker urn with pinched-in sides, roughened externally (Plate XLIX. (B), Fig. 6), and a large dark blue translucent glass bead. Cleared out October, 1906.

PIT XIII. Under the floor of one of the rooms of Block XIII. This pit was of no great depth.

Finds. A few fragments of coarse pottery and an iron pick (Plate LVIII., Fig. 4).

II. PITS WITHIN THE AREA OF THE SOUTH ANNEXE

Field No. 607, Ordnance Survey Plan, 25-inch scale. Second Edition. 1898.
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PIT XIV. Diameter at surface 5 feet; at bottom 2 feet. Depth 16 feet.

Finds. At 3 feet 6 inches, a small piece of Castor ware was found. At 15 feet, a sword standing upright (Plate XXXIV., Fig. 6). A small globular vase of Terra Sigillata (Type, Déchelette 67), (Plate XLI, Fig. 3). A bronze cooking-pot with the name *LVCANI* inscribed upon it (Plate LIII., Fig. 6). Two chisels (Plate LIX., Figs. 7 and 8), one with a haft of deer horn. A hoe (Plate LXI., Fig. 9). Four hub rings for wheels. Three iron hoops, one of smaller size with ring attached. Two nails with large flat heads. A hold-fast for a scythe. An anchor-shaped mounting of iron (Plate XXXIV., Fig. 2). A heavy mounting, perhaps for the pole of a waggon (Plate LXV., Fig. 4). Portion of a grid-iron. A wrench (Plate LIX., Fig. 17). Pieces of mortaria (Fig. 34, page 264, No. 1). Parts of two wooden bowls. Cleared out 3 March, 1906.

PIT XV. Diameter at surface 7 feet; at bottom 4 feet. Depth 7 feet. Burnt bones were intermingled with the earth and traces of grain at the bottom.

Finds. A bowl of Terra Sigillata (Type, Dragendorff 37), (Plate XLIII.). The fragments of a large blue glass jar with reeded handles (Fig. 36, page 272), and a fragment of a vessel of coarse earthenware. Cleared out October, 1905.

PIT XVI. Diameter at surface 7 feet; at bottom 2 feet. Depth 22 feet. At a depth of 2 feet, a line of gravel marked the level where the road used during the last two occupations passed over the pit. The black deposit began at 8 feet.

Finds. At 6 feet, two pieces of a pillar-moulded bowl of claret-coloured glass.

At 10 feet, three square bricks, the bones of a horse) and some bones of oxen. At 13 feet, a saddle quern. At 17 feet, part of an amphora; bones of deer; fragments of a quern of Niedermendig lava; fragment of a large tile 21 inches long and about 1 foot wide; a brick 7 inches square. At 20 feet, a sword blade (Plate XXXIV., Fig. 7); the rib of a shield (Fig. 1); five spear heads (Plate XXXVI., Figs. 1,2, 5-7); four pioneers' axes (Plate LVII., Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5); a stirrup-like object (Plate, LVIII., Fig. 10); a shod (Fig. 11); five hammers (Plate LXIII., Figs. 1, 3, 5, 6, and 11); two pairs of tongs (Figs. 2 and 4); a smith's 'drift' (Fig. 7); a small anvil (Fig. 10); three staple mandrels (Figs. 8, 9, and 12); two chisels (Plate LIX., Figs. 4 and 10) ; two gouges (Figs. 13 and 14) ; an axe (Plate LXI., Fig. 4); a mowers anvil (Plate LXII., Fig. 1); four scythes (Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6); five pieces from the framework of a seat (Plate LXIV., Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5); a triple link with three chains attached (Fig. 3); three mountings, possibly door fittings (Figs. 6, 7, and 8); two mountings, probably for military saddles (Figs. 10 and 11); a piece of harness (Plate LXX., Fig. 4); a linch pin (Fig. 8); twenty-four nave bands for wheels (Fig. 5); two portions of similar rings; three hub linings (Fig. 9); twenty pieces of wrought iron (Plate LXV., Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7; Plate LXVI., Fig. 5; Plate LVIII., Figs. 1, 2, 9, and 13); three objects of brass (Plate LIV., Figs. 2, 3); in all, ninety-four pieces of metal. An oak plank 4 feet 5 inches by 9 by 2½ with three mortices. Portion of a human cranium and jaw; some leather and shoes, one with very fine open-work (Plate XX., Fig. 6); and a large urn of black earthenware (Plate XLIX. (A), Fig. 1). Cleared out 19 April, 1906.

PIT XVII. Diameter at surface 6 feet 6 inches; at bottom 4 feet 10 inches. Depth 31 feet 9 inches. A coating of thick clay seemed to have sealed the pit. Below this it was filled with a very dark coloured deposit.

Finds. Near the surface, a small piece of Castor ware. In the first 18 feet, the bones of nine horses. At 18 feet 9 inches, a skeleton of a dwarf lying across the pit. Below the skeleton, the skull of a dog, many oyster and mussel shells, the skull of an ox, fragments of leather, among it many small circular pieces. Fragments of Terra Sigillata, among them pieces of a decorated bowl (Type, Dragendorff 30) with cruciform pattern (page 211, Fig 1), and of a platter (Type, Dragendorff 18) with the incomplete stamp OFV (VITALIS?). Bricks, portions of flue tiles, a large iron hammer (Plate LVII., Fig. 6). A small saw with deer horn handle (Plate LXVIII., Fig. 6), an iron stylus and a finger ring, shells of oysters and mussels, and many hazel nuts. Cleared out 29 November, 1905.

PIT XVIII. Diameter at surface 5 feet; at bottom 3 feet 8 inches. Depth 11 feet 4 inches. Black deposit from a depth of 6 feet to 10 feet.

Finds. A pickaxe and a number of iron fragments, including a hippo-sandal, half a quern stone, pieces of a large urn of yellow ware (Plate L. (A), Fig. 3), and

a quantity of bones. The iron was not so well preserved as in the other pits, and after exposure to the air became covered with vivianite. Cleared out 17 April, 1906.

PIT XIX. Diameter at surface 3 feet 6 inches; at bottom 2 feet 6 inches. Depth 14 feet 9 inches. The black deposit began at 7 feet, ended at 12 feet.

Finds. Many pieces of wood, including portions of oak planks, a few bones) fragments of Terra Sigillata, of mortaria and amphorae, the handle of one of the latter having the stamp C·MARI·SILVANI. At 13 feet, a quern of Niedermendig lava, both stones complete, with its iron spindle and mounting in position (Plate XXII., Fig. 7). Cleared out April, 1906.

PIT XX. Diameter at surface 4 feet 6 inches; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 11 feet 6 inches. From a depth of 6 feet to within 9 inches of the bottom was the black deposit.

Finds. The handle of a bronze patella, shells of oysters and mussels. Some fragments of glass, the handle of an amphora stamped C·ANTON Qv. Cleared out April, 1906.

PIT XXI. Diameter at surface 4 feet; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 9 feet 6 inches. Contained a black deposit of about 4 feet in depth.

Finds. A wooden yoke (Plate LXIX., Fig. 1), part of a decorated bowl of Terra Sigillata (Type, Dragendorff 29), (page 211, Fig. 2), some bones and leather. Cleared out April, 1906.

PIT XXII. Diameter at surface 3 feet 6 inches; at bottom 10 feet. Depth 23 feet. At a depth of 8 feet, the usual black deposit began. It ceased at 19 feet. The bottom was filled with the usual wet sticky yellow clay. The deposit contained many twigs, among them a small piece of hazel, bright and silvery as if freshly cut with a sharp tool. Towards the bottom a considerable quantity of chaff.

Finds. At 8 feet, small fragment of bowl of Terra Sigillata (Type, Dragendorff 37) of large size, with figure of a hare. At 10 feet, the skull of a horse. At 14 feet, an iron sickle (Plate LXI., Fig. 5), also an iron armet rudely made. The skull of a dog, antlers of red deer and portions of amphorae. At 17 feet, a well preserved quern of Niedermendig lava, complete with its iron spindle and mountings. Between 18 feet and 20 feet, two bridle-bits of iron (Plate LXXI., Figs. 1 and 2); an iron helmet with visor, in the form of a human face (Plate XXIX.); nine bronze discs, eight circular, one kidney shaped, with rivets for attachment to leather, each having the name DOMETI ATTICI scratched upon them (Plate XXXI.); four objects of bronze, each inscribed with the name SENECTIONIS (Plate XXXII., Figs. 1-4); large circular plate of bronze embossed in the centre (Plate LIV., Fig. 5); a brass helmet embossed

and highly decorated (Plates XXVI., Fig. 3, and XXVII. and XXVIII.); an iron helmet without decoration (Plate XXVI., Fig. 1) ; the ear-piece of another helmet (Plate XXXV., Fig. 10); some shaped pieces of leather; part of a bowl of Terra Sigillata (Type, Dragendorff 37), (Plate XLIII., Fig. 1). Fragments of a decorated bowl (page 211, Fig. 4). Cleared out 31 March, 1906.

PIT XXIII. Diameter at surface 8 feet; at bottom 10 feet. Depth 30 feet. Three feet of soil lay on the surface, below it for a depth of four feet, yellow clay. Below this to a depth of 24 feet, the deposit was of a bluish grey, having remains of wood and moss in it. The remainder to the bottom was yellow sludge, apparently washed down from the sides while the pit lay open.

Finds. At 18 feet, a pair of red deer antlers, and a piece of a bowl of Terra Sigillata (Type, Dragendorff 37) with medallion decoration showing figures of Pan Apollo (page 223, Fig. 2); part of a quern stone. Standing upright in the pit a branch of birch 9 feet in length. At 20 feet, the skulls of two horses. At 21 feet, two more portions of querns, one of Niedermendig lava and one of granite, and a large square brick. At 20 feet, some pieces of oak. At 22 feet, lay two wooden wheels (Plate LXIX., Fig. 2) in a horizontal position, one on the top of the other. A little to the south of these on the same level lay a human skull with a cut in it, as if from a sharp weapon. A little lower a pair of shoe soles with tackets, and a portion of the antler of an elk. At 23 feet 9 inches, an oak bucket with its iron hoop and mountings (Plate LXIX., Fig. 4). A horse skull, the skulls of five dogs, and a number of antlers of red deer. In filling in, an axe head (Plate LXI., Fig. 1), and fragments of cloth and rope. Cleared out 12 March, 1906.

PIT XXIV. Diameter at surface To feet; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 14 feet 6 inches. The black deposit lay from a depth of 8 feet to 12 feet.

Finds. Some fragments of Terra Sigillata and black ware, a hoot, the skull of a dog. A dish of Terra Sigillata (Type, Dragendorff 31), with potter's stamp MBI-M. (Plate XLI., Fig. 5). The beak of a raven. The leg bone of a cock. Cleared out 15 April, 1906.

PIT XXV. Diameter at surface 7 feet 6 inches; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 14 feet 9 inches. From a depth of 8 feet to the bottom it was full of black deposit.

Finds. Several pairs of shoes, one (Plate XX., Fig. 5) very perfect, the nails in the sole arranged in a decorative pattern, also some bones and fragments of amphorae. Cleared out 18 April, 1906.

PIT XXVI. Diameter at top 4 feet 6 inches; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 12 feet 6 inches. Full of very black deposit.

Finds. A small hemispherical cup of bright brass with a circular hole in the bottom (Plate LXXXIV., Fig. 9); a number of hazel nut shells adhering to it. A few fragments of Terra Sigillata and animal bones. Shells of oysters and mussels. Cleared out 5 January, 1905.

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Pits Nos. XXVII to LIII lie to the south of the North British Railway.

PIT XXVII. Diameter at surface 6 feet 6 inches; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 10 feet 6 inches.

Finds. At about 6 feet, skull of an ox and part of a whetstone, also fragments of thin wooden sarking. At 9 feet 6 inches, four bronze objects suggestive of armour (Plate XXXII., Figs. 5 to 8), and a set of belt mountings, ornamented with silver and over a hundred studs of different sizes and patterns (Plate XXV., Figs. 1 to 44). Fragments of bottoms of two vessels of Terra Sigillata, skulls of two dogs and portions of deer horn. Cleared out 22 January, 1907.

PIT XXVIII. Diameter at surface 4 feet 2 inches; at bottom 4 feet 2 inches. Depth 12 feet 9 inches. For a depth of 6 feet at the bottom the pit was carefully built with flat red sandstones.

Finds. Bones of oxen, oyster shells, deer horns. At a depth of 9 feet, portion of a well-dressed plank showing a mortice hole, and some fragments of very fine basket work (Fig. 1a, page 108); a bowl of fine black ware (Plate L. (A), Fig. 1), portions of three vessels of black ware with lattice-work decoration, fragments of a quern of Niedermendig lava, and a number of blocks of peat. Cleared out 25 January, 1907.

PIT XXIX. Diameter at top 4 feet 6 inches; at bottom 4 feet 6 inches. Depth 8 feet. No finds. Cleared out January, 1907.

PIT XXX. Diameter at surface 4 feet; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 5 feet. No finds. Cleared out January, 1907.

PIT XXXI. Diameter at surface 4 feet 6 inches; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 10 feet. For a depth of 2 feet 6 inches at bottom the sides of the pit were built with river stones. The building was 16 inches thick. No finds. Cleared out January, 1907.

PIT XXXII. Diameter at surface 3 feet 6 inches; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 10 feet. This pit has been built. The lining of river stones 2 feet in thickness remained for a depth of 6 feet 6 inches from the bottom. No finds. Cleared out February, 1907.

PIT XXXIII. Diameter at surface 6 feet 6 inches; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 8 feet 6 inches. A considerable amount of the usual black deposit, but no finds. Cleared out February, 1907.

PIT XXXIV. Diameter at surface 6 feet; at bottom 4 feet 6 inches. Depth 13 feet 6 inches.

Finds. A small piece of a dish of Terra Sigillata (Type, Drag. 18). Two pieces of quern of Niedermendig lava. Animal bones and a quantity of leather, also a piece of oak fashioned for some purpose with a hole bored in it. Cleared out February, 1907.

PIT XXXV. Diameter at surface 2 feet 8 inches; at a depth of 6 feet, 4 feet at bottom 3 feet. Depth 11 feet 9 inches. The sides had been built with red sandstones. The masonry for about 10 feet from bottom remained.

Finds. Some animal bones, oyster shells, soles of shoes and a fragment of Terra Sigillata. Cleared out February, 1907.

PIT XXXVI. Diameter at surface 7 feet; at bottom 4 feet. Depth 11 feet 6 inches. Finds. At 6 feet down were some shoes and leather, also a small fragment of Terra Sigillata and some pieces of black ware. Cleared out February, 1907.

PIT XXXVII. Diameter at top 8 feet; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 12 feet. This pit was very full of the black deposit containing many twigs and much moss.

Finds. Small pieces of black ware with diamond pattern, and fragments of a cup of Terra Sigillata (Type, Drag. 33). At the bottom, a well-preserved weaving comb of horn (Plate LXVIII., Fig. 1). Shells of mussels and oysters. Cleared out 27 February, 1907.

PIT XXXVIII. Diameter at surface 10 feet; at bottom 4 feet. Depth 13 feet 6 inches.

Finds. A small piece of black pottery and a bronze stud. Cleared out February, 1907.

PIT XXXIX. Diameter at surface 6 feet; at bottom 4 feet. Depth 7 feet.

Finds. At about 5 feet deep in the black deposit, a cup of Terra Sigillata (Type, Dragendorff 33), (Plate XLI., Fig. 13), and a shallow bowl of black ware (Plate L. (A), Fig. 5). Somewhat lower, the fragments of a shallow dish of black ware with lattice-work pattern (Plate L. (B), Fig. 6). Cleared out 1 March, 1907.

PIT XL. Diameter at surface 4 feet; at bottom 4 feet by 3½. Depth 11 feet. The sides had been built, and the lining of river stones remained for a depth of 9 feet from bottom.

Finds. An iron knife (Plate LX., Fig. 5). A small wooden box (Plate LXIX., Fig. 3). The fragments of a bowl of Terra Sigillata (Type, Dragendorff 37), (Plate XLV., Fig. 1). Pieces of a headstall of iron. A bronze ring and an object of deer horn (Plate LXXXIV., Fig. 1). Cleared out 4 March, 1907.

PIT XLI. Diameter at surface 10 feet; at bottom 6 feet. Depth 10 feet 6 inches.

Finds. Some shoes. The mouth of a large jar, a small fragment of decorated Terra Sigillata, a piece of the mouth of a thin hard-baked yellow vessel. The bottom of a jar which had probably been used for playing a game. Cleared out 5 March, 1907.

PIT XLII. Diameter at surface 7 feet; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 8 feet 9 inches.

Finds. At about 5 feet, entering on the black deposit, pieces of a small cup (Type, Drag. 33), with the stamp SAMILLI-M (Plate XLI., Fig. 9), and a sandal. Cleared out March, 1907.

PIT XLIII. Diameter at surface 9 feet; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches, Depth 11 feet.

Finds. Two amphora handles, portion of a boot. Cleared out March, 1907.

PIT XLIV. Diameter at surface 9 feet; at bottom 6 feet. Depth 11 feet.

Find. An iron awl (Plate LIX., Fig. 16). Cleared out March, 1907.

PIT XLV. Diameter at surface 6 feet; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 13 feet 6 inches.

Finds. Many fragments of cooking pots and other black vessels (Plate XLVIII., Types 48 and 49). Two pieces of yellow ware with diamond decoration. Bottom of a bowl of whitish ware. Portions of four bowls of Terra Sigillata, showing late wreath decoration (page 223, Figs. 4 and 5). Fragments of a cup (Type, Dragendorff 33). A bronze stud, some leather) an iron object (Plate LXVI., Fig. 1). No vessels could be restored from the fragments. Cleared out 19 March, 1907.

PIT XLVI. Diameter at surface 7 feet; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 7 feet. was not so black as usual.

Finds. The deposit A well-preserved sandal and shoe, and about half of a mortarium with stamp MF. Cleared out 20 March, 1907.

PIT XLVII. Diameter at surface 7 feet; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 9 feet. This pit had been cut in soft sandy soil, and about a dozen wooden posts had been placed at intervals round the sides; behind these, heather and twigs had been packed to keep the sides from slipping.

Finds. A number of fragments of black pottery, and a small fragment of the bottom of a vessel of Terra Sigillata, with the stamp MARCELL... Cleared out 21 March, 1907.

PIT XLVIII. Diameter at surface 3 feet; at bottom 2 feet. Depth 12 feet 6 inches. For a depth of 10 feet from the bottom the sides were built.

Finds. A number of fragments of black ware, and a small piece of the lip of a bowl of Terra Sigillata (Type, Dragendorff 37). Cleared out March, 1907.

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PIT XLIX. Diameter at surface 3 feet; at bottom 1 foot 6 inches. Depth 13 feet 7 inches. This was a built well. For a depth of 11 feet from the bottom it was lined with cobbles, intermixed with a few sandstones. It was full of black deposit.

Finds. A number of fragments of pottery, among them several pieces of Terra Sigillata bowls of later types. The following potters' stamps occurred: on a platter (Type, Dragendorff 31), AVITVS; oil bottom of a cup (Type, Dragendorff 33),

REGINI·M; on bottom of a cup (Type, Dragendorff 27) RVFFI·MA; on fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff, 37), part of the stamp CINNAMI impressed retrograde (page 223, Fig. 3). Cleared out January, 1908.

PIT L. Diameter at surface 7 feet; at bottom 4 feet 6 inches. Depth 12 feet 9 inches.

No finds. Cleared out January, 1908.

PITS LI. to LIII. Were all shallow. About 6 feet in diameter at top, 4 feet at bottom. Depth 6 feet.

No finds except in the last of these, in which a rudely-carved pillar of red sandstone was found.

III. PITS LYING BETWEEN THE DITCHES OF THE LATER FORT.

Field No. 608, Ordnance Survey Plan, 25-inch scale. Second Edition. 1898.
Roxburghshire, Sheet VIII. 2, Parish of Melrose.

PIT LIV. Diameter at surface 4 feet 6 inches; at bottom 4 feet. Depth 22 feet 6 inches. The pit contained a considerable amount of black deposit.

Finds. The pieces of a quern of Niedermendig lava, leather, animal bones, handles of amphorae, and a large number of fragments of broken pottery. The following potters' stamps occur: on bottom of a cup (Type, Dragendorff 27), found at a depth of 10 feet, the stamp DAGO; on a fragment of bottom, OF·COTTO; on bottom of cup (Type, Dragendorff 27), OF·IVCVN. A fragment of a bowl of Terra Sigillata with transition decoration, other pieces of which were found near the surface (page 211, Fig. 5). Leather, including a number of circular patches, was common. An iron stylus, a small brass hinge (Plate LXXVII., Fig. 12); an iron spear-head (Plate XXXVI., Fig. 3); a key (Plate LXXVIII., Fig. 2); a small knife (Plate LX., Fig. 7); two hooks, a looped object of brass (Plate XXXV., Fig. 14); an oak mallet (Plate LXXXIII., Fig. 3); a wooden bobbin, and the end of a wooden pipe with a stopper (Fig. 45, page 311); the bottom of a bucket and four wooden objects resembling spokes of a wheel. Cleared out 18 April, 1908.

PIT LV. Diameter at surface 6 feet; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 16 feet. There was a deposit of black matter from a depth of 9 feet to the bottom.

Finds. A spear-head with broken point, showing cuts on the edges (Plate XXXVII., Fig. 7). One or two small fragments of pottery, among them the rim of a platter (Plate XXXIX., Type 2). A hollow rim of amber glass. Two strap ends of brass, silver-plated, and four brass loops; six brass loops of a different pattern one rectangular plate of brass with two circular bosses; another somewhat smaller, showing silver plating and copper inlaying; a large circular phalera for harness, of brass, with three loops on the back and embossed in front, showing silver plating and ornamentation with stamped copper (Plate LXXII., Figs. 1–16). Part of a small knife with brass decoration (Plate LX., Fig. 12). A number of iron objects of uncertain use. Three arrow-heads (Plate XXXVII., Figs. 8, 9 and 11), and one terminal socket (Plate XXXVIII., Fig. 15). Cleared out 15 April, 1908.

PIT LVI. Diameter at surface 5 feet; at bottom 4 feet. Depth 16 feet. The black deposit went from 5 feet to the bottom, and was very full of vegetable matter.

Finds. Two skulls of dogs, a skull of an ox, a skull of a horse, and other bones. Bottom of a platter (Type, Dragendorff 18) with the stamp OF·VITA, neck of a yellow jar; two rings of iron joined with a swivel (Plate LXXI., Fig. 6); a wooden spindle 6 inches long (Plate LXVIII., Fig. 7); small fragment of decorated bowl (Type, Dragendorff 29); a bone pin terminating in a human bust (Plate XCIII., Fig. 16). Cleared out 20 April, 1908.

IV. PIT WITHIN THE AREA OF THE WEST ANNEXE

Field No. 614, Ordnance Survey Plan, 25-inch scale. Second Edition. 1898.

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PIT LVII. THE PIT IN THE BATHS. Diameter at top 17 feet by 18 feet; at bottom 5 feet 6 inches by 8 feet. Depth 21 feet. The pit lay under the cobble foundation surrounding the bath building. The cobble layer over the pit was about 2 feet thick, evidently to allow for the softer ground below. Beneath the cobbles a clay filling of about 18 inches. The pit contained no very black deposit. Water began to gather at 9 feet.

Finds. At 8 feet, a number of hypocaust pillar bricks, 8 inches square 3 inches thick, coarsely baked, and fragments of wall bricks keyed for plaster. At 12 feet, a piece of the rim of a bowl (Type, Dragendorff 37) and a human skull. At 13 feet, bottom of a platter (Type, Dragendorff 18) with the stamp *MLLINI*. A piece of a charred oak beam, a bronze pot (Plate LIII., Fig. 1), and the bronze handle of a tankard (Plate LIV., Fig. 7). Between this and 16 feet were found an iron strigil (Plate LXVI., Fig. 22); a sword, with a bone hilt, bent double (Plate XXXIV., Fig. 13); a small sword (imperfect) with a bronze mounting (Plate XXXIV., Fig. 10). Fragment of blade with tang of another sword; a hippo sandal; five iron hub rims and other iron fragments; a piece of dice (Plate XCIII., Fig. 3). At 15 feet, a bronze helmet mask (Plate XXX.); an iron lamp (Plate LXXIX., Fig. 6); a sword (Plate XXXIV., Fig. 11); a hub ring. At 19 feet 6 inches) two bronze pots (Plate LIII., Figs. 3 and 5). At 20 feet, a bronze ewer (Plate LVI.). In washing out the silt the pieces of a coarse earthenware bowl (Plate L. (A), Fig. 6). Animal bones were scarce. Cleared out 7 August, 1907.

V. PITS LYING TO THE NORTH OF THE FORT

Field No. 610, Ordnance Survey Plan, 25-inch scale. Second Edition. 1898.

Roxburghshire, Sheet VIII. 2, Parish of Melrose.

PIT LVIII. Diameter at surface 7 feet; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 19 feet 6 inches. Black deposit from 12 feet 6 inches to bottom. The deposit was much more full of clay than usual, and iron objects, of which there were several, were recovered in a corroded condition, with stones adhering to them.

Finds. An iron sword, the upper part bent over the blade; the brass mounting of the hilt remains (Plate XXXIV., Fig. 8). A second hilt mounting, with portion of blade adhering (Plate XXXV., Fig. 11). Piece of brass, with embossed Late Celtic design (Plate LXXV., Fig. 5). Semicircular object of bone, perhaps from a sword hilt (Plate LXXXIV., Fig. 4). Portion of another of the same (Fig. 10). Heavy object in brass of the same shape, with iron tang (Fig. 13). Head of a linch pin (Fig. 2). Brass objects of uncertain use (Plate LXXXIV., Figs. 3, 6, 7, 8, 11). A bronze terret ring for harness (Plate LXXV., Fig. 12). A small cup of lead (or white bronze), with graffito on the bottom *MAXIMI* (Plate LIV., Fig. 9). Portion of a decorated bowl (Type, Dragendorff 37), with cruciform ornament and small medallion with figure of an eagle (Type, Déchelette 982), (page 213, Fig. 1).

Portions of a frilled tazza of brown ware. The upper part of a beaker urn of 'rustic ware.' In the upper levels part of a much corroded brass coin of a Flavian Emperor. Cleared out 14 September, 1908.

PIT LIX. Diameter at surface 7 feet 6 inches; at bottom 5 feet. Depth 28 feet 9 inches. For a depth of 20 feet from the surface, the filling was yellow clay, like the natural subsoil, with occasional patches of darker material.

Finds. At 12 feet, five fragments of decorated bowls of probably part of the filling in of the Antonine period. One of these certainly German, the rest probably Lezoux (page 225, Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 6). At 20 feet, the usual black material began and continued to the bottom. From 20 to 23 feet, bottom of a cup (Type, Dragendorff 27); three or four portions of Terra Sigillata bowls (Type, Dragendorff 29), (page 213, Figs. 2, 3 and 4); a piece of 'rustic ware'; several pieces of a small beaker urn of very fine black ware, with decorated rim (Plate LI, Fig. 5); fragment of rim of a mortarium; a section of the base of a deer horn carved with a phallus (Plate LXXXIV, Fig. 14); a weaving comb (Plate LXVIII, Fig. 4); bronze object with settings for enamel (Plate LXXV, Fig. 11). A small brass hook, a short gouge-like tool of iron; a piece of iron 14 feet long, recalling the neck of a pilum; an edging of brass (Plate XXXV, Fig. 1). Cleared out 8 October, 1909.

PIT LX. Diameter at surface 5 feet; at bottom 4 feet. Depth 18 feet. The black deposit began at 12 feet and continued to the bottom.

Finds. An iron stylus. The handle of an amphora resembling Type, Haltern, Band ii. Fig. 26. The side of an early flat-rimmed shallow bowl. In washing out the silt, a circular belt or harness mounting of bronze, with silver plating (Plate LXXIV, Fig. 2); also a number of small studs of brass employed for the decoration of leather. Cleared out 21 October, 1908.

PIT LXI. Diameter at surface 7 feet 6 inches; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 36 feet. The black deposit began at 12 feet 6 inches and continued to the bottom.

Finds. At 20 feet, a very long fine whetstone (Plate LXII, Fig. 2); pieces of decorated bowls (Type, Dragendorff 37), (page 213, Figs. 5 and 6), one with the stamp. CRVCVRO; a piece of a bowl (Type, Dragendorff 30). At 21 feet, the pieces of an iron gridiron (Plate LIII, Fig. 2). Between 23 feet and 28 feet, two skulls of horses, an ox skull and some bones; also one or two pieces of leather. At 32 feet, lying beneath a large stone, a quern of Niedermendig lava, complete with its iron spindle; a dolabra with the maker's stamp (Plate LVII, Fig. 1); two long pick-like objects without eyes for the shafts (Plate LVIII, Figs. 7 and 8); the

lead weight of a steelyard (Plate LXXXIII., Fig. 9). At 33 feet, bottom of a dish (Type, Dragendorff 18), with the stamp OF-VITAL. Many wood chips, hazel stems and nuts, stems of heather, bracken, and moss. Cleared out 18 November, 1908.

PIT LXII. Diameter at surface 6 feet 6 inches; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 22 feet. Black deposit began at 12 feet 6 inches.

Finds. A few pieces of bone, scraps of leather, branches of birch, a small piece of a bowl (Type, Dragendorff 37) showing arrow-point decoration, and a portion of a dish of smooth grey ware. Cleared out 12 November, 1908.

PIT LXIII. Diameter at surface 6 feet 6 inches; at bottom 3 feet 8 inches. Depth 14 feet 6 inches. Black deposit began at 9 feet.

Finds. Fragments from two beaker urns of 'rustic ware.' Part of bowl (Type, Dragendorff 37) transition foliage, and portions of three others, one showing mend with lead clamps (page 213, Figs. 7–11). Part of the handle of a bronze patella. Two pieces of slag. Part of a cup and of a shallow bowl (Types, Dragendorff 27 and 35) with lotus decoration on rim. Cleared out 1 December, 1908.

PIT LXIV. Diameter at surface 6 feet 6 inches; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 9 feet.

Finds. A few fragments of pottery. Part of cup (Type, Dragendorff 27). Part of small decorated pot (Déchelette Type 67), and of bowls (Type, Dragendorff 29 and 37). Cleared out 30 November, 1908.

PIT LXV. Rectangular in shape. Size at surface 6 feet by 7 feet 6 inches. At bottom 3 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 3 inches. Depth 17 feet. Black deposit began at 9 feet.

Finds. At 8 feet, a denarius of Galba. In the black deposit a button-like object of horn (Plate LXXVII., Fig. 16); the spring of a fibula (Plate LXXXV., Fig. 10), a hinge, a loop, a surgeon's probe (Plate XCIII., Fig. 13), all of brass; two ribbed melon-shaped beads. At the bottom a hanging lamp of iron (Plate LXXIX., Fig. 7); a denarius of the Republican period, Gens Cordia, B.C. 46; fragments of a black beaker urn (Plate XLIX. (A), Fig. 7) and of a cup (Type, Dragendorff 27), and of several flat-rimmed pans, and other coarse vessels. A short neatly turned piece of wood resembling a spoke for a small wheel. In one corner of the pit a steering oar of oak 5 feet 5 inches long stood upright (Plate LXIX., Fig. 5). Cleared out 5 December, 1908.

PIT LXVI. Diameter at surface 10 feet; at bottom 3 feet. Depth from surface 32 feet. This pit differed completely from the preceding. It had no black deposit. It was wet and filled with coarse gravel. The upper part to a depth of about 5 feet appeared to have fallen in.

Finds. Near the surface, a denarius and half of a denarius, both of Vespasian. In the lower levels a number of animal bones, skulls of eight horses and thirteen oxen, and one or two antlers of deer. Pieces of amphorae, one piece of a cup (Type, Dragendorff 27), a whetstone, and two quern stones. One of the latter is of the bee-hive type (Plate XVII., Fig. 12). Cleared out 11 December, 1908.

PIT LXVII. This pit was rectangular, 7 feet by 8 feet at surface. The dimensions were the same at bottom. Depth 8 feet.

Finds. Two feet from the surface a lamp holder of lead and a 'second brass' coin of Domitian. At the bottom, for a depth of 3 feet, a deposit of blackish colour containing a piece of the rim of a bowl (Type, Dragendorff 29) and some leather. Cleared out 19 December, 1908.

PIT LXVIII. Diameter at surface 7 feet; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 14 feet 9 inches. The black deposit began at 9 feet.

Finds. Near the surface a 'second brass' coin of Sabina. In the black deposit a large portion of an amphora and some leather. Cleared out 28 December 1908.

VI. PITS WITHIN THE AREA OF THE SOUTH ANNEXE— Continued

Field No. 607, Ordnance Survey Plan, 25-inch scale. Second Edition. 1898.
Roxburghshire, Sheet VIII. 2, Parish of Melrose.

PIT LXIX. Diameter at surface 5 feet; at bottom 4 feet 6 inches. Depth 10 feet.

Finds. Fragment of a decorated bowl (probably Type Déchelette 78); fragments of other early vessels of Terra Sigillata. Cleared out 8 January, 1910.

PIT LXX. Diameter at surface 5 feet; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 13 feet 6 inches.

Finds. Fragments of late Terra Sigillata with large wreath decoration and of coarse ware. A small bronze lunette ornament for suspension. A waggon wheel of wood. Cleared out 17 January, 1910.

PIT LXXI. Diameter at surface 6 feet 6 inches; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 10 feet 6 inches. Finds. Many burnt bones. Cleared out 21 January, 1910.

PIT LXXII. Diameter at surface 9 feet; at bottom 3 feet 3 inches. Depth 14 feet 6 inches.

Finds. At 6 feet, a 'second brass' coin of Trajan, also fragment of Terra Sigillata with the stamp CRACVNA·F. In the black deposit a considerable number of fragments of decorated Terra Sigillata, all of the later period. Fragments of undecorated dishes with the stamps RVFFI·M and SVOBNI·F. A bowl of fine black ware (Plate XLIX. (B), Fig. 8). Fragment of rim of a mortarium with stamp GAD (Fig. 35, page 266, No.4). In filling in, the bottom of a cup (Type, Dragendorff 33) with the stamp SEVERV·S. Cleared out 1 February, 1910.

PIT LXXIII. Diameter at surface 9 feet 6 inches; at bottom 4 feet. Depth 30 feet. This pit lay under the cobbling of the road running from the earlier second occupation gateway on the south. For a depth of 8 feet from the surface it was filled with cobble stones.

Finds. A few pieces of early decorated Terra Sigillata. Some leather and rope. A small comb, and a bronze stylus. Cleared out 11 February, 1910.

PIT LXXIV. Diameter at surface 5 feet 6 inches; at bottom 4 feet. Depth 6 feet.

Finds. Bottom of a platter (Type, Dragendorff 31) with stamp MARCELLI·M. A number of fragments of coarse pottery chiefly of the late black cooking pot (Plate XLVIII., Type 48). One piece of a frilled tazza. Cleared out 15 February, 1910.

PIT LXXV. Diameter at surface 5 feet 6 inches; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 9 feet.

Finds. At 6 feet, small dish of coarse grey ware (Plate XLIX. (B), Fig. 9); fragment of bowl (Type, Dragendorff 29); also of cup (Type 27) with incomplete stamp, IX, probably 'Felix.' Pieces of a yellow mortarium of the early type (Plate XLV., Type 24). Cleared out 17 February, 1910.

PIT LXXVI. Diameter at surface 9 feet; at bottom 3 Feet. Depth 15 feet.

Finds. At 9 feet, a number of fragments of early pottery and broken Niedermendig quern stones. At 11 feet, four unbroken dishes. Platter (Plate XXXIX., Type 2), with stamp SABINVS F. Platters (of Type, Dragendorff 18) with stamp OF·MSCVLI and of Type, Dragendorff 36 (Plate XXXIX., Fig. 5), and an urn of grey ware (Plate XLIX. (B), Fig. 5). A pair of iron hinges (Plate LXXXIII., Figs. 8 and 12). Fragment of Terra Sigillata with stamp O·FIRMON. Part of neck and handle of an amphora with stamp O·MARI SILVANI; also neck of a jar with painted inscription APRILIS·HEL . . . (Plate LII., Fig. 21). Small fragment of rim of a bowl of grey ware with red colouring on the interior (Plate XLVIII., Type 39). A large jug with a single handle (Plate XLIX. (B), Fig. 3). Cleared out 21 February, 1910.

PIT LXXVII. Diameter at surface 5 feet; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 9 feet.

Finds. A small quantity of fragments of coarse pottery of early type, including the broad-rimmed mortarium. Cleared out 24 February, 1910.

PIT LXXVIII. Diameter at surface 6 feet; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 12 feet.

Finds. At 11 feet, three cups of Type, Dragendorff 27, and two of Type, Dragendorff 35, undamaged. In a more or less complete state were eight other vessels of Terra Sigillata (Types, Dragendorff 18,—with stamp O SEVERI,—27, 35, and 36). On bottom of a cup (Type, Dragendorff 33) the stamp CRISPI·M; fragments of a decorated bowl (Type, Dragendorff 37) with transition decoration. Three mortaria of whitish grey ware. Three jugs (Plate XLIX. (B), Figs. 2 and 4) and a number of necks and other portions of such vessels. Fragments of a bowl of thick hard grey ware (Plate XLVI., Type 26). Fragments of three shallow bowl-like vessels of hard grey ware with a red colouring in the interior. Another vessel of the same type with white colouring (Plate XLVIII., Type 39). A large two-handled jar with painted inscription ATTI · SECVNDI · T · LAGVNVN (Plate XLIX. (B), Fig. 1). An object of leather with decorative pattern formed by the insertion of small brass studs (Plate XXI.). Five harness mountings of bronze silver-plated (Plate LXXIII., Figs. 1–5). A wooden writing tablet. A brass pin. Cleared out 8 March, 1910.

PIT LXXIX. Diameter at surface 7 feet; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 15 feet 6 inches.

Finds. Some small fragments of early pottery, among them one of a decorated bowl of Terra Sigillata (Type, Dragendorff 37) with transition decoration; part of a mortarium with the stamp MARINVS; and some leather. A 'second brass' coin of

Domitian (Type, *Fortunae Augusti*), struck during the eleventh consulship of the Emperor, A.D 85. Cleared out 14 March, 1910.

PIT LXXX. Diameter at surface 3 feet; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 12 feet. This was a built well. The lining of cobble stones with occasional pieces of red sandstone remained in good condition for a depth of 10 feet. The bottom was paved with red sandstone.

Finds. Several red deer antlers; an iron ring; a fragment of the bottom of a cup (Type, Dragendorff 33) with stamp *BELINICI·M.* impressed retrograde. An urn of bluish grey ware (Plate XLIX. (B), Fig. 7); a small ring fibula of brass. Cleared out 19 March, 1910.

PIT LXXXI. Diameter at surface 9 feet. Into this pit had been inserted a framework of timber measuring 3 feet 6 inches by 3 feet, and 9 feet in depth. For a depth of 3 feet from the surface the woodwork was surrounded by finely puddled yellow clay; below it lay cobble stones.

Finds. Some fragments of pottery in which the late black cooking pot predominated (Plate XLVIII., Type 48); a small piece of a late bowl (Type, Dragendorff 37); a fragment of a mortarium rim with a double palm branch stamped upon it. Cleared out 23 March, 1910.

PIT LXXXII. Diameter at surface 3 feet; at bottom 2 feet. Depth 15 feet. This was a built well. The lining of cobbles remained for a depth of 11 feet. There was no paving in the bottom.

Finds. Some late black pottery; a fragment of *Terra Sigillata* with 'free figure' design. The neck of a small jug (Fig. 33, page 262, No.13); the spoke of a wheel, and a number of soles of shoes. Cleared out 24 March, 1910.

PIT LXXXIII. Diameter at surface 8 feet; at bottom 4 feet. Depth 17 feet.

Finds. At 6 feet, in the black deposit lay an altar dedicated to Apollo (Plate XVII., Fig. 2); near it, its base. On a level with the altar were found two fragments of *Terra Sigillata* (Type, Dragendorff 37), one of which belongs to a bowl decorated with a 'free figure' design; also a piece of an urn of grey ware resembling in quality one found in Pit LXXX. Beneath the altar the black deposit was very full of brushwood. At the bottom some fragments of an iron shield-boss and nails. Cleared out 25 March, 1910.

PIT LXXXIV. Diameter at surface 7 feet; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 13 feet. No finds. Cleared out 31 March, 1910.

PIT LXXXV. Diameter at surface 9 feet; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 18 feet 6 inches.

Finds. Near the surface above the pit fragments of a small yellow bowl (Plate XLVIII., Type 44). At 8 feet, some pieces of the common black cooking-pot (Plate XLVIII., Fig. 48). A small mortarium nearly perfect. Fragments of a platter (Type, Dragendorff 31) with stamp BITVNVS. A number of shoes, the workmanship clumsy, recalling those of the Inner Ditch, East Annexe. At 7 feet, some large branches of alder and birch. At 14 feet, a small bronze spoon (Plate LXXIII., Fig. 6). Cleared out 6 April, 1910.

PIT LXXXVI. Diameter at surface 10 feet; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 18 feet.

Finds. At no great distance from the surface, but in the black deposit, fragments of platters (Type, Dragendorff 31). Bottom of a cup (Type, Dragendorff 27), somewhat coarse, with stamp · · IALI·M. Large portion of a mortarium with stamp (Fig. 35, page 266, No. 24). An iron knife with bone handle 9 inches in length. A round flat disc of brass with a tang 'for attachment. The lower portion of a coarse urn-like vessel with stamp QGA impressed twice on the side. Cleared out 12 April, 1910.

PIT LXXXVII. Diameter at surface 5 feet; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 8 feet.

Find. A fragment of a mortarium of late type. Cleared out 8 April, 1910.

PIT LXXXVIII. Diameter at surface 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches; at bottom 3 feet. Depth 12 feet 6 inches. This was a built well. The masonry of poor quality remained for a depth of eleven feet.

Finds. Bones of horse, sheep, pig, bos longifrons. Antlers of red deer. A fragment of a bowl of Terra Sigillata (Type, Dragendorff 37) of late pattern. A fork-shaped object of iron 8¾ inches in length. At the bottom some shoes and the pieces of an oak bucket with part of its iron mounting. Cleared out 11 April, 1910.

PIT LXXXIX. Diameter at surface 9 feet; at bottom 3 feet 6 inches. Depth 16 feet.

Finds. The neck of an amphora with the letters C S A incised upon it. Fragment of bottom of a platter (Type, Dragendorff 31) having the name MERCATOR scratched upon it. A well-made whetstone 4¼ by 2 inches. A small circular disc of red sandstone. An iron hoe. A number of shoes, and small pocket of leather. Bones of oxen, horses. A well-preserved and very complete skull of a dog. Cleared out 18 April, 1910.

PIT XC. Diameter at surface 9 feet. Depth 8 feet 6 inches.

At 2 feet 6 inches from the surface the sides of the pit were found to be packed with red clay, while, across the middle, running from east to west, was a trench about 20 inches in width, widening out at the end. The sides of this trench were supported on the south side by a row of wooden stakes; smaller branches seem to have been laced against the north side. The trench was filled with the usual black deposit, among which was some pieces of late pottery. Cleared out 27 April, 1910.

PIT XCI. Diameter at surface 9 feet. At 3 feet from the surface, a floor of yellow clay eighteen inches in depth was reached. The clay was found to be resting on logs six to eight inches thick laid across the opening of a built well. In the centre of the clay floor an aperture 2 feet square had been built with stones. Beneath the floor the well was 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, gradually sloping inward until at about half its depth it reached a diameter of 3 feet, at which it continued to the bottom. The total depth of the well from the modern surface was 17 feet 6 inches. The built portion lying beneath the floor was 12 feet in depth. Notwithstanding the small aperture, it had been filled up with a black matter somewhat more friable than the usual deposit met with in pits.

Finds. Many animal bones, chiefly of oxen, and shells of oysters and mussels were present, also some fragments of pottery; these belonged to the later period. Portions of a bowl (Type, Dragendorff 37) with large wreath decoration; also of a bowl of the same pattern as Fig. 2, page 225. The shallow bowl (Type 47) was present) as also the grey metallic-looking ware of the urn found in Pit LXXX. Cleared out 23 April, 1910.

PIT XCII. Diameter at surface 5 feet; at bottom 2 feet. Depth 8 feet 6 inches. The pit contained very little black matter. Its filling was a yellow sticky clay, in which were great quantities of animal bones, chiefly those of oxen, split up to extract the marrow.

Finds. At 6 feet 6 inches, a figure of a horse in fine white Terra Cotta on a stand (Plate LXXIII. (B)). A circular disc of bronze $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter with loops on the back for attachment (Plate XXXIII.). The pit contained no pottery. Cleared out 26 April, 1910.

PIT XCIII. Diameter at surface 7 feet; at bottom 5 feet. Depth 8 feet 6 inches.

Finds. A circular mortar of stone 1 foot in diameter, 6 inches high, with two handles. A number of stones showing tooling, one of these has evidently formed part of a curved block adapted to some secondary use. A number of fragments of late Terra Sigillata and vessels of coarse ware. Cleared out 27 April, 1910.

PIT XCIV. At a depth of 6 feet 9 inches, a barrel was found employed to line the well; it stood 6 feet 6 inches high. Diameter at top 2 feet 8 inches; in the middle 3 feet 3 inches; at bottom 2 feet 9 inches. The bottom had been removed. It was made of pine, having seventeen staves 6 to 7 inches in breadth, 1 inch thick. Below it lay a half barrel, 3 feet 3 inches high. Diameter 2 feet 8 inches at top; at bottom 3 feet 2 inches. The barrel was also of pine, with the same number and size of staves as the one which lay above it. The total depth of the well was 17 feet.

Finds. A long iron shovel. Pieces of amphorae. Many broad laths of split oak, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Skull of a goat. Some bones of oxen. Cleared out 17 May, 1910.

PIT XCV. Diameter at surface 9 feet; at bottom 4 feet. Depth 17 feet.

Finds. In the upper levels a piece of a decorated bowl (Type, Dragendorff 37) with large medallions. From 8 to 10 feet, a number of logs of wood. Skull of *Bos Longifrons*. Several antlers of the red deer, one shaped as though to form a pick. At the bottom were found the hub of a wheel with portions of spokes. Four hanging ornaments of brass with iron ring; one small brass tongue attached to a brass ring; a circular disc of brass—all belonging to harness. Two buckles of iron. An iron key in fine preservation. A large mounting of hammered iron. An object resembling a linch pin. A cup (Type, Dragendorff 33) with stamp GEMINI M. A small two-handled cup (Plate XL., Type 17). Two fragments of late decorated bowls. A shallow bowl of black ware (Plate XLVIII., Type 41), and fragments of Types 48 and 49. Two small pots of brown ware (Plate XLVIII., Type 47). A well worn 'first brass' coin of Trajan. Cleared out 27 May, 1910.

PIT XCVI. Diameter at surface 9 feet. At 7 feet lay a half barrel, 4 feet high. Diameter at top 2 feet 8 inches. Beneath it a whole barrel, 6 feet 6 inches high. The size and material were the same as that of the barrel found in Pit XCIV. Total depth 22 feet.

Finds. A long iron mounting broken in two pieces, probably a shield rib. Many fragments of amphorae. Cleared out 1 June, 1910.

PIT XCVII. Diameter at surface 7 feet; at bottom 2 feet 6 inches. Depth 14 feet.

Finds. The pit contained a very considerable quantity of black deposit. Some red deer antlers. A small knife or dagger. Fragment of a bowl with large wreath decoration, and of cup (Types, Dragendorff 37 and 33). A few pieces of coarse late pottery. Cleared out 2 June, 1910.

PIT XCVIII. Diameter at surface 6 feet 9 inches; at bottom 4 feet. Depth 16 feet 8 inches.

Finds. Pieces of a dish (Type, Dragendorff 31) with stamp BANOLUCCI. Pieces of a cup (Dragendorff, Type 33) with stamp FEGINI·M. Some oyster shells and antlers of red deer. Cleared out 13 June, 1910.

PIT XCIX. Diameter at surface 6 feet 6 inches; at bottom 4 feet. Depth 18 feet.

Finds. Near the surface, fragments of a yellow urn resembling Plate L. (A), Fig. 3. At 10 feet, some fragments of decorated bowls of Type, Dragendorff 37, all probably late. At bottom, a bronze cooking-pot with an iron handle inscribed TVRMA · CRISPI · NIGRI. Cleared out 15 June, 1910.

PITS C to CVII. These pits discovered and cleared out while this volume was passing through the press produced few objects of importance. Three of them, Nos. C, CIII and CVII, were built wells. Pit CII, which contained remains of decorated leather, was the only one which produced early pottery.