

THE ROMAN TEMPLE AT PAGANS HILL, CHEW STOKE, N. SOMERSET

BY PHILIP RAHTZ

SUMMARY

Pagans Hill is the site of a Roman temple of unusual type, octagonal in plan, and probably built in the late third or early fourth century A.D. Around the temple are the remains of other buildings, which are still being excavated, and which will be the basis of a future report. The hill was also occupied in the Early Iron Age; the site of the temple was occupied in the twelfth-fourteenth century A.D. and was subsequently completely robbed of all its foundations.

INTRODUCTION

Field work in the Chew Valley area in 1947-9 led the writer to Pagans Hill, which appeared to be an important site hitherto neglected: trial trenching in Easter 1949 was followed by the excavation of the temple, August 1949 to March 1951. The work has been carried out with voluntary help, partly by schoolboys from Southville, Baptist Street and Greenbank Secondary Modern Schools in Bristol; the excavation was used as an adjunct to school studies under the direction of H. Neiles Farr, L. G. Harris and the writer. The owner of the land, Mr. H. Say, of Pagans Hill Farm, has been very generous in allowing this work to be done.

Acknowledgements are due to the following, without whose help the interpretation of the site would have been more incomplete: George C. Boon, B.A., Mrs. D. P. Dobson-Hinton, D.LITT., F.S.A., Lady Aileen Fox, M.A., F.S.A., M. R. Hull M.A. F.S.A. C. A. Raleigh Radford, M.A., F.S.A.; also to my collaborator, L. G. Harris, who has prepared the plans and sections for publication; to F. J. Rahtz, M.A., B.SC., who has prepared a translation of Koethe's work on the subject¹: to E. M. Jope, M.A., F.S.A., for his appendix on the medieval pottery; to Professor C. F. C. Hawkes and Dr. D. B. Harden for information on the prehistoric pottery; to C. M. Sykes for his note on the flints; to George C. Boon, B.A., for the coin list;

¹ H. Koethe, *Die Keltischen Rund-und Vielecktempel der Kaiserzeit*, 23rd Bericht der rom.-germ. Kommission (Bonn, 1933).

to C. A. Ralegh Radford for his appendix on the reconstruction of the temple ; and to my wife, who has helped in every aspect of the work.

LOCATION AND GEOLOGY.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 21' 37''$; Long. $2^{\circ} 38' 11''$. O.S. Six-inch, Somerset Sheet XII S.W. Nat. Grid. Ref. 31/556626.

Pagans Hill lies one mile to the NW. of Chew Stoke Church. It is the easternmost point of a Triassic plateau which lies between the Oolitic ridge of Dundry and the Carboniferous Limestone plateau of Mendip : it forms a small promontory overlooking the valley of the River Chew.

The remarkable name of the site is really modern ; it is Pagnes, Pegnes, and Peynes in the Skinner MS. of 1830,¹ Pagnies in the 1870 edition of the O.S. Six-inch Map, and Pagans in the 1906 edition.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ROMAN SITES IN THE DISTRICT

Pagans Hill is isolated from the main areas of Roman settlement in north Somerset, and no other Roman site is known within four miles. No known Roman road passes near, but place-names suggest minor roads in the vicinity.

SURFACE FEATURES

The site of the temple before excavation was a mound about 100 ft. in diameter and 1-2 ft. high. To the west the field is level, except for one or two slight banks of uncertain nature : to the south it slopes to a steep bank planted with yew trees, 120 ft. from the centre of the temple : to the north the brow of the hill is 80 ft. and to the east 75 ft. Below this to the north is an area about 100 ft. by 50 ft., and to the east about 200 ft. by 50 ft., where the ground is much disturbed by a complex of banks and mounds, 1-2 ft. high, which have been shown to be stone-robbers' spoil heaps : some are intersected by ditches 3 in.-1 ft. deep, and these have been shown to be robbed wall-trenches whose filling has subsided. (See below, pp. 114 and 119).

PREVIOUS HISTORY OF THE SITE

The first reference to Roman buildings on the hill occurs in the Rev. John Skinner's diary for 1830.^{1, 2} He visited the site after

¹ B.M. Add. MS. 33717, fol. 153 ff.

² *V.C.H. Somerset*, i, 309.

hearing of the discovery of Roman material during stone-robbing activities by the owner, Mr. Gray. He described seeing a circular flagged pavement on the summit of the hill surrounded by a retaining wall, 'inclosing an area of 20 paces'.¹ The paving, he said, was covered by a mass of yellow vitreous material.² From these finds he deduced the building to be a beacon, for signalling between adjoining hill forts, and mentions other buildings to the north and east, 'occupied by the Romans engaged to take care of this little outpost'. In the diary is a sketch of a freestone finial, 'similar to one I found at Wellow',³ together with roof coping and tiles similar to those found in the present excavation (but see p. 127).

He mentioned 40-50 coins that Mr. Gray had found, which included Antoninus Pius, Faustina, Gallienus, and Constantine the Great.^{4, 5}

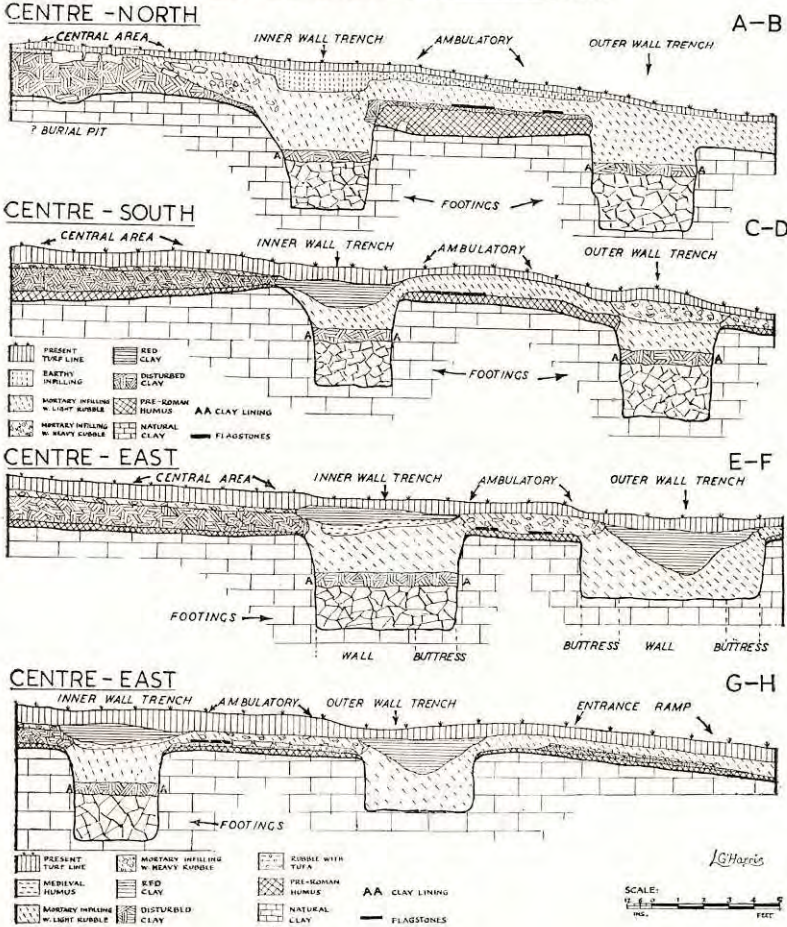
PRESENT EXCAVATION AND RESULTS

In Easter 1949, trial cuttings were made in the banks and ditches of the hill,⁶ showing the former to be robbers' spoil and the latter robbed wall trenches; there had been trodden clay floors between. Outside the wall-trenches was a layer of iron scoriae, among which was a small amount of sherds, etc., and three coins, of Gallienus, Tetricus I and Carausius.

This work was followed by the excavation of the large mound on the summit, August 1949-March 1951, using the quadrant method. It was clear that nearly all the superstructure of the walls had been removed, only the robbed wall-trenches and the underlying boulder foundation remaining, with a few of the flagstones of the ambulatory (Pl. VII, 1).

- 1 'In diam.' is here added in pencil in a different hand, and the account suggests that he had seen part of the paving of the ambulatory of the temple exposed, and assumed it to cover the whole mound.
- 2 This is difficult to explain, unless he means the tufa which formed a great part of the structure, and with which he may not have been familiar.
- 3 His sketch is similar to that illustrated in *V.C.H. Somerset*, i, 313, fig. 70.
- 4 In 1870 a coin hoard was added to the collections at Taunton Museum, and was said to be from Chew Stoke. It consists entirely of silver denarii ranging from Republican issues to Severus Alexander (A.D. 222-35), a period outside that represented by the coins from the present excavation. (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxviii, 78; also information from Mr. H. St. G. Gray and Mr. W. A. Seaby).
- 5 In a note on the back of the O.S. Six-inch Map Somerset XII S.W., 1904 edition (Bristol Museum), O. G. S. Crawford notes the surface features of the site.
- 6 Details of these cuttings will be held over until more work has been done on this part of the site.

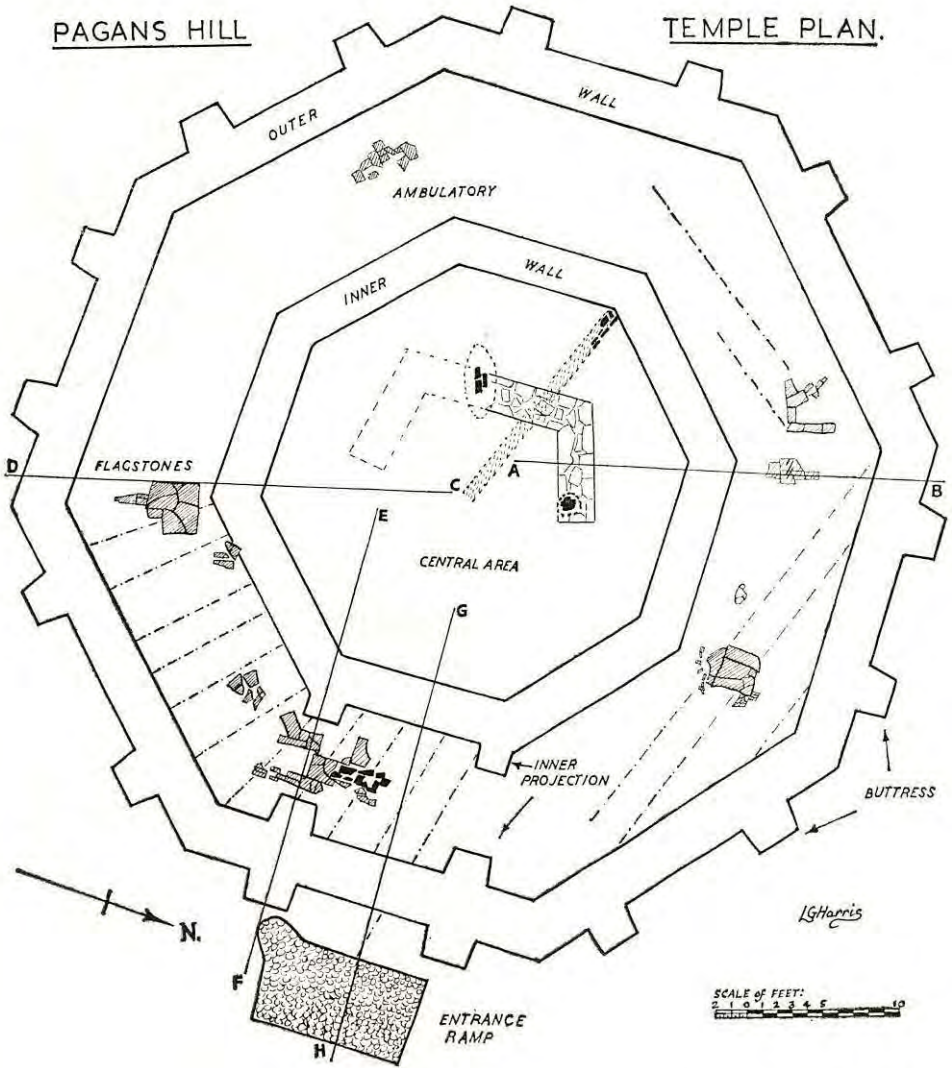
PAGAN'S HILL TEMPLE - SECTIONS



toke: Plan and Sections.

PAGANS HILL

TEMPLE PLAN.



Roman Temple, Pagans Hill, Chev

When cleared, the foundation trenches were found to form two concentric octagons—a plan which, as will be seen (Pl. VI), admits of no other interpretation than being that of a Roman temple.

THE CENTRAL AREA

This is 26 ft. in maximum diameter, and is raised 1-2 ft. above the ambulatory, by levelling material.¹

In the middle of the central area is an L-shaped foundation of large stones, one arm 7 ft. by 2 ft. being in line with the N.-S. axis of the building, the other 6 ft. by 2 ft. at 105° to it. The conjectural completion of this foundation is shown on the plan by a dotted line.²

These stones were set only lightly in the make-up of the central area, and were bedded on a small amount of broken roof tiling, mortar, etc. In this was found the only sealed coin from the temple, of Gratian (No. 60 in coin list).

The entrance to the central area is in its east side, and is marked by two extensions, 2 ft. by 2 ft. and 9 ft. apart, projecting from the inner wall-trench in line with the outer entrance of the building as described later.

THE AMBULATORY

The average width is 9 ft. and it was paved with large irregular flagstones, of which a few fragments have survived *in situ*³. The original surface had been levelled in the same way as that of the central area, by a make-up of clay and mortared stone-chippings, into which the flagstones had been lightly mortared.⁴

The make-up of the ambulatory was especially necessary on the south side of the entrance, where there was a slight drop in the

- 1 This is partly clay, probably obtained when digging the wall-trenches, and partly (especially on the northern side) by stone-chippings consolidated with mortar. The floor-level of the central area and its nature are uncertain, but it probably had a flagged floor like the ambulatory not far above its present level.
- 2 No trace of their position was found in their projected line, but here they may have been smaller stones, or set less firmly in the surface, and so have been removed by stone-robbers. A possible interpretation of this structure is dealt with on p. 121.
- 3 The level of all flagstone fragments found did not vary by more than 4 in.
- 4 When this make-up was removed, shallow U-shaped grooves were exposed in the surface of the soil below (shown on the plan in dotted lines). These were 6 in. wide and from 1-3 in. deep. In the SE. part of the temple they radiated from the centre of the temple, but elsewhere they seemed to bear no relation to the plan of the building. It has been suggested that these were depressions formed by the timbers for the base of scaffolding during the building of the temple.

natural level. At this point also, a few tufa blocks were set in the make-up : partly on these, and partly on the surrounding material a foundation of small stones, 4 ft. by 1½ ft. (see plan), was laid across part of the ambulatory, parallel with the N.-S. axis of the entrance. These stones projected slightly above the surrounding flagstones, which were cut to fit around them.¹

A remarkable feature of the temple was a series of 16 projections from the outer wall trench, 2 ft.-3 ft. by 2 ft., two to each segment of the outer octagon. There was a distance of 12 ft. between each pair, and between adjacent ones across each corner. These probably mark the positions of buttresses or pilasters.

THE ENTRANCE

In the eastern segment of the outer octagon, there were also extensions of the wall-trench inwards. These are in line both with the two outer extensions, and the projections from the central area mentioned above, and clearly show the position of the main entrance to the building, which faces east (Pl. VII, 2).

At a distance of 2 ft. outside the outer wall-trench was the broken edge of a cobbled ramp, 12 ft. by 6 ft., much worn on its surface and constructed of pieces of flagstone, broken roof tile, and stone, bedded on a make-up of crushed freestone, which in turn lay on a thin layer of clay covering the pre-Roman soil. It was held in place by a line of pieces of broken roof tiling, jammed obliquely into the ground behind the ramp, the SW. corner of which was carefully rounded. The ramp is set on the slope of the hill, and from it, a metallised surface extends down the slope towards the east.

On either side of the ramp, the outer wall had collapsed down the slope, covering the corners of the ramp, and among this rubble most of the roof coping and coins were found ; the surface of the ramp was clear of loose stones, and this suggests that the outer entrance was at least as wide as the ramp.

Underneath the make-up of the ramp, on the pre-Roman soil, were found a few pieces of red and white plaster similar to that found in the temple ; one may infer that the ramp was not a primary

1 This area had been badly disturbed by stone-robbers and some of the flagstones were clearly not *in situ* ; thus this foundation may not be a primary feature of the building : the possibility of its having extended further to the north was obscured by the severe robbing of the area. A possible interpretation of this structure is dealt with on p. 121.



1. Roman Temple, Pagans Hill: NE. quadrant from E., showing inner and outer wall-trenches, central foundation, and ambulatory paving.
Note: Floor levelling has been removed except under foundation.



2. Entrance from S., showing inner and outer extensions of outer wall-trench, ambulatory paving and 'altar' foundation on left, and entrance ramp on right.

feature of the building, although the degree of wear on its surface shows it to have had a long life.

The outer wall of the temple was plastered on both sides, but no fallen plaster was found which could be directly associated with the inner wall. The walls had been re-plastered at least once, and had had several coats of colour. Details of the plaster are dealt with on p. 126.

THE DATING OF THE TEMPLE

It is not possible on the present evidence to date the temple with absolute certainty. The sealed levels of the building, *i.e.* the make-up of the floors and the underlying pre-Roman soil, are devoid of datable material. The single exception is a worn coin of Gratian (A.D. 367-83) (No. 60) found under the L-shaped foundation in the centre of the building and this sub-structure is thus dated after A.D. 367. Eighty-two other Roman coins were found in the present excavation, and these could all have been in circulation in the latter part of the fourth century A.D.¹ They include the following (for details see coin list) :

Late third century A.D.	..	..	..	6
Reign of Constantine I ..	..	..	..	9
House of Constantine ..	..	..	..	16
Magnentius ..	..	..	..	2
House of Valentinian I ..	..	..	..	25
House of Theodosius ..	..	..	..	4
Fourth century A.D. imitations, lead token and illegible.				20
				—
				82
				—

The important group of coins is that found under fallen debris to the south of the entrance ramp. These twenty-five coins are mainly worn Constantinian but contain one possible example of the House of Valentinian, suggesting that the accumulation extends later than A.D. 364, after which date a partial collapse of the building occurred. The deposition of the coins probably post-dates the ramp since none was sealed under it. They are considered in appendix D on coins, p. 127.

The occupation of the temple continued for a considerable time, as is attested by the re-plastering of the walls and the wear on the

¹ cf. Maiden Castle, *Report Soc. Ant. Lond.*, No. xii (1943), 337.

entrance ramp, and continued at least down to the reign of Arcadius (A.D. 383-408), represented by the latest datable coin; the condition of some of the latest coins, including that of Flavius Victor (A.D. 383-8) is such as to postulate an even longer period, perhaps extending well into the fifth century A.D., as at Lydney.¹

The initial date of the occupation is more difficult to determine, but here the evidence from the rest of the site may be introduced, although only exploratory digging has taken place, details of which will be included in a later report.

No coins earlier than Gallienus are included in the 100 so far found elsewhere than on the temple.² This suggests that no building on the hill is earlier than the late third century A.D., a conclusion borne out by the absence of Samian ware and earlier types of coarse pottery.

In two trial trenches in the buildings on the north side of the hill, nine coins have been found of exclusively late third century date, which postulates an occupation of this part during that period only. In other trial trenches on the east end of the hill the coins found cover a period similar to that represented by the temple, and these parts are thus probably contemporary with it. The position of the buildings on an awkward slope is such as to imply that the flat summit of the hill was reserved for the temple, whose date of construction is thus likely to be contemporary or earlier, *i.e.* in the late third or early fourth century A.D. It seems probable that the foundation in the centre of the temple, built after A.D. 367, represents a refurbishment following a revival of interest, which may be compared with the building of temples at that time at Lydney³ and Maiden Castle.⁴ The very small amount of Roman pottery from the temple is not closely datable and will be included with that found elsewhere on the site in a future report. It is to be hoped that this inconclusive evidence will be amplified when more work has been done on the rest of the site.

CONSTRUCTION (See Plan and Sections, Pl. VI).

The inner and outer walls were both deeply founded, the inner

1 *Report Soc. Ant. Lond.*, No. ix (1932), 63 ff.

2 But see p. 114 for earlier coins mentioned by Skinner.

3 *loc. cit.*, 23 ff.

4 *cit. loc.*, 131.

wall-trench having been dug to a uniform depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below the ambulatory floor level, and the outer wall at its deepest being 4 ft. below. The lower $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of this trench was in both cases filled with large boulders, piled with much air space and no clay packing between them.¹ This part of the foundation was sealed by a fillet of green clay, 1-3 in. thick, which clearly prevented water from penetrating the upper part of the foundation. The lower foundation was however not present in the entrance segment of the outer wall, nor for 4-5 ft. along either adjacent segment where the wall-trench was only 2 ft. deep. As the next corners on either side were approached, the bottom of the trench sloped downwards, to reach a maximum depth at the following corner on each side.²

All the projections from the wall-trenches were equally founded with the adjoining wall, and thus do not appear to be merely ornamental pilasters.

The upper part of the wall foundation was almost entirely robbed, but the method of its construction was attested by a fragment of masonry remaining *in situ* in the south projection of the inner wall ; here blocks of stone had been laid without any coursing (though this was probably done above ground level), with large quantities of mortar filling the gaps between them.

MATERIALS

The masonry and rubble found were mainly Triassic limestone, with a small amount of Lias pebbles and red Triassic sandstone, all quarried locally.

Large quantities of a very coarse tufa were also found (especially on the west side), and this was often dressed to blocks, 18 in. by 6 in. by 6 in. It probably came from about 15 miles away, to the SE. of Wells.

The flagstones were of Pennant Sandstone from the Coal Measures 10 miles distant.

The roof tiles were hexagonal and of Old Red Sandstone from nearby Mendip : the hips of the roofs were sealed with roof coping of Bath freestone (see fig. 2A and B). A few dressed blocks of this, indeterminate in shape, were found among the rubble, and

- 1 These boulders were very wet when exposed, even in the dry August of 1949, and throughout the next winter remained permanently waterlogged.
- 2 The shallowness of the wall trench may be due to a corresponding rise of the red Triassic Marl, which appeared more solid than the green marl as a basis for the heavy structure.

also crushed under the entrance ramp. One piece may have been a monolithic window-head (see fig. 2c).

A few fragments of baked imbrices were found, mainly outside the building.

INTERPRETATION (see Fig. 1)

The concentric plan of the building is the only direct evidence of its having been a temple. Supporting this conclusion are its hill-top position, and its eastern entrance, the latter usual in temples of this type. A comprehensive survey of round and polygonal temples is given in Koethe,¹ and he lists at least eight buildings of

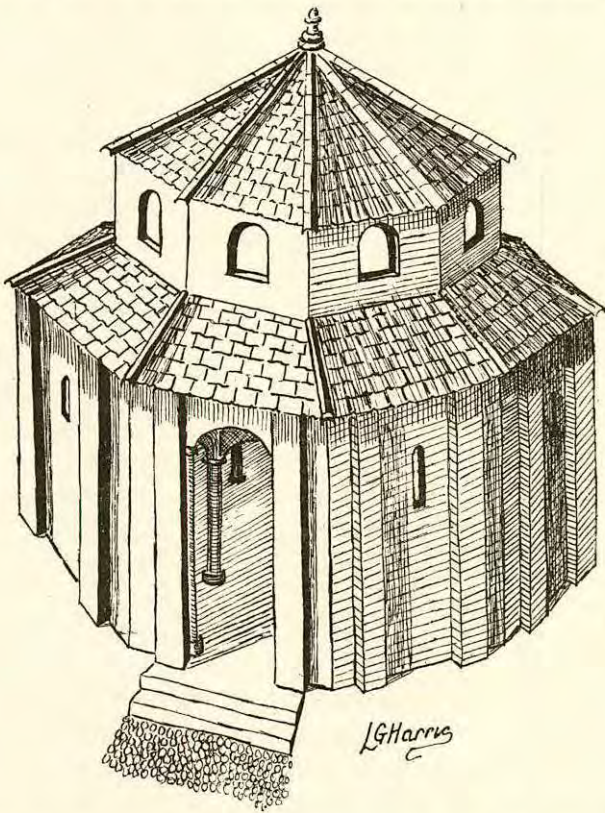


Fig. 1. Sketch to show suggested reconstruction of the Roman Temple at Pagans Hill, Chew Stoke.

1 H. Koethe, *Die Keltischen Rund-und Vielecktempel der Kaiserzeit*, 23rd Bericht der rom.-germ. Kommission (Bonn, 1933).

octagonal plan, of which only two other examples are in this country : one, at Weycock, Berks., is very similar in dimensions, though its other features are uncertain¹ : the other, at Caerwent, was only partly excavated, but seems to belong to the same type.²

It has been suggested that the foundation in the centre is connected with the cult-object. Examples of this class of structure were found at Herapel³ and St. Révérien.⁴

The foundation across the ambulatory between the inner and outer entrances may be the remains of an altar, visible from the outside of the temple (cf. Chassenon).⁵

The outer wall is equally founded with the inner wall, and has sixteen buttresses, suggesting that it was built up solidly in place of the more usual colonnade. The absence of columnar material in the ruins is consistent with this, and the word *Ambulatory* has therefore been used in preference to the more usual *Portico*. This part of the temple would probably have been lit by windows, which may have also been present in the upper part of the inner wall.

It is possible that the buttresses supported arches, two supporting each corner of the central area. It will be seen from the plan that the position of the buttresses in relation both to the inner and to the outer corners is consistent with such an arrangement.

The presence of quantities of tufa blocks may be compared with their occurrence at Kings Weston Park Roman Villa⁶ and at Wraxall Roman Villa,⁷ in association only with apsidal structures—structures which by reason of their form are quite likely to have been finished with a half-dome, for which the light and tough tufa blocks are suitable. They may thus possibly have been used in this case as an internal dome for the central area, or vaulting for the ambulatory.

THE PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION

Traces of prehistoric occupation of indeterminate nature have been found beneath the temple.

1 *Arch. Journ.*, vi, 118 ; H. Peake, *Arch. of Berkshire* (1931), 97 ff. Page and Calthrop, *Roman Berkshire* (London, 1920), 216 ff.

2 *Arch.* lxiv, 447 ff.

3 Koethe, *loc. cit.*, 64.

4 *Ibid.*, 66.

5 Koethe, *loc. cit.*, 59.

6 *Trans Bristol and Glos. A.S.* lxix (1950), 34.

7 Information from Mr. C. M. Sykes.

Fragmentary sherds of coarse blackish-brown pottery¹ have occurred occasionally in the pre-Roman soil. Flints have been found frequently both in the Roman and pre-Roman levels, but these are not closely datable (see appendix E, p. 136).

In recent excavations, however, on the east end of the hill, pre-historic pottery of Iron Age A.1 type¹ has been found in quantity in a filled-up ditch underlying the Roman levels (no details are included here), and it is possible that the traces under the temple are of this period.

The sherds and the flints from the temple are not concentrated in any one area : they thus cannot be directly associated with a depression in the natural clay, occurring immediately under the northern arm of the foundation in the central area.

This depression was oval, 12 in. by 9 in. and 8 in. deep, and packed with several stones and clay, among which was a minute quantity of charcoal and burnt bone ; on the surface of one of the top stones was a tiny piece of unburnt bone and a small sherd of the indeterminate pottery referred to above. This depression was separated from Roman levelling material of the central area by 9 in. of barren soil.²

One other peculiar feature found beneath the floor of the central area was a long narrow ridge or bank of dull brownish clay, 15 ft. long, 1 ft. wide and averaging 4 in. in height. It extended from the inner wall-trench in the NW. quadrant in a SE. direction through the centre of the temple and then disappeared. There was no trace of it in the NW. side of the inner wall trench. The ridge was in places reinforced by stone packing along the edges. No dating evidence was found in or on this ridge and its origin and purpose are obscure.

1 I am indebted to Professor C. F. C. Hawkes and Dr. D. B. Harden for examining this pottery.

2 It has been suggested that this is :

- (a) a foundation deposit or burial of the temple-builders : its position in the centre of the temple favours this idea.
- (b) The primary or secondary interment of a barrow levelled by the temple-builders.
- (c) A burial, perhaps with a token or even an embryo interment, placed within an area already sacred in pre-Roman times.

[The contents of this depression are being kindly analysed by the Soil Research Dept. of the University of Bristol whose report is forthcoming].

THE MEDIEVAL AND LATER OCCUPATION

The quantity of medieval pottery found in the robbed levels of the temple is such as to suggest more than stone-robbers' activities. Indeed in one place on the ambulatory, in the NE. quadrant, a patch of what appeared to be undisturbed fallen roofing tile sealed burnt material at the base of which lay two sherds of medieval pottery and a flint stike-a-light. While this cannot be taken as proof that the building was re-roofed at that period with Roman material, it does suggest that the ruin still afforded a good deal of shelter. The pottery has been submitted to Mr. E. M. Jope (see appendix F, p. 137).

The site has continued to receive attention : as mentioned in the coin list, a scratched bronze disc may be medieval in origin ; this and the Victorian brass counter were both found in the upper levels on the west side of the temple, as also was a teapot-lid knob of eighteenth century date in the form of a figurine, and some nineteenth century sherds.

APPENDIX A

THE TEMPLE

The foundations, the only part remaining of the building at Pagans Hill, are unusually massive. The walls must have been nearly three feet thick and the foundation trenches are cut to a depth of 3 ft. 6 in. for the inner octagon and 4 ft. for the outer. The lowest 18 in. were dry built ; the upper part, which survived only in one place, was of uncoursed rubble with a lavish use of mortar. Only on the east side, where the red Triassic Marl afforded a firmer subsoil, were the foundations less solid, the lower dry-built base being omitted. A series of buttresses, each 2-3 ft. by 2 ft., were found on the outer side of the outer wall and smaller projections narrowed the ambulatory on either side of the entrance. The temple, for such the building certainly was, dated from the late third or early fourth century. It became partly ruinous at a date soon after 364, when part of the outer wall and roof collapsed on the east side, covering a number of coins which lay on the old ground surface. Subsequently the building was repaired and a small substructure inserted in the central area. Much plaster was found on both sides of the outer wall, but none occurred by the

inner foundation. The site also yielded a considerable quantity of tufa.

A close parallel to this temple is provided by the foundations uncovered in the nineteenth century at Weycock Hill, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berkshire,¹ a site that compares closely with Pagans Hill in its hilltop position and rural surroundings and in the complexity of its layout. At Weycock the central octagonal structure measured, with the walls, 35 ft. 11 in. across ; the ambulatory was 10 ft. 4 in. wide and the overall measurement 63 ft. 7 in. The foundations were on a scale even more massive than at Pagans Hill, 8 ft. deep and 3 ft. 6 in. thick. This building was interpreted by the excavator as a temple and there is no reason to dissent from this view. Four Constantinian coins were found in the trenches and, though the series from the site starts with Nero, the list published is predominantly of the later Roman period.

The very massive foundations of both these buildings and the external buttresses at Pagans Hill preclude a restoration on the normal Romano-Celtic plan, with a central *cella*, surrounded by a verandah. They imply a centrally planned building with piers or columns² linked by arches separating a central area from the surrounding ambulatory, a type adopted and elaborated by the Christian church. A local example of this type has been found in the Roman villa at Lufton, near Yeovil.³ There the central area formed the bason of a plunge bath added to the frigidarium, while the outer space served as a surrounding passage and had a mosaic floor. The layout implies that this passage was open to the bath⁴ and that walls of the central area were carried on piers or columns with arches connecting them, the walls rising in a clerestory above the pent roofs of the passage. The villa at Lufton belongs to the third and fourth centuries and the octagonal bath is an addition to the original frigidarium, replacing a small rectangular bason in the corner of that room. It can hardly be pre-Constantinian. At a later date buttresses were added at some of the angles ; these must have been intended to strengthen the outer wall, where it had been

1 *Arch. Journ.*, vi, 114 ; *V.C.H. Berkshire*, i, 216.

2 No fragments of columns were found at Pagans Hill, but the absence of plaster alongside the inner foundation suggests columns rather than piers.

3 Unpublished. I quote from an interim report by kind permission of the excavator, Mr. L. C. Hayward.

4 One would expect only a low parapet under the arches as at Low Ham, where the bason in the frigidarium was enclosed with a parapet 18 in. high and rounded at the top. (*Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, xxv, 4.)

weakened by the thrust of the high central structure with its pyramidal roof and their presence implies the existence of cross arches transmitting this thrust.

At Pagans Hill the building was more logically designed. The buttresses are set opposite the angles of the inner octagon where the transverse arches would be placed. On the east side, which formed the entrance, there are projections for the foundations of the piers carrying the two arches. These are to be connected with some structural division forming a sort of vestibule inside the doorway and dividing it from the ambulatory. On the other sides, where such partitions were apparently unnecessary, the arch would spring directly from the wall face.

Large quantities of tufa were found on the site and it has been suggested that this light, but tough, material was used for vaulting. The thick foundations and heavy buttresses would have been strong enough to carry a vault over the ambulatory, and a central dome. This solution cannot be excluded, though open timber roofs would be more likely on a remote site. If the building were vaulted it brings the temple into close relationship with the centrally planned early Christian churches. The Lateran Baptistry at Rome,¹ built by Pope Sixtus III (432-40), may serve as an example. The domed central octagon is carried on eight columns linked by round arches, above which is a range of windows in the clerestory. The ambulatory is covered with a series of barrel vaults and lighted with windows set high in the wall and breaking into the line of the vaults. A simpler structure of this type more on the lines of the tiny baptisteries of Aix or Riez² would give a good idea of the original appearance of the temples at Pagans Hill and Weycock Hill.

The temple with a closed outer wall and an internal arcade is not unknown in the earlier Roman period, though examples are rare. There is a building of this type near Stuttgart; it was 85 ft. square with an inner square of 40 ft. carried on 12 wooden pillars. The purpose and reconstruction of this building have been disputed, but it seems most probable that it was a temple, and Oelmann has argued in a favour of reconstruction with the central part rising in a clerestory above the surrounding corridor. The building dates from the middle of the second century. A further example, the

1 Dzhio and von Bezold, *Die kirchliche Baukunst des Abendlandes*, Pl. VII.

2 *Ibid.*, Pl. VIII.

rather smaller square Temple of Mercury on the Montmartre near Avallon in Burgundy, was explored over 100 years ago and is not closely dated.¹

The explanation of the buildings at Pagans Hill and Weycock as 'closed' temples, like that at Lydney, is borne out by their late date. Under the influence of the mystery religions the 'closed' temple was tending to replace the older classical type with an open portico or verandah surrounding the *cella*. The extent to which this substitution was occurring can be gauged from the influence which the newer form had on the architecture of the Christian church.²

C. A. RALEGH RADFORD.

APPENDIX B

THE PLASTER

A large quantity of plaster was found, mostly in a fragmentary state. Most of the pieces were on both sides of the outer wall, but the extent of robbing makes it impossible to form any general idea of the distribution or design and colour.

The plaster is of good quality, and colours used include red, white, yellow-orange, greenish-grey, green, pale blue, and pink, though mostly it is red and white, combined with stripes and panels of the others. Pieces showing red splashes against a pink background were found only on either side of the outer entrance.

Two pieces show fragments of large medallions: one, red on white, is part of two concentric circles 10 and 11 in. in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. apart; the other, greenish grey and orange curves of 11 and 12 in. diameter against a white ground.

Some fragments of curved plaster were found of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. radius, mostly red; others formed angles of 135° , both concave and convex, and these may be related to the angles at the corners of the octagons. Many have a keyed surface for a re-plaster; in some the two layers are superimposed. Two or three colours are sometimes superimposed, though this may have been merely the painting of successive coats in executing the designs.

1 *Germania*, vi, 117, and xvii, 169.

2 cf. Deichmann, *Frühchristliche Kirchen in Rom*, for a comparison between the 'closed' concept of the Christian church and the older classical 'open' temples.

APPENDIX C

THE ROOF MATERIAL

Hexagonal tiles of old red sandstone were uniform in the building ; the only baked tiles were fragments of *imbrices*. A large number of pieces of Bath freestone roof coping were also found, and these vary both in angle and form, many tapering considerably ; they are illustrated in fig. 2A and B.

None was found in a position which could be related with certainty to any part of the building. It may be noted that the only type illustrated in Skinner's diary is that of fig. 2A.

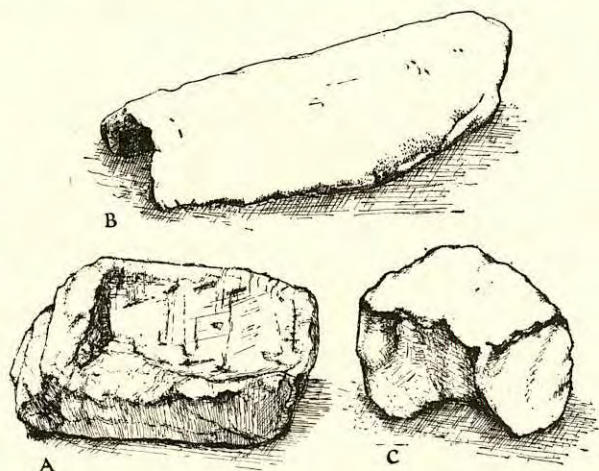


Fig. 2. Building Material from Pagans Hill, Chew Stoke : A. Roof-coping (end-piece), flat on upper surface; B. Roof-coping, showing mortice; C. Monolithic windowhead (broken). (Scale 1/6).

APPENDIX D

THE COINS FROM THE TEMPLE

ABBREVIATIONS

c	cuirassed	r	radiate-crowned
d	diademed	B	bust
d	draped	H	head
h	helmeted	L	left, to left
l	laureate	R	right, to right
h-l	laureate-helmet		

CONDITIONS

Unworn — slightly worn — worn — much worn — very much worn — obliterated. Defaced : pitted, corroded, or chipped (does not refer to degree of wear).

REFERENCES

Mattingly and Sydenham, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*: M. and S.; and J. Maurice, *Numismatique constantinienne* (Paris, 1908-1912), under number of issue, of reverse, and of obverse for the mint in question : e.g. M.1,IV,2.

PROVENANCE

<i>fl</i>	floor level of ambulatory
<i>inf.</i>	infilling
<i>iwt</i>	inner wall-trench robbers' filling
<i>owt</i>	outer wall-trench robbers' filling
<i>sp</i>	spoil
<i>ts</i>	top soil

Eighty-three coins were found, none requiring numismatic comment except No. 2, which is a variant in *rev.* inscription of the normal type M. and S. 245. The letter between the NEPTVNO and the CONS is certainly on the coin, and looks, and most probably is, a P (for *Patri*); cf. the reverse of Constantine, MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI.

One coin only was found sealed, No. 60, of Gratian.

The group of nineteen identifiable and six other coins, found beneath undisturbed rubble to the south of the entrance, and scattered in the immediate neighbourhood of this area, seems not improbably to have been a deposit of votive significance.¹ The lead token and the four pottery counters found with the coins lend colour to this view, more especially since the coins were accumulated when in the last stages of wear before complete illegibility, and could have had no pecuniary value. It is not clear whether all the coins—marked with an asterisk in the list below—should be regarded as a single deposit or whether the close group 8,12, 23, 25-28, 31, and 35, all Constantinian, the doubtful 70, and the illegibles 5, 39-41 ought to be regarded as separate—that is, as technically constituting a hoard. Some of the remainder are of a later date. In any case, to judge by condition, few even of the

1 cf. Frilford, Berks., *Oxoniensia*, iv (1939), 32, 52-3.

close group could have been deposited before late in the period of the Valentinian dynasty.

It is interesting to observe that the Frilford group occurred in virtually the same position—on the entrance pathway—and shows roughly the same proportion of pieces of various dates. Dr. Sutherland regarded the Frilford group as falling in the period A.D. 350-400.¹

GALLIENUS, Sole Reign, A.D. 260-8.

1. *Obv.* GAL[L]IENVS AVG. BrCR.
Rev. VICTORIA [AVG III]. Winged Victory L., with palm and wreath.
Mint: T | Rome. *Antoninianus*, plated. M. and S. 305.
 Slightly worn to worn. *Qa, owt.*
- *2. *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. HrR.
Rev. NEPTVNO P CONS AVG. Hippocamp R.²
Mint |
 H Rome. *Antoninianus*. Worn. *Plaster S. of entrance pilaster.*

VICTORINUS, A.D. 268-70.

3. *Obv.* IMP [C V]ICTORINVS P F AVG. BrCR.
Rev. PROVI[———]. Providentia L., holding baton and cornucopiae; globe at her feet. *Antoninianus*. Worn.
Qa, owt.
- Radiate Copy and Radiates.*
4. *Obv.* B bearded rCR.
Rev. Female figure standing with long sceptre.
 Slightly worn. *Base of rubble outside entrance.*
- *5,6. Illegible.

CONSTANTINE I, A.D. 306-37.

7. *Obv.* [] BhCR.
Rev. [VICTORIAE] LAETAE [PRINC PERP]. Two Victories holding a shield on which the L. inscribes: VOT P R; altar beneath, bearing a lozenge.
- Mint:* |
 Trier, A.D. 320-4. 18 mm. M, 6, I. Much worn.
 RS
Prov. as 4.

1 *Oxon., loc. cit.*

2 See Introduction.

- *8. *Obv.* [VRBS]RO[MA]. BhdL.
Rev. Romulus, Remus, and the Wolf ; above, two stars.
Mint : $\frac{|}{\text{TRP}}$ Trier, A.D. 330-3. 16 mm. M. 9, II. Slightly worn. *Prov. as 4.*
9. Similar, but later and only 11 mm. Much worn. *Prov. as 1.*
- *10. *Obv.* CONST[ANTINOPOLIS]. Bh-ldL ; sceptre over L. shoulder.
Rev. Winged Victory L. with spear standing on prow of ship, L. hand resting on shield behind her.
Mint : $\frac{|}{\text{PLG}}$ Lyons, A.D. 330-3. 17 mm. M. 8, I. Slightly worn to worn. *Prov. as 4.*
- *11. Similar.
Mint : $\frac{|}{\text{TRP}}$ Trier, A.D. 330-3. 16 mm. M. 9, I. Very much worn. *Prov. as 4.*
- *12. Similar, 12 mm. *Prov. as 4.*
13. Similar, 15 mm. *Old spoil mound, E. of Temple.*
14. *Obv.* FL IVL H[ELEN]AE AVG. BddR.
Rev. [PAX PVBLICA]. Pax L., with olive branch and transverse sceptre.
Mint : Illegible, A.D. 335-7. 14 mm. Worn. *Occ. level, outside Qb.*
15. *Obv.* FL MAX THEODORAE AVG. BddR.
Rev. PIETAS ROMANA. Woman facing, with child in her arms.
Mint : $\frac{|}{\text{TRS}}$ Trier, A.D. 335-7. 15 mm. M. 11, III. Worn. *Qd. fl.*
- CONSTANTINE II, Caesar, A.D.317-37.
16. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. Small HIR.
Rev. CAESARVM NOSTRORVM around wreath with VOT V inside.
Mint : $\frac{|}{\text{SIS}}$ Siscia, A.D. 320-4. 18 mm. M. 9, XIII, 2. Worn. *Owt, entrance.*

17. *Obv.* [CONSTANTIN]VS I[VN N C]. BldR.
Rev. [GLORIA EXERCITVS]. Two soldiers facing each other, between them one standard.
Mint: Illegible, c. A.D. 335-7. 14 mm. Very much worn.
Ts, entrance.

CONSTANTIUS II, *Caesar*, A.D. 324-37.

18. *Obv.* FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C. BldcR.
Rev. as 17, but two standards (earlier type).
Mint: $\frac{|}{\text{TRS}}$ Trier, A.D. 330-3. 17 mm. M. 9, III, 3.
 Slightly worn. *Qd, fl.*

CONSTANS, *Augustus*, A.D. 337-50.

19. *Obv.* [D N CONSTA]NS [P F AVG]. BddR. (Diademed bust shows that the coin was probably struck after September, A.D. 337).
Rev. as 17, but Labarum instead of standard.
Mint: Illegible, c. A.D. 337-340. 14 mm. Worn. *Qd, fl.*
20. *Obv.* CONSTANS P F AVG. BddR.
Rev. VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN. Two Victories facing each other, and each holding a wreath.
Mint: $\frac{|}{\text{TRP}}$ Trier, A.D. 340-5. 15 mm. *Ts, entrance ramp.*

GLORIA EXERCITVS : *one standard type.*

21. Standard with flag inscribed : M. 12 mm. *Base of rubble south of entrance.*
 22. Standard with flag bearing a dot. 15 mm. *Plaster south of entrance.*
 *23. 13 mm. *Prov. as 21.*
 24. 14 mm. *Ts, S. of entrance.*

Nos. 21 to 24 all worn and/or defaced.

VICTORIAE DD *type* (CONSTANS or CONSTANTIUS).

- *25. *Mint*: $\frac{*}{\text{TR S}}$ Trier. 16 mm. *Prov. as 21.*
 *26. *Mint*: $\frac{(\text{leaf})}{\text{TR S}}$ Trier. 15 mm. *Prov. as 21.*

*27. *Mint*: $\frac{D}{\text{|||||}}$ Trier. 15 mm. *Prov. as 21.*

*28. 12 mm. *Prov. as 21.*

29. Broken. *Qa, owt.*

Nos. 25 to 29 all worn and/or defaced.

MAGNENTIUS, A.D. 350-3.

30. *Obv.* D N MAGNENTIVS P F AVG. BddR.

Rev. VICTORIAE DD AVG ET CAE. Two Victories supporting shield inscribed: VOT V/ MVLT/X.

Mint: Illegible. 20 mm. Slightly worn but edges chipped. *Owt, entrance.*

*31. Similar, 15 mm. Worn to much worn. *Prov. as 21.*

FEL. TEMP REPARATIO *type*, A.D. 345 and later.

32. *Obv.* BddR.

Rev. [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]. Legionary spearing fleeing barbarian horseman whose steed stumbles.

Mint: $\frac{|}{\text{SCON}}$ Arles. 19 mm. Very much worn. *Qd, fl.*

*33. Similar, 14 mm. Very much worn. *Prov. as 21 above.*

Imitations of the F-T-R type (type as preceding).

34. 11 mm. Unworn-slightly worn. *Qd, fl.*

*35. 9 mm. Defaced. *Prov. as 21.*

36. 7 mm. Defaced. *Rubble outside Qa-c.*

37. 13 mm. Worn to much worn. *Prov. as above.*

Other Fourth century Imitations: Minims.

38. *Obv.* HdR.

Rev. Figure L. *Qb, fl* (now lost).

***39-42. 8 mm., 7 mm., 7 mm., 4 mm. All defaced. *All prov. as 21.*

VALENTINIAN I, A.D. 364-375.

43. *Obv.* [D N VAL]ENTINIANVS[P F AVG]. BddR.

Rev. [GLORIA RO]MANOR[VM]. Emperor R., grasping Labarum, and L. hand on head of a kneeling figure behind him.

Mint: $\frac{OF|II}{\text{CON}}$ Arles. 16 mm. Worn. *Qa, owt.*

44. Same type

Mint : $\frac{\text{P} \quad | \quad \text{R}}{\text{C} \quad | \quad \text{A}}$ Siscia. 18 mm. Slightly worn, but defaced.
 $\frac{\text{BSISC}\zeta}{\text{Ts, entrance ramp.}}$

45. Same type.

Mint : Illegible. 16 mm. Much worn. *Qd, inf.*

VALENS, A.D. 364-78.

46. *Obv.* [D N V]ALENS P F AVG. BddR.

Rev. as 43.

Mint : $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{III}}{\text{CONST}}$ Arles. 17 mm. Worn. *Owt, entrance.*

47. Same type.

Mint : Illegible. 19 mm. Worn. *Ts, S. of entrance.*

48. *Obv.* D N VALENS P F AVG. BddR.

Rev. SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE. Securitas L., with palm and wreath.

Mint : $\frac{|}{\text{CON}}$ Arles. 17 mm. Worn. *Ts, entrance ramp.*

49-54. Same type.

49. Mint : $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{III}}{\text{CONST}}$ Arles. 18 mm. Very much worn. *Qa, fl.*

50. Mint : $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{I}}{\text{MR}}$ ^(Palm) Rome. 17 mm. Worn to much worn. *Qd, fl.*

51. Mint : $\frac{|}{\text{PCON}}$ Arles. 19 mm. Slightly worn to worn. *Qd, fl.*

52. Mint : $\frac{|}{\text{CON}}$ Arles. 17 mm. Slightly worn to worn. *Qd, fl.*

53. Mint : Illegible. 19 mm. Worn. *Ts, S. of entrance.*

54. Mint : Illegible. 17 mm. Worn and defaced. *Qa, fl.*

GRATIAN, A.D. 367-83.

55. *Obv.* [D N]GR[ATIAN]VS P F AVG. BddR.

Rev. as 48.

Mint : Illegible. 18 mm. Slightly worn and defaced. *Prov. as 47.*

56. Same type.

Mint : $\frac{|}{\text{TCON}}$ Arles. 16 mm. Worn to much worn. *Owt, Qd.*

57. *Obv.* D N GRATIANVS AVGG AVG. BddR.

Rev. GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI. Emperor L., Labarum in R, hand, L hand resting on shield.

Mint : $\frac{|}{\text{TCON}}$ Arles. 18 mm. Worn. *Owt, entrance.*

58-60. Same type.

58. *Mint* : Arles. 18 mm. Worn. *Ts, entrance ramp.*

59. *Mint* : Illegible. 17 mm. Much worn. *rubble outside Qa.*

60. *Mint* : Illegible. 16 mm. Worn and defaced. *Under stone of foundation in central area.*

HOUSE OF VALENTINIAN I. GLORIA ROMANORVM type.

61. *Mint* : $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{II}}{\text{■ ■}}$ Arles. 18 mm. Very much worn. *Owt.*

62. 18 mm. Very much worn. *Owt, entrance.*

63. Clipping or fragment, much worn. *Prov. as above.*

64. 16 mm. Worn. *Owt.*

SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE type.

65. *Mint* : $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{I}}{\text{■ ■}}$ 16 mm. Worn. *Qd, fl.*

66. *Mint* : $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{II}}{\text{■ ■}}$ 18 mm. *Base of rubble to S. of entrance.*

67. 16 mm. Defaced. *Prov. as above.*

GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI type.

*68. 18 mm. Much worn. *Prov. as above.*

69. Broken, defaced. *Qd, fl.*


*70. Either as 68, or Constantinian RESTITVTOR REI PVBLICAE type.

Halved coin ; traces of a standing figure. *Prov. as 21.*

THEODOSIUS I, A.D. 379-95.

71. *Obv.* [D N THEODO]SIVS P F AVG. BddR.

Rev. [SPES REI]PVBLIC[AE]. Hope with palm over shoulder
L.

Mint:  14 mm. Worn to much worn. *Qb, fl.*

FLAVIUS VICTOR, A.D. 383-8.

72. *Obv.* [D N FL VIC]TOR P F [AVG]. BddR.

Rev. [SPES] ROMANORVM. Camp gate with two turrets ;
a star above.

Mint: Illegible. 15 mm. Very much worn. *Ts, entrance ramp.*

ARCADIUS, A.D. 395-408.

73. *Obv.* D N ARCADIVS P [F AVG]. BddR.

Rev. VICTORI[A AVGG or AVGGG]. Victory with palm L

Mint: Illegible. 14 mm. Slightly worn *Qb, fl.*

74 *Obv* []VS P [F AVG]. HdR.

Rev. Type as above.

Mint: Illegible. 11 mm. *Qa, owt.*

Fourth-Century Coins.

*****75-82. Illegible.

Lead Token.

83. Disk of lead, plain except for a V-shaped cut or scratch, probably unintentional, on one face. Edges a trifle burred over. *Prov. as 21 above.*

Non-Roman Counters.

1. Thin bronze disk covered with small cuts. Tiny trace of silver(?) mounting on one edge. If a coin or counter at all, possibly medieval. Patinated. *Sp.*
2. Victorian brass counter of the 'Model Half Sovereign' type, heavily battered. *Sp.*

GEORGE C. BOON.

APPENDIX E

THE FLINTS FROM THE TEMPLE.

The 72 flints have been examined in detail, and the following is a summary report.

They are mostly of poor quality dark grey flint with considerable cortex, and may have come from a local gravel bed. A few have very thin patination. Two are fire-crackled.

Thirteen can be classified as implements and utilised flakes without secondary working. Apart from the arrowhead (from a Roman level) the standard of workmanship is uniformly low. This is probably due as much to lack of skill as to the poor quality of the material.

The two best flakes show slight signs of use : the longer of these, broken at the tip, measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Two purely chance shapes have been used as scrapers without any secondary working. Three others have a minimum of rather steep trimming. Another chance form has had the tip used as an awl. One is an astonishingly crude awl made from a flake $\frac{5}{16}$ in. thick.

The arrowhead is of light brown flint. It was made from a flake which was wedge-shaped in section, so that the thinner edge needed very little trimming. The pressure-trimming on the thicker edge is comparatively steep and does not run through as in better specimens. The tip is broken.

This, with its triangular shape and very slight single barb, appears to belong to the Early Bronze Age. None of the remainder are closely datable but could be only slightly, if at all, pre-Roman : on the other hand, it is not usual to find flints in such quantity on a purely Roman period site, and the position of some may indicate a pre-Roman occupation, though not necessarily a lengthy one.

C. M. SYKES.

APPENDIX F

MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM PAGANS HILL, CHEW STOKE, SOMERSET.

The extensive and interesting collection of medieval pottery from this Roman site, many pieces of which fit together to give large portions of vessels, certainly suggests an actual settled occupation through the XII and XIII centuries, probably into the XIV, and not mere squatting. Medieval pottery occurs not infrequently on Roman sites in the country,¹ and the question arises whether such sites were known in the middle ages and why they should have held some attraction for squatters or more permanent settlers.

Unglazed Pottery. Most of the coarse pottery is of a soft crumbly sandy ware, a good deal softer than the earliest medieval wares known in Bristol² (late XI to early XII centuries), but some very soft wares are known of this period from the southern part of Somerset.³ The Pagans Hill ware is thinner and more friable than the coarse wares from the pits with the coin of William I at Old Sarum,⁴ though the pottery is in some respects comparable. There are three vessels of a ware a little smoother and harder and containing less sand, and three vessels of a still harder and more closely-knit fabric are also represented. All these vessels appear to be cooking pots, and there are no sherds recognisable as belonging to bowls, pans or unglazed jugs. The pots of the most friable ware are all of baggy form with convex base and simple everted rim, in two cases moulded into a wavy outline by thumb and finger pressure, all quite characteristic of the earlier part of the XII century.⁵ Two of the pots of the harder and more closely-knit fabric show a clubbing of the rim flange, a feature which reached its full development in the XIII century, and suggesting therefore a somewhat later date than

1 For example, a complete XII century cooking pot from the Villa at Abinger, Surrey (Guildford Museum) and another from Villa at North Warnborough, Hants (information from Mr. G. W. Willis, F.S.A.); numerous medieval sherds from Villas at Saunderton, Bucks. and Illogan, Cornwall, *J. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, xxxviii (1934), 154-6, 175.

2 *Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.*, xlviii (1926), 251, and numerous finds from the city during the work of the last four years shown to me by Mr. Kenneth Marshall.

3 Castle Neroche and Downend, H. St. George Gray in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xlix (1903), 23-53 and lv (1909), 162-174; and other pottery in the Taunton Castle Museum shown to me by Mr. A. D. Hallam.

4 *Antiq. J.*, (1935), 187-9.

5 Compare Old Sarum⁴; Castle Neroche and Downend³; Burrow Mump, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, lxxxv (1939), 95-133; sites in the Isle of Wight, *Proc. Lo.W. Nat. Hist. and Arch. Soc.*, ii, pt. 8 (1937), 671-680.

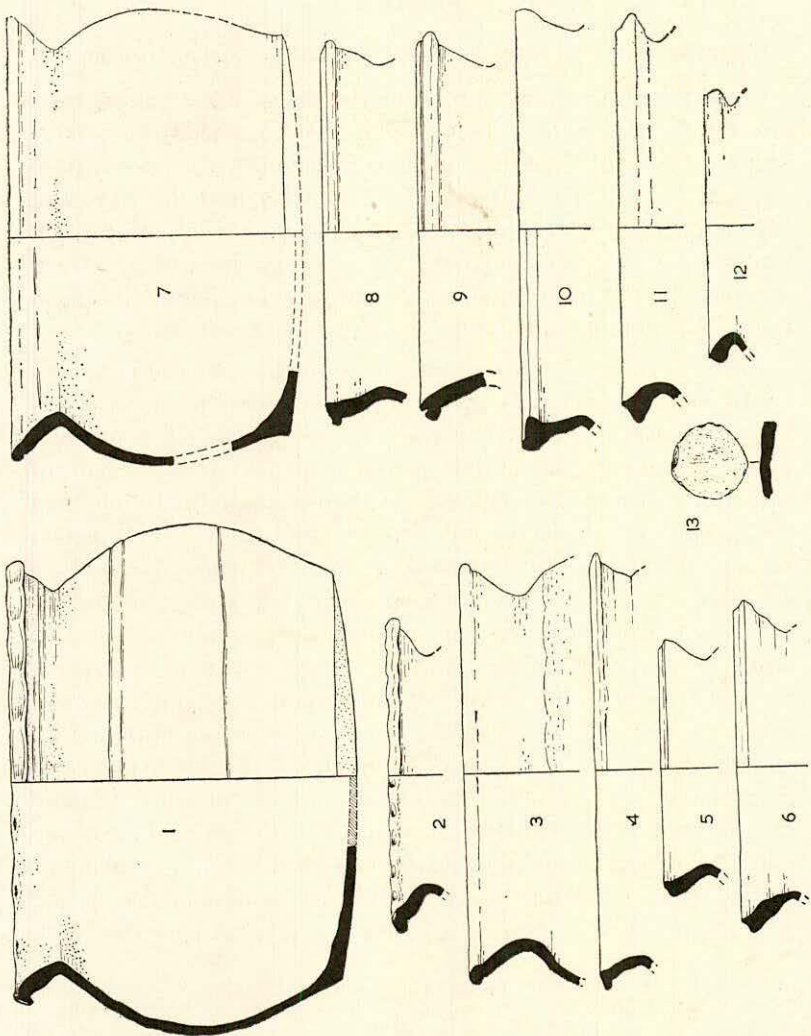


Fig. 3. Cooking pots of the XII and XIII centuries from Pagans Hill, Chew Stoke. (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$).

that of the friable ware. The third cooking pot of harder ware is reminiscent of a class which is now well-known in this region,¹ and is usually found with a wash of poorly-fired yellow-green glaze round the interior surface of the rim flange, though no glaze can actually be traced surviving on the rim fragments of this pot. (fig. 3, 12).

1 *Oxoniensia*, xiii (1948), 67-73 ; *Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.*, lxxviii (1949), 30-44.

Glazed Pottery. The glazed sherds represent jugs of the later XII to early XIV centuries. Of the later XII to early XIII centuries are the baggy pitchers of sandy fabric with olive or yellow-green glaze and combed decoration, corresponding to the tripod pitchers of the Bristol area,¹ though no actual tripod feet were found at Pagans Hill.

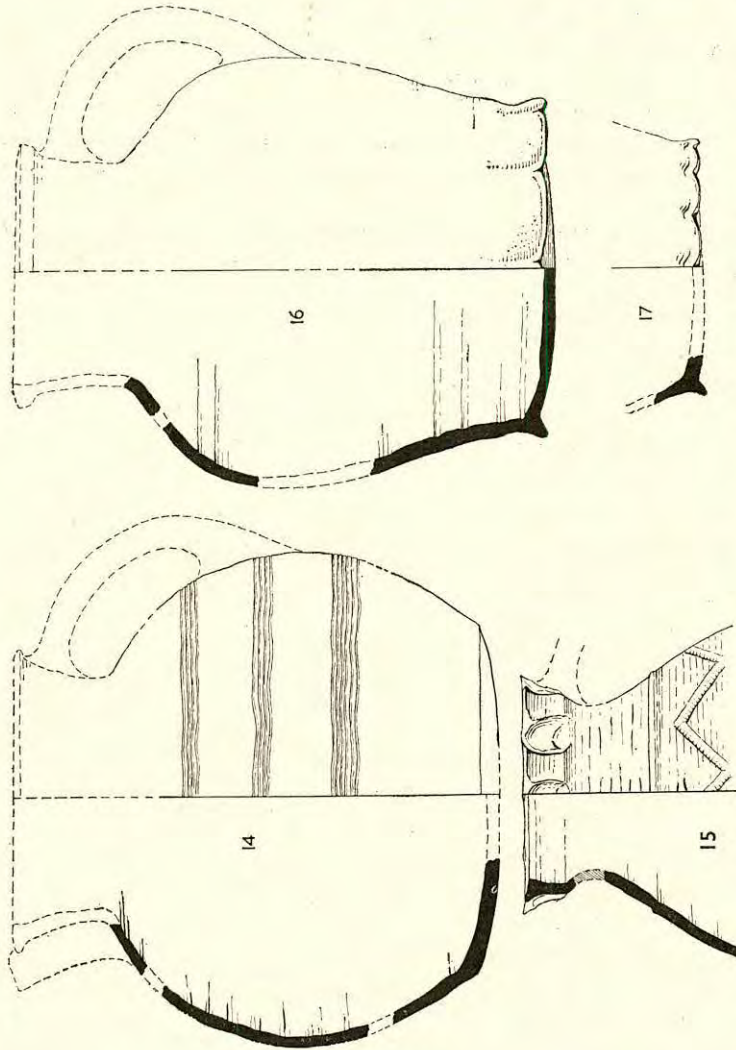


Fig. 4. Glazed jugs of the late XII to XIV centuries, from Pagans Hill, Chew Stoke. (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$).

¹ *Antiq. J.*, xx (1940), 103-112; *Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.*, lxxviii (1949), 39, fig. 5, 2.

To the middle of the XIII century belongs the jug (fig. 4, 15) with applied pads of clay decorating the carefully moulded rim,¹ a local style of the Salisbury-West Wiltshire area, extending down into Somerset and known as far north as Avebury. It runs with another typical decorative motif, the use of the 'dot and circle' in rows or over areas on the surface of the vessel, and though many more examples might easily be found, the map (fig. 5), probably serves to delimit the area over which these motifs were used. Occasional examples of the simple 'dot and circle' motif are to be found in other parts of the country,² but its use in arranged bands is particularly common in this area. Jugs with broadly frilled base angles (fig. 4, 16 and 17) are probably of the later XIII or XIV centuries.³

Distribution Map of two decorative motifs on jugs of the XIII century (fig. 5). The numbers are those of the sites on the map.

† *Clay Pads applied to rim.*

1. Pagans Hill, Chew Stoke ; fig. 4, 15.
2. Bristol (Bristol Mus.).
3. Lansdown, Bath (Bath Royal Lit. and Sci. Inst. Coll.).
4. Avebury, Wilts. (Morven Inst. Arch. Research Mus.).
5. Clarendon Palace, Wilts., *Antiq. J.*, xvi (1936) 80, fig. 7, 1.
6. Old Sarum, Wilts. (Blackmore Museum, Salisbury).
9. Stavordale Priory, Near Wincanton, (Taunton Mus.).

○ 'Dot and Circle'.

2. Bristol (Bristol Mus.).
4. Avebury, Wilts. (Morven Inst. Archaeol. Research Mus.).
5. Clarendon Palace, Wilts., *Antiq. J.*, xvi (1936), 80, fig. 7, 1 and 7.
6. Old Sarum, *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, xlvi (1933), Plate VI.
7. Wedmore, Somerset (Wells Mus.).
8. Glastonbury Abbey (Coll. preserved on site).
9. Stavordale Priory, near Wincanton, Somerset (Taunton Mus.).
10. Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somerset (Taunton Mus.).

1 Compare Clarendon Palace, *Antiq. J.*, xvi (1936), 80, fig. 7, 1 ; the type is perhaps related to that with stylised face-masks similarly applied to the rim, *Oxoniensia*, iv (1939), 102, 121 ; *ibid.*, vii (1942), fig. 7, 2, of which an example datable before 1246 occurs at Pevensey Castle.

2 For instance, a jug from Horningsea, Cambs., Bernard Rackham, *Medieval English Pottery* (1948), Pl. XXXV : the twisted handle of this pot, however, is a feature most common in eastern England.

3 Kidwelly Castle, *Archaeologia*, lxxxiii (1933), 108, fig. 5.

This frilling is probably a development from the thumb-pressing of the base angle introduced early in the XIII century, though examples of frilling can be found datable before the later part of the XIII century.¹

Cooking Pots (fig. 3). All vessels illustrated were turned on a slow wheel and except for No. 12 have been much fingered and

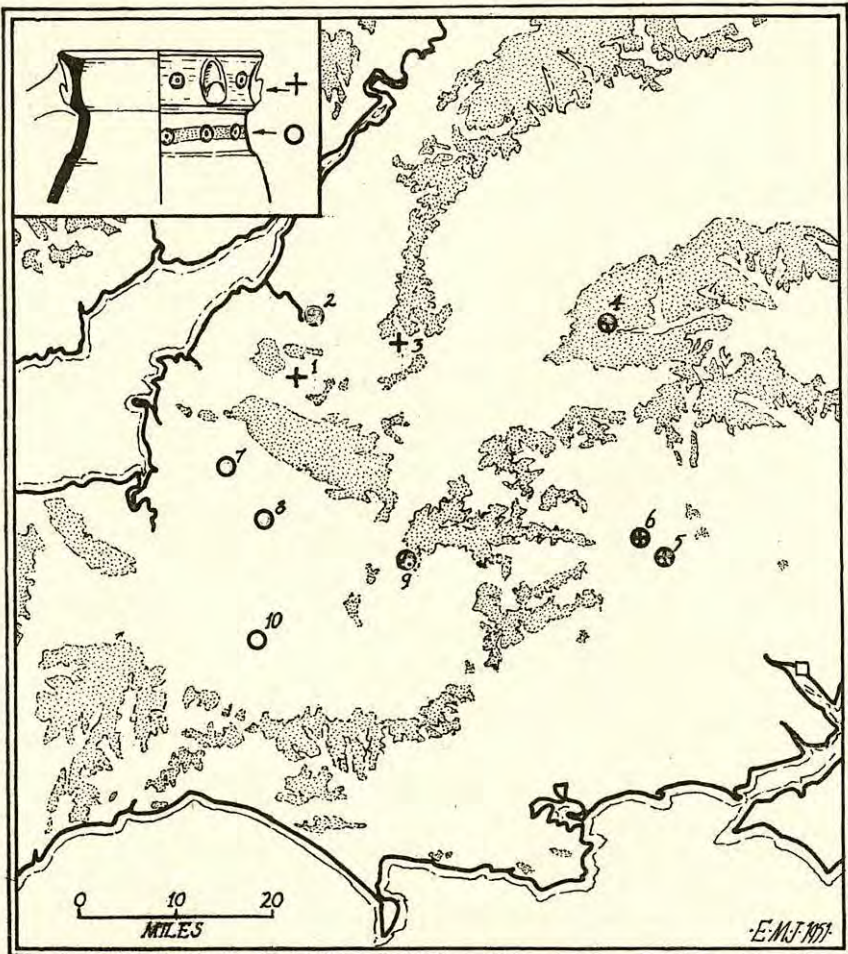


Fig. 5. Distribution of two decorative features on XIII century jugs. Land over 800 ft. is stippled. [The jug neck illustrated in the inset is from Avebury, Wilts (Site 4). Scale $\frac{1}{4}$].

1 White Castle, Mon., *Antiq. J.*, xv (1935), 323, 330-5.

moulded after turning. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, are of the very friable sandy ware containing many tiny water-worn quartz grains. Nos. 3 and 4 are particularly poor in fabric and have either worn badly or they cannot have been very serviceable as pottery. No. 1 is dark brown, No. 3 blackish, and Nos. 4 and 7 reddish. No. 3 is knife-trimmed at the shoulder, giving an angular profile here, a feature which may be seen at Old Sarum,¹ and on early pottery from Bristol (late XI to early XII centuries). Nos. 5, 6 and 9 are of similar texture but somewhat harder. No. 8 is of a closer grained less sandy grey with light brown surfaces. Nos. 10 and 11 are a harder version of this ware, and No. 12 is again even harder, with a grey core and uniform light red surfaces. No. 13 is a disk, chipped from the side of a medieval cooking pot of fairly hard sandy ware with grey core and reddish surfaces.

Glazed Pottery (fig. 4). No. 14. Numerous fragments of a globular pitcher of sandy grey ware with buff inner surface and yellow-green glaze on exterior. It is decorated with combed girth-grooves; one sherd shows crossing of comb-markings, but it is difficult to place exactly on the reconstruction and may even be part of another pitcher of similar material. No evidence of rim survives. This type usually has three feet, but no feet were found here and the longest surviving length of base angle (5 inches of a circumference of about 20 inches) is just insufficient to prove the presence or absence of three feet on this pitcher. Later XII to early XIII century.

No. 15. Twelve fragments of a jug, with decoration of pads of clay applied to the rim, of a type discussed above. Of hard fine orange-buff ware with orange-yellow exterior glaze speckled and streaked with green; applied strips placed diagonally on body. Mid XIII century.

No. 16. Nine fragments of a jug with frilled base, of fairly thick hard pale grey ware with buff inner surface and whitish exterior surface with blotchy olive-green glaze in patches. Probably late XIII to XIV centuries.

No. 17. Frilled base of a jug of fairly hard dark grey ware, having dirty brown inner surface and reddish exterior with brownish glaze. Probably late XIII to XIV centuries.

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1 *Antiq. J.*, xv (1935), 187, fig. 4, No. 14.