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PAPERS, ETC.

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Roman Somerset.

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THE present sketch of Roman Somerset is not intended for a perfect picture, much still remains to be filled in, to complete the drawing, which it is hoped may in time bring together all that can be known of the Roman occupation: but every care has been taken to record any remains which have either been found in recent times, or of which any notice exists. Scattered notices contained not only in the county histories, and in the *Proceedings* of our own Archæological Society, have been brought together, but also those which exist in Reynold's *Itinerary of Antonine*, and in Leman's MS. notes to Horsley, B.R., bequeathed to the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution. The writer has also, during a period of nearly forty years, carefully visited and noted existing remains; and although he cannot say that he has examined every spot recorded in this summary, yet he has in a great many cases personally verified the accuracy of the statements which previous antiquarians have made.

Somerset has no slight claim to notice among the counties of England for having yielded many traces of Roman occupation, and distinct marks of Roman civilization. The number of inscribed stones which have been found, especially in Bath, the many fine pavements, and the remains of villas, which abound throughout the county, make it one of great interest to the student of Roman history. It is also intersected by two Roman roads, the lines of which have been distinctly traced, and though no miliaries have yet been found by which the date of their construction or repair can be accurately ascertained, yet the remains discovered along their course sufficiently attest their importance. The principal of these is the Foss which passes out of Devonshire into Somerset, near to Chard, and continues its course to Ilchester, the ancient Ischalis, where it is met by the Roman road coming from Dorchester, and thence goes by Shepton Mallet to Bath. Not far from Shepton Mallet it is cut by the second road, which passed through the mineral district of the Mendip Hills, and along the course of which traces of ancient mining operations occur, and abundance of Roman remains have been found. This road, commencing at Uphill, and touching the Roman port on the Severn under Brean Down, at the mouth of the River Axe, passes over the Mendip Hills till it leaves the county not far from Witham Friary, and enters Wiltshire near to Maiden Bradley. Along the whole of its line it is accompanied by stations and fortified points of occupation, where Roman remains are found, and traces of mining operations.

A portion of another Roman road, known at the "*Via Julia*," and along which one of the Roman *Itinera* is carried (the *xiv*), passes through the north-eastern corner of the county, entering it between Bitton and North Stoke, and passing through Bath, quits it again at Bathford, where it enters Wilts. This is the only Somersetshire Roman road mentioned in the *Itinera* of Antonine.

There are traces of several other roads, which are all enumerated in the following summary, but these have not the same

distinct marks as those just noticed, nor do they seem to have been so much frequented. These are, the Roman road from Dorchester, which joins the Foss at Ilchester; and a road from Ilchester, in the direction of Somerton and Street, to Glastonbury; also a road along the Polden Hills, where pottery kilns have been found; and traces of one exist along the Brendon and the Quantock Hills. Remains are found along their course, and the bed of the road has in places been laid bare.

Roman Somerset has possessed not only the well known city of "*Aquæ Solis*," so famous for its mineral springs, and mentioned by Solinus, the remains of which show a high state of art, and are probably of an early date, but *Ilchester*, placed at the junction of two Roman roads, the one coming from Exeter, the other from Dorchester, has also been a place of importance, as testified by the remains still existing.

It is not improbable that Bristol, in Roman times, may have afforded an outlet to Roman Somersetshire commerce, as Roman coins and two pigs of Roman lead have been found there, and the river Avon has yielded distinct signs of Roman traffic; but the proof of Roman occupation is not yet clearly made out.

Besides the port under Brean Down, commonly known as the Port "*Ad Azium*," Bridgwater may have been also another outlet, and has been thought to be the Roman "*Uzella*," from whence the *Æstuarium Uzella* took its name. A Roman road coming from Exeter, has been traced in this direction, and this continued on under Brent Knoll, pointing towards Axbridge, where Roman coins have been found.

As lead workings have been found in Mendip, so iron workings appear to have been carried on by the Romans in the Brendon Hills. Remains have been found at Treborough and Luxborough, and coins near Dunster, near which there is a camp; and traces of a Roman road are said to exist near Elworthy.

Mineral produce seems to have been an important object in Roman occupation, and that this occupation took place very early is attested by finding pigs of lead with the Imperial stamp,

one as early as A.D. 40-48, found at Blagdon on Mendip, and bearing the stamp BRITANNICVS ; also one of Claudius, A.D. 49, found at Wookey ; and others of Vespasian (circa A.D. 70).

This part of England was reduced to Roman obedience in the time of Claudius, and the Imperial tribute of lead appears then to have been exacted.

Vespasian, in command of the 2nd Legion, is said by Suetonius, "*Tricies cum hoste confligit, duas validissimas Gentes, superque viginti oppida, et Insulam Vectem Britanniae proximam, in ditionem redegit, partim Auli Plautii Consularis legati, partim Claudii ipsius ductu.*"

The pigs of lead found on Mendip clearly authenticate the early conquest of this portion of Britain.

The Belgæ, the ancient inhabitants of Somerset, appear to have been one of the "*duas validissimas Gentes*" conquered by the Imperial Legate Aulus Plautius, under whom Vespasian served.

It is in vain we try to ascertain the site of those many battles spoken of by Suetonius. There are many strong British camps in Somerset, as Hamdon Hill, Castle Neroche, Cadbury near Wincanton, the Worle Camp near Weston-super-Mare, Dolebury and Maesbury on Mendip, which though occupied by the Romans, as we judge from remains found there, yet appear to be of British construction. It is not improbable that, not far from these points, decisive battles with the Roman forces took place, and Roman camps can often be traced not far distant.

From the date of the Emperor Claudius's visit to Britain, we hear of no further fighting in this portion of the island. The Roman arms were henceforth directed against the Silures, inhabitants of South Wales, the Trinobantes of Essex, the Brigantes of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and the north of England, until the great northern barrier was completed in the time of Hadrian.

It is probable therefore that Somerset, together with the western and southern counties, enjoyed a period of comparative

peace and prosperity during the 400 years of Roman occupation. The traces of Roman villas that remain in every part of Somerset seem to indicate this. They present the appearance of country houses unprotected by any defence, and generally in close proximity to a Roman road, while the Roman garrison-camp is at some distance.

The pavements which these villas contain are rich and beautiful. Many still remain. They have been found in Bath, at Newton St. Loe, at Wellow, at Bathford, at Pitney, at Whatley near Frome, and in every part of the county.

This seems to indicate repose and comfort, and peaceable possession. They are not found in the northern part of Britain beyond Yorkshire, where the country was but imperfectly subjugated, and needed strong garrisons.

Potters-kilns, or their refuse, have been found at Shepton Mallet, at Huntspill, Norton Fitzwarren, the Burtles, Chilton Polden and at Bathampton. The ware found in these places is of the coarser kind, but specimens of Samian, as well as the Durobrivian ware, are found in plenty on the sites of villas. Many gems, with devices of different kinds, as Cupids, heads of Divinities, &c., cut in red cornelian, have been found, especially at Charterhouse on Mendip. Coins in abundance are found everywhere. Some consular coins of the date of Mark Antony have been found at Charterhouse, and the coins discovered here and elsewhere reach to the latest period of Roman occupation.

The geographical position of Somerset, as identified with the ancient names in Ptolemy the geographer, is bounded on the north by the *Sabrina Æstuarium* and the *Uxella Æstuarium*, and bordered on the north-east by the country of the *Dobuni*, and on the west and south by the *Damnonii* and *Durotriges*; and contains the towns of "*Ischalis*," which is Ilchester, and *Aquæ Solis*, or "*Ἰδρα θερμά*," which is Bath. These are the only places noted by the geographer. The *Belgæ* inhabited this region, and their boundary has been supposed to be the *Wansdyke*, which earthwork stretches from *Maesknoll*, and pro-

bably from the river Avon (where the three camps, two on the Somerset and one on the Gloucestershire side, guard the navigation) to the woodlands of Berkshire.

The ancient writers who have noticed the Roman occupation in Somerset are the Roman geographer Ptolemy, the chorographer Ravennas (if Aquis mentioned by him be not *Buxton*), and the Itinerary of Antonine. (Iter xiv.)

The British writers are, Leland, (*Collectanea*); Camden, (*Britannia*); Stukeley, (*Itiner. Curios.*); Horsley, (*Brit. Romana*); Reynolds, in his *Commentary on Itinerary of Antonine*; Lysons, (*Roman Bath*); Collinson, (*History of Somerset*); Phelps, (*History of Somerset*); Warner (*History of Bath*); Sir R. C. Hoare, (*Ancient Wilts*); and others in more recent times, as the Rev. J. Mc Caul, (*Brit. Rom. Insc.*), and Prof. Hübner (*Ins. Rom. Britt.*)

### SYNOPSIS OF ROMAN SOMERSET.

#### ROMAN CITIES.

*Aquæ Solis* or Bath, *Ilchester*. The Foss Road passes through each of these cities.<sup>1</sup>

Ilchester has been enclosed by a wall and ditch, which can be traced all round. The Foss Road passes through the station from N.E. to S.W. The north-east wall of the city was to the river. Coins, bricks, pottery, are constantly dug up, and tessellated pavement with hypocaust has been found, as well as old foundations, burials, &c.

Stukeley, p. 72, gives the drawing of a brass coin found at Ilchester :—

Ob. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P.P. TR.P. XV.

Head of Antoninus.

Rev. BRITANNIA. COS.

Britannia seated on a rock.

(1). For particulars of "*Aquæ Solis*" see Collinson's *Hist. of Somerset*, Phelps' *Hist. of Somerset*, Warner's *Hist. of Bath*, Scarth's *Aquæ Solis*, and Hübner's *Inscrip. Rom. Brit.* For *Ischalis* or Ilchester, mentioned by the geographer, Ptolemy, see also Stukeley's *Itin. Cur.*

A gold ring was also found at Ilchester, having the head of the Emperor Severus, and coins of Anton. Pius and Constantine. Portions of the causeway crossing the ford over the river are said still to be visible.<sup>2</sup>

At the Manor Farm, Ilchester, an interment was found with a Roman coin in the mouth, also a bead of coal money.<sup>3</sup>

#### ROMAN PORTS ON THE SEVERN.

*Brean Down*, south side of Weston Bay — earthworks. Roman station, "*Ad Axium*,"<sup>4</sup> was at Uphill; Roman remains are found there, and foundations of buildings. Roman coins have been found on Brean Down. From hence the Roman road passed through the mineral district of Mendip to Old Sarum, in Wilts—along the line of this road many Roman vestiges remain, especially at Charterhouse on Mendip.

*Sea Mills*, probably "*Abona*,"<sup>5</sup> on the Avon, Gloucestershire side. *Camp*, Roman funereal monument inscribed,<sup>6</sup> pottery, coins, &c.

*Uxella*, (†) near Bridgwater. The position of this town needs confirmation. Roman remains are found on the high ground; but no inscription has yet been discovered to authenticate the place.

#### ROMAN CAMPS, OR CAMPS OCCUPIED DURING THE ROMAN PERIOD, BUT NOT ALWAYS OF ROMAN CONSTRUCTION.

Many British camps have been occupied by the Romans at a later date, and coins of the Roman period found in them, as well as Roman pottery. This is the case at *Worlebury*, near Weston-super-Mare.<sup>7</sup>

(2). See *Som. Arch. Soc. Proc.*, 1853, part ii. p. 104.

(3). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, 1871, p. 123-4.

(4). There is no classical authority for this name, it is only adopted by Antiquaries, as Sir R. C. Hoare, as a convenient appellation for the Roman port which existed at the mouth of the river Axe.

(5). See *Rin. of Antonine*, xiv; also *Bath Field Club Proc.*, vol. i.

(6). See *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxi, p. 41.

(7). See *Somerset Archæological Society Proc.*, and *Journal of British Archæological Association*, vol. xxxi, p. 266.



*Dolebury*, on the Mendips (where other Camps of pre-Roman origin, but occupied in Roman times, are to be found).

*Maesbury*, on the line of the Roman road along the Mendip Hills, and not far from the point where it is cut by the Foss road.<sup>8</sup>

*Stoke-sub-Hamdon*,<sup>9</sup> where the lines of the Roman camp are clearly marked within the circuit of the British fortification, and also a small Roman amphitheatre. This lies on the line of the Foss road, and seems to have protected it.

*Cadbury*, between Tickenham and Clevedon, where Roman coins have been found, and the remains of a villa below the camp.<sup>10</sup>

*North Cadbury*, near Wincanton.<sup>11</sup>

*Banwell Camp*, and earthwork near it which contains a stone and earthen inner structure in the form of a cross.<sup>12</sup>

*Roman Camp at Uphill*, and earthworks on Brean Down.

*Roman Camp at Burrington*, commanding the pass through the Mendip.

*Remains of Roman Camp at Charterhouse* on Mendip, almost effaced. Amphitheatre on the hill side, half a mile distant. "Town-field" covered with Roman debris, and reliques of ancient smelting.<sup>13</sup>

(8). This camp has a very perfect vallum and a foss, which are doubled on the N.W. side. The entrances are perfect, but the vallum, near the east entrance, has been partly levelled and carted away. I visited this camp Sept., 1876.

(9). Roman coins, see *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, 1853, p. 11; also 1871, p. 57; also 1872, p. 72; and *Archæologia*, vol. xxi, p. 39. For plan of camp see *Som. Arch. Soc. Proc.*, p. 84 (1853).

(10). For plan of camp see *Journal of Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1875, page 70.

(11). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, 1870, p. 18, and Gough's *Camden's Brit. Somerset*, p. 92, which speaks of squared stones, fibulæ, Roman coins, &c., being found within the camp.

(12). See Hoare's *Anc. Wilts, Rom. Period*. Also, *The Romans in Britain*, by H. C. Coote, F.S.A., p. 101.

(13). Roman pig of lead, found 1873. See *Journal of Arc. Assoc.*, June, 1875,

IMP. CAES. ANTONINI. PII. PP.;

also Roman pig of lead found June, 1876, inscribed on the top—

IMP. VESPASIAN. AVG.;

on the side—

BRIT. EX. ARG. VE.

In July, 1876, another—

IMP. VESPASIANI.



At *Chisley Mount*, opposite Bridgwater, Roman coins are said to have been found.<sup>14</sup>

Bridgwater is regarded as the ancient *Uxella* of Ptolemy, because it is situated on the river flowing into the *Uxella Æstuarium*, but this is uncertain.<sup>15</sup>

*Cadbury Camp*, above Yatton, a slight entrenchment runs round the summit of the hill, described in Rutter's *Somerset*, p. 73. At the foot of the hill, just above the village of Yatton, Roman interments were found, and an urn, holding nearly two gallons of Roman coins of the lower empire.<sup>16</sup> In July, 1877, an interment was found on the north side, near the summit of the hill, being that of a female of middle age, and with it a whorle of Kimmeridge coal and pieces of Roman pottery, Samian, Durobrivian, and black coarse ware; also a coin of Constantine the Great, A.D. 323 or 324.<sup>17</sup>

Camp upon *Clifton Down*, although probably not originally Roman, has been occupied by the Romans, and Roman coins and other remains have been found at the Hot Wells.<sup>18</sup>

*Walcot*, near Bath, on the line of the Foss road as it leaves Bath.<sup>19</sup>

On *Lansdown* are traces of two *Castra Æstiva*.

Also one such camp on the Down above *Bathwick Hill*, now almost obliterated.

The Roman Station at *Bitton*,<sup>20</sup> in Gloucestershire, is still very distinct, on the line of the *Via Julia*.

(14). I have not examined this station personally, but it is mentioned in Reynolds's *Iter Britanniarum*. Collinson supposes Bridgwater to have sprung from the ruins of a Roman settlement at the west end of Polden Hill, where coins and old foundations of buildings have been discovered. (See Aubrey's *Mon. Brit. MS.*)

(15). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, 1854, p. 85.

(16). See *Som. Arc. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, vol. vi., p. 59, 1851.

(17). See *Som. Arc. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, vol. xxiii., part 2, p. 8, 1877.

(18). See Sayers's *History of Bristol*; also *Archæologia*, vol. xlv.

(19). See Stukeley, *Itin. Cur.*

(20). Near Bitton a Roman bath of rude construction was uncovered in 1850. The sides were formed of rude slabs of stone, the one being let into the other by means of a groove. An account of this was sent by me to the *Som. Arch. Soc.*, but it was mislaid.

*Castle Neroche*<sup>21</sup> seems to have been occupied by the Romans, having first been a British earthwork. A branch of the Roman Fosse road passed underneath. Coarse Roman pottery and an iron sword have been found there, and scorise, cinders, and horse shoes at Staple Fitzpaine.

*Compton Dundon*, beacon(?).

A Roman Camp is situated on the hill south of *Dunster Castle*, and in the park; the hill is called Gallows Hill. The rampart and trench are perfect, except in places where the materials of the vallum have been carried away for road making. The situation is commanding, and overlooks the bay between Blue Anchor and Warren point, near Minehead. It is distant only 4 and 6 miles from Treborough and Luxborough, where Roman coins and mining implements have been found. There is a second earthwork at a short distance from this clearly discernible from Grabbist Hill.

At *Blaise Castle*, near Henbury, are remains of an ancient earthwork.<sup>22</sup> Roman coins have been found here, one of

AVRELIVS. COS III., i.e., A.D. 275.

A straight road leads from Henbury to the Severn, called "Chittening Street."<sup>23</sup>

An account of a camp, called *Ruborough Camp*, on the Quantock Hills, in the parish of Broomfield, will be found in the *Journal of the British Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xiii, p. 294 (1857). Roman remains (coins, querns, &c.) have been found within it. It is not mentioned either by Collinson or Phelps.

Near *Wiveliscombe* is a Camp where Roman coins have been found.

Near to *Douseborough Camp* on the Quantocks, at Putsham, in the parish of Kilve, coins of Diocletian, Maximian, Gallienus, and the 30 Tyrants, have been found.<sup>24</sup>

(21). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, 1854, p. 41.

(22). For Plan and Description see *Seyer's Hist. of Bristol*.

(23). See *Som. Arc. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, vol. xxii, p. 15.

(24). See Collinson's *Hist. of Som.*

Near *Bicknoller*, on the Quantocks, are Trendle Castle and Turks Castle.<sup>25</sup>

Near *Milverton*, one mile west from Bathealton Church, is a camp, nearly circular, in which Roman coins have been found.

*Chard*.—No Roman remains have been found in this town, though they have been discovered in the immediate neighbourhood.

*Taunton*.—Roman remains have been found in the town, A.D. 1643, under the foundations of an old house near the Castle.<sup>26</sup> Also in pulling down an old house in Saint James's parish, a coin of Vespasian, *Judæa Capta*. In 1861 Roman pottery was found in Fore Street, at a depth of some feet, in front of the West of England and South Wales Bank. A specimen of this is now in the Museum at the Castle. Traces of a Roman road are found at *Plaistreet*.

At Conquest, three miles north of Taunton, Roman coins have been found in large quantities, and on the opposite side, at Holway. There is a street, called *Silver Street*, under which is an ancient buried roadway, which was laid open in 1877.<sup>27</sup>

Roman remains are found at Holway, and traces of their occupation—urns, skeletons, two conical pits, coins.

#### ROMAN ROADS.

The principal Roman road in Somerset was the Foss, which came from *Muridunum* (Seaton), at the mouth of the Axe, the "*Alaenus fluvius*" of Ptolemy, and passed into Somerset eastward of Chard and of Seavington, where a Roman villa has been found, and between South Petherton and Stoke-sub-Hamdon, where Roman remains have also been found and Roman station existed, on to Ilchester. Hence it ran in almost a straight line to Bath, leaving Shepton Mallet a little to the west, beyond which it cut the Roman road (*Iter ad Axium*),

(25). See Collinson iii, 512.

(26). See Toulmin's *Hist. of Taunton*, 1791).

(27). See a paper, read on the name *Silver Street* by J. H. Pring, M.D., in this vol.

coming from the Mendip mining district to Old Sarum. Not very far from the point where the two roads intersected is the strong position of Maesbury. At Camerton many Roman remains and foundations of buildings have been found on its line, and it is probable that a posting station in Roman times existed there,<sup>28</sup> the distance being within eight miles of Bath.

At Bath it met the *Via Julia* coming out of South Wales, which line of road entered Somerset a little east of the Roman station at Bitton, and entered Bath beyond Weston and the Park. The two lines of road having coalesced, passed on through Walcot to Batheaston, where they again divided, and the Fosse passed on in the direction of Colerne, and so quitted Somerset. At Colerne the remains of a *Roman Villa* have been laid open. The "*Via Julia*" passed on towards Marlborough, up the hill at Bathford. These roads have been distinctly traced, and are well known, so also is the "*Via ad Axium*," which, coming from Old Sarum, passed through the mineral district of the Mendip Hills to a port at the mouth of the Axe, of which Brean Down forms the chief feature. This road has been surveyed and planned by Sir R. C. Hoare in the first volume of his *Roman Wills*. There are, however, traces of other Roman roads which cannot be so distinctly made out. Thus, a line of Roman road appears to have come from Portbury, near the Severn, and passed on to near Yatton under Cadbury Hill, where Roman remains and interments have been found, and so on to Churchill and under Dolebury towards Axbridge. The traces of this are less certain than the others.

Also, a line of Roman road seems to have passed by Brent Knoll towards Highbridge, and on towards Bridgwater. This, however, has not been sufficiently investigated. It has been traced across Brent Marsh, and is found about six feet under the present surface.<sup>29</sup>

At Ilchester a Roman road coming from Dorchester met the

(28). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, vol. xi, p. 174, and following, 1861-2.

(29). See *Som. Arc. and Nat. Hist. Proc.* for 1850, p. 104, part 2.

Foss, and is said to be traceable thence in the direction of Street and Glastonbury. This road enters Somerset near to Closworth, and passes northward, by Yeovil, to Ilchester. On the line of this road, to the west of it, the Roman villa at East Coker was found, and the Roman villa at Pitney is placed on the line passing from Ilchester to Street and Glastonbury.

The Foss road, after quitting Ilchester southward, and passing on to Petherton Bridge, is supposed to have divided into two branches; one through Stratton to Dennington, Whitedown, Street, and Axminster; the other through Watgore, Hurcott, Atherstone, Broadway, and over the common towards Castle Neroche.<sup>30</sup>

The Roman road from Glastonbury to West Pennard passes, at about two miles from the former place, between two hamlets, one called *East Street*, the other *Woodland Street*. These are situated on each side of the isthmus which connects (what was once) the Island of Avalon with the higher ground; and on the Glastonbury side of these hamlets a vallum of great magnitude extends across the rising ground, from one marsh to the other, separating the peninsula of Avalon from the higher lands. This vallum is called "Ponter's Ball."<sup>31</sup>

*Romansleigh Ridge* passed out of Devonshire from the sea coast, at Stratton, and came eastward to Berry Castle, in Devon, where it crossed a known Roman road from Exeter (*Isca Damnoniorum*) towards Countisbury, in North Devon, and then pointed towards Wiveliscombe, and so on towards Bridgwater (*Uxella*?).

*Plaice Street* runs towards Norton Camp, near Taunton, and is supposed to have passed through it. (?)<sup>32</sup>

(30) See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, 1853, part ii.

(31) See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, vol. ix, p. 144, 1859.

(32). Collinson (*Hist. Som.*, Intro, p. xxiii), speaking of the Roman roads in Somerset, and specifying particularly the Foss, says, "Another ran nearly parallel to it from the forest of Exmoor, through Taunton, Bridgwater, Axbridge, to Portishead on the Bristol Channel, where it intersected the Wansdike, and whence there was a 'trajectus' to the city of *Isca Silurum*, now called Caerleon, in the county of Monmouth."

A straight road leads from Henbury (where there is an earth-work) to the Severn, called "Chittening Street."

In an old map of Kings Forest, near Bristol, dated 1610, a road is indicated between Henbury and Bitton, and called "Auguste Causeway."<sup>33</sup>

#### ROMAN VILLAS

Commencing with the country surrounding the city of Bath, we have villas at—

Bathford : pavement.

Box : pavement, Wilts.

Colerne : in Wilts, a little beyond the borders of Somerset, pavement.

Camerton : foundations of houses, coins, pottery.<sup>34</sup>

North Wraxall, in Wilts.<sup>35</sup>

Combe Down : remains of columns, walls, and hypocaust, and burials, coins, &c.<sup>36</sup>

Lansdown, at Wick : interments in stone coffins, near Langridge.

Cold Harbour Farm, near Tracey Park.<sup>37</sup>

Newton St. Loe : pavements removed, and remains destroyed.<sup>38</sup>

Wellow : pavements preserved, and drawings made by Rev. J. Skinner.

Farley Hungerford : remains of walls, &c.

Iford, between Bath and Bradford on Avon.

High Ham, near Langport.<sup>39</sup>

Dishcove, near Bruton : Roman pavement, discovered 1711.<sup>40</sup>

Under North Cadbury, near Tickenham : coins and remains of a villa.

(33). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, vol. xxii, p. 15.

(34). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, vol. xi, p. 179.

(35). See *Wills Arc. Mag.*

(36). See *Aquæ Solis*.

(37). See *Proc. of Bath Field Club*.

(38). Museum of remains collected by Mr. Glover, school master. See *Aquæ Solis*.

(39). See *Proc. of Som. Arc. Soc.*, 1861-2, p. 33.

(40). See Gough's *Camden, Somerset*.

Beyond Cadbury, near Yatton, on the grounds of Capt. Long : coins and remains of a villa.

On Havyatt Green, between Wrington and Burrington, on the line of the Bridgwater road : coins and remains of villa.<sup>41</sup>

At Lyehole Farm, parish of Wrington, 1876 : partially opened in October, by H. M. Scarth.<sup>42</sup>

Edington, west of Glastonbury : pavement.<sup>43</sup>

East Coker, Somerset.<sup>44</sup>

Pitney : pavements.<sup>45</sup>

Petherton (South), near Bridge : coins ; and at mill near it, foundations, urns, coins ; also at Watergore, pavements ; at Wigborough, foundations.

Seavington, Portbury : foundations and coins.

Wadeford, Combe St. Nicholas : pavements.<sup>46</sup>

Whatley, near Frome : pavement, hypocaust, coins, &c.

Wincanton : Roman pillar, carved stones, tesserae, and coins.<sup>47</sup>

#### ROMAN POTTERS' KILNS, AND MOUNDS OF ROMAN POTTERY.

Shepton Mallet : six kilns, one perfect.<sup>48</sup>

Huntpill : pottery kilns, scorise, &c.

Norton Fitzwarren : Romano-British pottery—some imperfectly manufactured, and cast aside.<sup>49</sup>

Burles : mounds, containing hundreds of loads of Roman pottery, found in the turbaries.<sup>50</sup>

Chilton Polden : pottery kilns, and moulds for casting coins.<sup>51</sup>

Bathampton, near Bath (18th July, 1876, visited by Somerset Archæological Society) : much Roman pottery found in making

(41). See Skinner's MSS. letters, Bath Lit. and Sci. Inst.

(42). See *Proc. of Soc. of Antiq.*

(43). See Gough's *Camden*, p. 99.

(44). See *Journal of Brit. Archæological Association*, vol. iv.

(45). See Phelps's *Somerset*.

(46). *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, vol. xiii, p. 61, 1865-6, and 1868, p. 63.

(47). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*

(48). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, vol. xiii, part ii, p. 1.

(49). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, 1861-2, vol. xi, p. 33.

(50). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, 1849, pp. 55, &c.

(51). See *Som. Arc. and Nat. Hist. Proc.*, 1849, p. 59.



a gravel pit on the south side of the canal.<sup>52</sup> One small red vase, nearly perfect. Every species of pottery, from the fine red to the coarse black.

ROMAN PIGS OF LEAD, "MASSÆ PLUMBI."

Wookey, near Wells :

TL CLAUDIVS CAES. AVG. P.M.

TRIB. P. VIII. IMP. XVI. DE. BRITAN.

(Date, A.D. 49.)

Blagdon : BRITANNICI AVG. FI. on the face.

V. ET. P. in small letters,

twice repeated on the side. (Date, A.D. 49.)

Charterhouse on Mendip : in June, 1876 ; weight, 143 lb :

IMP. VESPASIAN. AVG. on face.

BRIT. EX. ARG. VE. on front or side.

A.D. 70 ?

In July, 1876 ; weight, 2 cwt :

IMP. VESPASIANI.

In July, 1873 ; weight, 223 lb :

IMP. CAES. ANTONINI. AVG. PIL.P.P.

A.D. 139—161.

Also laminæ, or bands of lead of different thicknesses, bearing the Imperial stamp.<sup>53</sup>

Wade Street, Bristol, on the banks of the river Frome : two pigs (weight, 76 lb. and 89 lb.), inscribed—

IMP. CAES. AN. — NINI. AVG. PIL.P.P.

A.D. 139—161.

Bath, Sydney Buildings : weight, 195 lb.—

IMP. HADRIANI. AVG.

A.D. 117—138.

Bruton :

IMP. DVOR. AVG. ANTONINI.

ET. VERI. ARMENIACORVM.

(52). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, vol. xxii, p. 51. Supposed to be the refuse of a Roman smithy.

(53). See *Proc. of Soc. of Antiq.*, London, April, 1874.

A.D. 164.<sup>54</sup>

Laminæ, or plates of lead, bearing same inscription, have been found at Charterhouse on Mendip.<sup>55</sup>

ROMAN IRON MINES IN SOMERSET.

Iron ore is found at Treborough and Luxborough in the rocks of the Devonian series. That the Romans worked these mines is proved by the coins and mining implements discovered in the refuse matter.<sup>56</sup>

ROMAN INSCRIBED STONES FOUND IN SOMERSET.

*Inscriptions* have been found plentifully in Bath, and for these I must refer to Collinson's *Somerset*, Phelps's *Somerset*, Warner's *History of Bath*, and to *Aquæ Solis*; also to Hübner's *Inscriptiones Brit. Latinæ*, and Mc Caul's *Romano Brit. Inscriptions*. But few have been found out of Bath.

One at West Coker.<sup>57</sup>

DEO MARTI  
RIGISAMO  
IVENTIVS  
SABINVS  
VSLLM

One at Camerton.<sup>58</sup>

Two at Pitney.<sup>59</sup>

PATER  
PATRI  
SANC

VIXI SIN  
TRIGINTA  
QVAE CAPI  
NONO A

(54). See Stukeley's *Itin. Cur. Iter*, vi, p. 151: "Preserved in the library at Longleat, weight, 50 lb., and 1 foot 9 inches long, 3½ broad, and 2 inches thick; found in digging a hole to set a gate post in Lord Fitzharding's ground."

(55). See *Proc. of Soc. of Antiq.*, April 16th, 1874.

(56). See *Som. Arc. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, vol. vi (1855), p. 144.

(57). See *Inscrip. Brit. Lat.*, p. 28.

(58). See *Proc. of Som. Arc. Soc.* vol. ii. 1863, p. 181; *Aq. Sol.* 79.

(59). See R. C. Hoare, *Pitney Pavement*, 1831, p. 18, 19; Phelps's *Somerset*, ii, p. 157.

One lately found at Charterhouse on Mendip.<sup>60</sup>

M  
AVG  
VO RES  
ROR FECIT  
IVCENT  
IONOR MA  
ORMIPS  
IC R

Also a few inscribed fragments, having only parts of words, found in the same place.

A Roman altar, now walled into the Church at Compton Dando, has no inscription, but seems to have been dedicated to Apollo.

#### ROMAN COINS, &c.

Places where *coins* and other *Roman remains* have been found.  
Axbridge, at Weare near to, (1870), Roman coin.

Badcalford, coins.

Bagborough, cairns on top of hill called Rowboroughs, Roman coins found.

Banwell, Hamlet of Winthill, north side of Banwell Hill, Roman coins.<sup>61</sup>

Blackford, near Wedmore, coin AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F  
R/ IMP. X. ex. A. C.T.

Blagdon, pig of Roman lead, Britannicus.

Brent Knoll, coins.

Bridgewater.

Bruton, lead.

Burnham.

Burrington Combe, upper Cavern.<sup>62</sup>

Burtle, barrows containing many hundred loads of Roman pottery, found in the turbaries.<sup>63</sup>

(60). See *Proc. of Bath Field Club*, 1876.

(61). See *Rutter's Somerset*, p. 134.

(62). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*

(63). See *Som. Arc. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1849, pp. 53, and following.

- Burtle Moor.<sup>64</sup>  
 Cadbury.  
 Castle Neroche.  
 Near Chard, at Winsham, and Street, coins.  
 Charterhouse on Mendip, lead, coins, inscriptions, pottery, &c.  
 Chedzoy, coins found in a field, and fibula, urns.  
 Chidley Mount, near Bridgwater, Roman coins.  
 Chilton Polden, moulds for casting Roman coins, in a field on the Nidon, also Roman pottery kilns, and coins.<sup>65</sup>  
 Conquest, two urns full of Roman coins.<sup>66</sup>  
 Coombe Farm, near Crewkerne, coins.  
 Corston, burials and coins.  
 Corton, near Sherborne, urns.  
 Curry Rivel.<sup>67</sup>  
 Drayton.  
 Dunpole, near Ilminster, coin found.<sup>68</sup>  
 Edington, and other villages west of Glastonbury, moulds for casting coins.<sup>69</sup>  
 Elm, in a camp, a pot full of Roman coins were dug up, mostly of the Constantine period.<sup>70</sup>  
 Emberrow, near the Church, coins.  
 Exmore, where the Exe rises, urns with Roman coins have been found, A.D. 1831.  
 Hamdon Hill.  
 High Ham, Roman remains.<sup>71</sup>  
 Holway, near Taunton, Roman coins, also traces of a road and pits.<sup>72</sup>

(64). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, 1867.

(65). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, p. 59, 1849.

(66). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, p. 9, 1854.

(67). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, 1861-2, p. 33.

(68). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, 1872.

(69). See Gough's *Camden*, p. 99.

(70). See Stukeley.

(71). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, vol. xi.

(72). See *Som. Arc. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1854, p. 9; also vol. xii, p. 48, part 1.

Honey Ditches, Seaton, Roman leaden pipe.

Huntspill, Roman pottery kilns, scorias of iron, pieces of coal.

Hurcot.

Ilchester.

King's Sedgemoor, near Somerton, bone tessera, inscribed APRILIS.<sup>73</sup>

Langport, and neighbourhood, Roman road.

Long Ashton, coins.

Luxborough.

Lydeard Lawrence, an urn full of coins.

Nailsea and Ken-Moor, coins.

Norton Fitzwarren, Romano-British pottery in the railway cutting.<sup>74</sup>

North Curry, coins at Lillesdon in this parish.<sup>75</sup>

Pen Pits, Roman horse shoes.

Pitney.

Polden Hill, near Bridgwater, foundations, coins, horse trappings.

Putcombe, in parish of Kilve, coins.

Pylle, coins and urns : and Pill on the Foss, at a hamlet called Street.

Seavington.

Shapwick.<sup>76</sup>

Shepton Mallet, Roman pottery kilns.

Staple Fitzpaine, Roman horse shoes.<sup>77</sup>

Stanchester, between Langport and Curry Rivel.<sup>78</sup>

(73). See *Arc. Journal*, vol. ix, p. 107 ; also Hübner's *R. I. B.*

(74). See *Som. Arc. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1861, vol. xi, p. 56.

(75). See *Gen. Mag.*, Sept., 1748.

(76). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Pro.*, 1868, p. 43.

(77). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, 1854, p. 17.

(78). See *Som. Arc. Soc. Proc.*, 1876, vol. xxii., p. 90.

Stogumber, coins.

Sutton, coins, patera, &c.<sup>79</sup>

Taunton.

Uphill.

Wadeford.

Wiltown, Roman coins.

Wincanton, Roman coins.

Wiveliscombe, coins (A.D. 1711), 1600 in number.<sup>80</sup>

Wookey, lead.

Yanley, near Ashton, and Dundry, foundations.

(79). Gough's *Camden*, p. 99.

(80). Gough's *Camden*, p. 95.

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