

# THE TEMPLE WELL AND OTHER BUILDINGS AT PAGANS HILL, CHEW STOKE, NORTH SOMERSET

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**SUMMARY.** The excavation of the Roman temple at Pagans Hill<sup>1</sup> has been followed by the discovery and excavation of the temple well<sup>2</sup>, and the partial excavation of other buildings around the temple. The well has yielded one exceptional find, a glass vessel of the 7th-8th centuries A.D. A ditch on the hill has yielded Iron Age A sherds.

**INTRODUCTION.** The excavation of the temple was completed in the spring of 1951: subsequently excavation has continued on the well and on the buildings to the north and east of the temple.

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## THE WELL

*Discovery.* In July, 1951, a trial trench was dug westwards from the temple: 75 ft. from the centre of the temple a spread of rubble was found, and this led to the discovery of the blocked well-shaft, which was cleared between July and September. No trace of the well was visible on the surface.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc.*, S.A.S., Vol XCVI (1951), pp. 112-142.

<sup>2</sup> See "Illustrated London News," December 8th, 1951, and January 5th, 1952; the latter contains several photographs of the well and finds.

*Relationship to Temple.* The well lies at a distance of 108 ft. from the centre of the temple, and is within 5 degrees of its east-west axial line, which also passes through the centre of the entrance gateways leading up to the temple. (See plan p. 47, Fig 1). This orientation suggests the likelihood of the well having been planned and constructed at the same time as the temple. It was therefore to be hoped that the well would supply those details of date, ritual and other information which were lacking in the temple itself ; these hopes were unrealised.

*Construction and Dimensions.* The shaft of the well is 2 ft. 6 ins. in diameter, and is very straight, varying by no more than an inch or two throughout its depth of 56 ft.<sup>3</sup> The sides converge at the base to form a rough hemisphere with the joints lined with puddled clay.<sup>4</sup> The steining appears to have been built in a much wider cutting, which was filled with packing of red clay and stone. This formed a circle 12 ft. in diameter.<sup>5</sup> It is uncertain whether the original cutting was as wide as this for the whole depth : it may either have tapered towards the base, or have been confined to the upper part, the lower being sunk as a simple shaft.<sup>6</sup>

The stone used in the construction is the local Triassic limestone ; it seems likely that the rubble around the well-mouth

- 3 The well of the Roman Villa at Wraxall (unpublished : information from Mr. C. M. Sykes) was by no means so even, with an average diameter of only 2 ft. in the 20 ft. excavated. The construction shaft was 18 ft. in diameter. It is roughly contemporary with the wells at Pagans Hill and Chew Park. The well of the latter in the neighbouring Chew Valley Lake excavated by the writers and E. Greenfield (M.O.W. excavation : report forthcoming) was almost as even, though not so deep (30 ft.) and of slightly greater diameter (2 ft. 9 ins). A 58 ft. well at Cadbury Castle, Devon, excavated before 1848, is also possibly a temple well ; its construction, however, is very different : it is a tapering shaft, 8 ft. wide at the top, 6 ft. wide at 25 ft., and 3 ft. wide at the base. See Aileen Fox (*Trans. Devonshire Association*, 1952 Vol. LXXXIV, pp. 105-114).
- 4 At Chew Park the steining ceases at the base, and lies on the edge of a hemispherical scoop in the marl.
- 5 At Chew Park this outer shaft was 10 ft. in diameter around the well-mouth, and in its clay packing were two post-holes, presumably for a windlass or well cover : no post-holes were found at Pagans Hill, as the whole of the packing was not uncovered.
- 6 Nor was this proved at Chew Park.

was not entirely the result of the ruination of that part of the well which was built above ground-level, but also included some very large pieces of stone which were most likely derived from the original digging of the shaft through the strata of Triassic limestone.

The inner surface of the steining was dressed *in situ*; the clean stone chippings derived from this filled the bottom 2 ft. of the shaft.<sup>7</sup> In the lower 10 ft. of the shaft, stones were occasionally missing from the steining; the strength of the well makes it unlikely that these were dislodged, and they had every appearance of being deliberately left out to allow water to penetrate more freely. The well appeared to be fed entirely by percolation, not by a spring.

*Water-levels.* The level of water in the well must have fluctuated considerably with season and rainfall; wet filling began at 8 ft. from the surface and this would seem to be the maximum height of the water-table. The well did not need baling until a depth of 41 ft. was reached in September, 1951; below this depth constant baling was necessary until the bottom was reached. When excavation was completed, the water rose steadily to 50 ft. from the surface where (during a dry September) it remained until the autumn rains, when in a few weeks it rose to within 15 ft. of the surface.

*Method and Description of Excavation.* The upper 8 ft. of the filling were dry, and the earth and stones were easily removed by hand. Below this the filling consisted of stones of all sizes up to 1 cwt., and slimy mud; this continued to 41 ft. and from there to the base the mud was wetter. The mud and stones were gathered in a bucket held just above the excavator's knees (only a crouching position was possible in the narrow shaft), and hoisted to the surface over a pulley lashed to planks supported on baulks above the well-mouth.<sup>8</sup> The material was carried to a sorting-tray close to the well-head, where stones were recorded, and other finds labelled. The excavator wore a steel helmet, as even small stones or mud can cause a severe impact at depths of 25 ft. and below. When a depth of 10 ft. was reached, a rope-ladder, and later, a

7. These were exactly similar to those found in the make-up of the central area of the temple on its west side. (*Proc.*, 1951, p. 115-footnote 1).

Similar chippings were also found at the base of the Chew Park well.

8. A 15 ft. high tripod was used at Chew Park and this was much more satisfactory.

wire one, were used to enter and leave the well. The ladder was drawn up while excavation was in progress, as in the narrow shaft it tended to become tangled with the bucket-rope; below 20 ft. a life-line was also used.

Below 41 ft., the space left by each bucketful of spoil was quickly replaced by water, and it became necessary not only to send up as many buckets of water as of mud and stones, but also to bale the well every morning before excavation could begin; fortunately the dry season was causing a steady decrease in level. Baling with buckets each morning was very tedious, and Leslie Millward constructed an automatic baler<sup>9</sup>: this was a 10 gallon drum, in the base of which was a rubber-lined valve moving on four struts. When this was lowered quickly into the well, it filled through the base, the valve being forced upwards. When full, it was lifted and the valve fell back into place with the weight of the water. It took four men to hoist it to the surface, and two more to empty it. By this means initial baling never took more than half-an-hour each day. In the lower 10 ft. of the well, progress was slow, because in spite of constant baling, the water accumulated so quickly that when the excavator crouched down, he or she was immersed in cold water almost to the waist, and only short spells in the well were possible. This was largely overcome by the use of a frogman suit.

The well was refilled with the spoil at the owner's request, and a few current coins were placed at the base.

*Stratification.* The filling of the well may conveniently be summarised in 7 layers:

- A. Rubble covering well-shaft.
- B. Rubble and mud 2-29 ft.
- C. Rubble and silt 29-34 ft.
- D. Rubble and mud 34-36 ft.
- E. Rubble, pottery and other finds, 36-44 ft.
- F. Rubble and building material 44 ft.-53 ft. 6 ins.
- G. Stone chippings 53 ft. 6 ins-56 ft.

(A) Rubble covered the top of the well and its surround,<sup>10</sup> lying on rubble and clay, packing of the outer shaft.

<sup>9</sup> Also used at Chew Park.

<sup>10</sup> There were no signs of occupation around the well-mouth except a coin of Constantine I, at a depth of 1 ft. near the well-mouth.

(B) Similar rubble with dry earth filled the upper 8 ft., becoming more sticky and slimy further down. The rubble (including some very large pieces) and slimy mud with occasional charcoal specks continued to 29 ft. ; the only finds in this part, at 21 ft.-23 ft., were fragments of a carved stone animal of 16 century date.<sup>11</sup>

(C) At 29 ft. the mud changed to a grey-brown sandy silt which still contained a good deal of heavy stone ; this silt was grey and compact and continued, becoming darker with more charcoal specks, to 34 ft. In this layer were bones of ox and sheep, fragments of an iron pail, and an almost complete blue glass jar in two pieces,<sup>11</sup> which lay in mud and silt among heavy rubble at 33 ft. The glass is dated by Dr. Harden to the 7th-8th centuries A.D.

(D) At 34 ft. the silt and rubble became muddier, similar to that in the upper part of the well ; Roman sherds began to appear, with two Constantinian coins (one of 333-335 A.D.) stuck together on a sherd at about 36 ft. (Nos. 165 and 146), and an illegible coin at about 35 ft. (No. 247). Between 35 and 36 ft. was some unburnt wood among the rubble, mostly oak.

(E) From 36 ft. to 44 ft. Roman material was very plentiful and included fragments of 30-40 pots, twelve of which are capable of being restored : 12 coins, of which 3 (87, 88 and 94) are dated to 260-270 A.D. (the rest are probably of similar date, though illegible) : a few small finds : iron-work, including parts of three buckets : and rubble including some freestone and also Pennant roof tiles. The pottery is likely to belong to the late 3rd century A.D.

(F) Between 44 and 53 ft. 6 ins. the quantity of pottery, etc., became gradually less, and the only vessels of which most of the sherds were present were a small mug (Fig. 4 No. 2) at 52 ft., and a small jar (Fig. 4 No. 3) at 53 ft. In this last 10 ft. of filling were also three coins (85, 90 and 95) dated to 260-270 A.D., and parts of two buckets.

The rubble between 44 and 53 ft. 6 ins. showed a marked change : some of it was similar to that in the levels above, but many roof tiles, several pieces of freestone roof-coping (Appendix E), parts of the torus of freestone column base (Appendix E) fragments of quarter-round brick-mortar moulding, many unshaped fragments of free-

<sup>11</sup> To be published separately in the *Journal of Medieval Archæology*.

stone, and lumps of mortar were included, all similar to that found in the ruins of the temple.<sup>12</sup>

(G) The rubble and mud ceased abruptly at 53 ft. 6 ins. and the lowest 2 ft. 6 ins. of the well was filled entirely with clean stone chippings.

*Interpretation of stratification* (See Fig. 3)

*Layer A* is clearly the result of the final destruction of the well-mouth, possibly completed by ploughing, since the surface of the stone was fairly level and uniformly covered with 1 ft. of soil.

*Layer B* is homogeneous and apparently the result of a deliberate blocking of the well, either at one time or spread over a long period. That above 23 ft. is 16th century A.D. or later, as shown by the stone animal at this depth : that from 23-29 ft. may be of similar date, and is certainly later than the 7th-8th centuries A.D., being above *Layer C* in which the glass jar was found.

*Layer C* is quite different in character from the layers above and below it, and appears to have accumulated over a long period when the well was open. The grey-brown sandy silt is typical of that which would form at the base of a well and was thought to be the basal silt when it was reached. The well would have been usable for the greater part of the year, and it seems likely that the finds in this layer represent such use in the 7th-8th centuries : the iron pail is probably contemporary with the glass jar, and was possibly used to draw water from the well at this time. The charcoal, dark soil and scraps of animal bone would seem to derive from occupation not far away. The glass jar is the most westerly example known of this type of glass, which is found mainly in the eastern counties, and usually in graves.<sup>13</sup> It was broken when deposited : the small piece missing from one side was not in the well.

No signs of occupation of this date have been found elsewhere on the site ; numerous suggestions have been made as to the circumstances of its deposition, of which two may be mentioned. The temple was a substantial building, and could, even in a ruined state, have afforded considerable shelter at this time<sup>14</sup> to the

<sup>12</sup> Similar fragments were, however, found in the other buildings.

<sup>13</sup> *Archaeological News Letter* II 2 (July, 1950).

<sup>14</sup> As in medieval times : see *Proc.*, 1951, pp. 123 and 137, for the medieval use of the temple.

possessors of the glass jar. It has also been suggested that since these glasses are usually found in graves, there may have been one close by, which was robbed in antiquity and material from it thrown down the well: but this would not explain the occupation material found in the well at this level.

*Layer D* is the beginning of the Roman levels in the well; it is similar to Layer B in character and probably in origin, though containing a few Roman sherds, and, at its base, two Constantinian coins. The simplest explanation is that it is derived from the latest Roman use of the well.<sup>15</sup> The wood found in this layer may represent the collapsed remains of some superstructure covering the mouth.

*Layer E.* The exact relationship of the wood to the beginning of the Roman layer is uncertain: one or two sherds were found above the wood, and among it, but these may have been displaced by heavy rubble. Below the wood, however, the amount of Roman pottery increased rapidly, and the character of the finds makes it certain that this is the result of the use of the well, probably in the late 3rd—early 4th centuries A.D. Where a pot was more or less complete, its fragments were found close together, and in these cases it is likely that the vessels were broken at the well-head. But much of the pottery is incomplete; sometimes a pot is represented by only a single sherd, and while this might be the result of damage to a pot at the well-head, it is more likely to be due to odd pieces of pottery and other litter finding their way down the shaft. Very little bone was found with this pottery,<sup>16</sup> such as would occur in wholesale dumping. Consistent with this interpretation is the finding of bucket fragments throughout this layer.<sup>17</sup> Almost all the pottery vessels represented are those which would have been used to fetch water, i.e., jugs, jars and mugs, and there are no pie-dishes or platters. Rubble continued through this layer among the pottery, and was undoubtedly thrown down during the period of use.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>15</sup> It has been suggested alternatively that the well was cleaned out to this depth.

<sup>16</sup> In contrast to Chew Park, where it was plentiful.

<sup>17</sup> At Chew Park, much more pottery was found (representing 100 vessels) with fragments of 5 buckets, in a similar "occupation" deposit thought to be of about 30 years duration.

<sup>18</sup> It has been suggested that the large amount of rubble found in a well may be the result of an attempt to purify the water by sealing off rubbish at the base, and raising the water-level.

*Layer F* is similar to *Layer E* in its content of rubble and mud, and appears also to have been derived partly from use, since it includes a little pottery and fragments of two buckets. But the amount of pottery decreased rapidly after 44 ft., and the bulk of the filling, apart from limestone rubble, is building material. The layer as a whole has every appearance of being derived from a building in a ruinous state, or the result of extensive alterations.

The roof-coping, roof-tiles, brick-mortar sill and column-base fragments and mortar could have come from any nearby building (including possibly one over the well-head, if this was elaborate); mortar analysis (Appendix G) suggests that the brick-mortar from the well is similar to that from the temple but not to that from the other buildings: the mortar from the well is not identical with any other from the site, but nearer to the plaster from the temple than to the others, and may in fact have been part of a large lump or plaster. It seems likely, therefore, that the material is more likely to be from the temple (also the nearest building) than from anywhere else. The quantity of tiles and fragments of freestone suggest considerable damage or alteration to the building from which they came.

*Layer F* lies directly on the base chippings (*Layer G*) which are clearly the result of the original dressing *in situ* of the well.

It would appear that the destruction layer *F* blocked the lower part of the well before much silt or occupation material had a chance to accumulate. The absence of occupation material might be expected in the initial use of a temple well which, if used ritually, may have been kept free of pollution: but however carefully a well was guarded, it would be impossible to prevent the accumulation of silt if the well were in use for many years.

It is suggested, therefore, that the temple was either altered or was in a ruinous state within a short time of the building of the whole complex. The coin range from the temple extends from the end of the 3rd century to the end of the 4th century or even later: of the 82 coins found, over 30 are of a Constantinian and later period which is almost unrepresented in the well. It must be assumed, therefore, that when the temple was repaired or rebuilt in the later part of the 4th century, the well was not used.<sup>19</sup>

19 *Proc.*, 1951, pp. 117-118.



THE OTHER BUILDINGS

*Extent of Excavation.* Like the temple, all the other buildings were severely robbed, though foundations below floor level survived in some cases. Excavation consisted of cuttings designed to recover the ground-plan. No floors other than the clay surface were found, and most of the finds were made in the robbers' spoil, except in area 21.

*Stratification* consists usually only of robbers' spoil laying on the natural clay (probably the result of the robbing of a stone pennant floor) or in places a layer of made-up clay on the pre-Roman soil.

For convenience of recording and description, the rooms and areas of occupation have been numbered 3-30, and these may be grouped as follows :

(*Temple*—Central area—1 : ambulatory—2).

*Outer entrance*—West section and pathway to temple—17.  
East section—18.

*The Eastern buildings*—South side—Rooms 3 and 4.  
—E. exterior—19.  
—S. exterior—22.  
North side —Rooms 5 and 6.  
—E. exterior—20.

*The North-Eastern building*—Rooms 7 to 15.

*The North Building*—Rooms 23—28 and 16.

*Area in angle of North and Eastern Buildings*—21.

*The Outer Entrance* consists of a double gateway and metalled roadway. Through the Eastern scarp of the hill a roadway was cut and partly metalled ; this metalled surface was located in the areas shown on the plan, but it is uncertain how far it extended to the East. Towards the temple the metalling becomes very sparse until the entrance ramp is reached.

*Outer gateway.* The Eastern limit to the entrance was apparently an outer gateway, formed by two projections of the East walls of the flanking buildings, that on the South side only being proved by excavation.

*Inner gateway.* The metalling in the centre of the outer entrance was broken by a shallow gully, which probably held some kind of threshold which is in line with the centre walls of the Eastern buildings. The centre foundations of Rooms 3 and 4 project slightly into this gully.

From this threshold access was apparently obtained into Room 6, as the T-junction of the walls at the South end of 5 and 6 was levelled off and paved with Pennant slabs covered in rammed clay which extended round the South end of the wall-trench separating 5 and 6 into 6 itself.

Two slight extensions on the East side of this gully probably mark the position of column-bases; fragments of column-base (Appendix E) were found in the robbers' spoil close by.

*Dating of the outer entrance.* 8 coins were found associated with the cobbled roadway and gateways. A coin of Constans (No. 184) and one of Valentinian 1 (No. 190) were embedded in the surface of the roadway. Three Constantinian coins and one of the House of Valentinian (Nos. 132, 135, 159, 200) were found in the infilling or among the outer rubble. The orientation of the entrance in relation to the temple makes it likely that they are contemporary,

THE EASTERN BUILDINGS. The severe slope of the ground necessitated some making-up of the ground, especially in the South-east corner, but this clay make-up still left a considerable slope in Rooms 3, 4, 5 and 6; the only foundations remaining were those around the outer entrance, otherwise only wall-trenches remained, averaging 1 ft. in depth below the marl. In the interior only turf and a little mortary soil covered the clay make-up,<sup>20</sup> with only a very occasional piece of roofing or object. Fragments of pennant flooring not *in situ* suggest stone floors for all these rooms (but see footnote<sup>25</sup>). No plaster fragments were found. Domestic debris or pottery is almost completely absent as in the temple. Rubble from the Eastern buildings extends down the slope of the hill for some distance.

Robbers' spoil from 3 and 4 and possibly from other areas lies outside the South-east corner of 3 and 4 and here is nearly 4 ft. deep (see section); the hill was obviously cut away considerably to take the South walls of Rooms 3 and 4.

<sup>20</sup> No pre-Roman soil could be distinguished between the clay make-up and the natural marl.

*Access to Eastern Buildings.* The only certain entrance is that from the entrance into Room 6 over the levelled wall-foundation. There may, however, have been an entrance from the temple area at the North end of Room 5, as described in the section on area 21.

*Dating of the Eastern Buildings.* 32 coins were found in the Eastern buildings, most of which were found in robbers' spoil or under the rubble spread to the East. They included two radiates (Nos. 108 and 127) (one in the scattered hoard referred to below) and 8 Constantinian coins (Nos. 144, 153, 166, 169, 177, 182, 241, 242, and 247-249); the remainder are of the House of Valentinian and one of Theodosius (No. 219). Among these are seven which, with three earlier coins, formed a small scattered hoard under the rubble East of Room 4 (area 19).

It is thus clear that occupation of the Eastern buildings was mainly in the late part of the 4th century A.D., at the time of the secondary occupation of the temple. Their layout is, however, apparently part of the original temple complex.

*Interpretation.* Rooms 3 and 5 are over 60 ft. long with no known subdivisions. 4 and 6, it is suggested, were verandahs on their E. side, probably with external buttresses or pilasters, of which one was found near the N. end of the East wall of 4. The almost complete absence of any signs of domestic occupation or wall-plaster make it probable that the buildings were rarely used.

#### THE NORTH-EASTERN BUILDINGS.

*General Description.* These comprise the series of rooms and areas 7-15. They are all on one level, formed by cutting into the corner of the hill, and using part of the clay obtained to make up the slope on both North-east and South-west sides. As a result, their floor-levels in most cases lie over 3 ft. below the turf level.

*Stratification and Floor-levels.* All the walls in this area are severely robbed: the only foundations surviving are those of the West walls of Room 7 and 9 where the mortared stones lay in a wall-trench 5 ins.-8 ins. below the surrounding floor-level. Elsewhere the wall-trench only survived, usually 3 ins.-9 ins. deep. No floors survived, and their nature is uncertain: in Rooms 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, only the marl surface was found, either the undisturbed marl, or, towards the North-east, a thin layer of clay make-up on a thin pre-Roman soil. But in Rooms 10 and 12 were patches of material of varying thickness which had not been

disturbed since Roman times. This was a laminated layer of red and black substances, only an inch or two thick in places, but reaching a maximum of 8 ins. in Room 10, where a sample was taken. If this layer is, as appears, a burnt level, perhaps derived from destruction, then the floor, whether of wood or flagstones, had been robbed in Roman times. This layer, however, may represent a layer or layers of organic material laid down below a stone floor for insulation, the flagstones themselves being robbed.

In other cases, especially in areas 7 and 9, the marl was covered by a black level of 1 in.-3 ins. in thickness, which could not with certainty be regarded as undisturbed, but which did contain coins and pottery in some quantity. In Room 15, the marl was covered by a grey concretion, 4 ins.-8 ins. thick, which contained coins and pottery forming a distinct group.

Apart from these exceptions the entire stratification was typical robbers' spoil—dirty soil, plaster, mortar, occupation debris, and a little broken roofing, which extended to the modern topsoil, where its surface was very uneven, giving rise to the disturbed appearance of the ground.

Although all the wall-junctions were not traced, it is certain that 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 were of a similar nature and in no way differed from each other, except in size, as far as the remaining evidence can show.

*The Entrance.* Areas 7 and 9 are really one, divided by a secondary structure, of uncertain purpose, much worn on its upper surface. It was made of re-used material, including the only quern-stone found on the site (Appendix E). All the stones comprising it lay on disturbed dark occupation soil; more trodden stone lay around it.

The presence of a doorway here, probably giving access to 10, is attested by several domed door-studs in the black soil in the base of 9.

In the South-west corner of 7 was a sloping block of undisturbed natural marl, 3 ft.  $\times$  2 ft. and 8 ins.-13 ins. deep, which had been deliberately left intact in the corner between the wall-trenches. *Area 8* seems to have been an outer yard or garden on the same level as the other rooms here: its outer wall on the East side was only cut in one place, and was dry-built. 8 cannot have extended very far: to the North the slope becomes very steep, and to the South, by the North wall of 6, was a layer of clay make-up 1 ft.

thick, which covered a slightly metallised marl surface which may be the same as that in 8.

*Dating and finds.* The infilling of these rooms yielded a large number of coins, small finds, much pottery and plaster, and together with area 21 and the well, account for the majority of the finds from the site. The plaster from this area is the only group found except that from the temple.<sup>21</sup> It was plentiful but very fragmentary; its colour-range is described in Appendix F.

The period during which these rooms were used is clearly given by 43 coins mostly found in the infilling or black soil at base of Rooms 7, 9 and 10, whose dates are as follows :

|  |     |     |     |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 3rd century  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Imitations and illegible radiates  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7  |
| House of Constantine and imitations  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| House of Valentinian 1 (found in soil above robbers' spoil by West wall of 10) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Illegible and imitations of 4th century  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7  |
|  |     |     |     |     |     |     | —  |
|  |     |     |     |     |     |     | 43 |
|  |     |     |     |     |     |     | —  |

It is thus clear that the occupation of these rooms is unlikely to have extended far into the Valentinian period, as did that of other parts of the site.

The only exception to this dating is Room 15: this Room is included among the North-East corner rooms because it appears to be part of their plan, and is at the same level (here approaching the natural slope of the hill): but its stratification is not the same. The robbers' spoil contained little plaster, and covered a Roman level consisting of a concretion lying on the marl. In this were 6 coins, all of the 3rd century, and some pottery; the whole deposit may be builders' rubbish, or part of the North buildings as suggested later.

*Interpretation of the North-Eastern Buildings.* It is clear that of all the buildings on the hill, these are most likely to have been the focus of domestic occupation, both by reason of the large quantity of occupational debris found in this and adjoining areas, and the plastering of the walls. These rooms, if any, were those used as an

<sup>21</sup> *Proc.*, 1951, p. 126.

inn or custodian's house, such as existed at Lydney<sup>22</sup> and Maiden Castle<sup>23</sup>

Room 15, whether part of this complex or not, may have been a latrine, since it lies in the extreme corner of the site by the steep North-Eastern slope.<sup>24</sup>

The most curious feature of these rooms, however, is their level; the marl surface representing the lowest floor level is well below that of the adjoining rooms. It has been suggested by Mr. C. A. Ralegh Radford that the plan as recovered from the surviving wall-trenches may bear no relationship to that of the rooms in Roman times, which may have had wooden floors at a higher level, nearer to that of the North and Eastern buildings.<sup>25</sup> In this case the existing floor-levels may be those of cellars, to which access may have been obtained through the entrance in 7 and 9, where there may have been a staircase from Room 5 or from area 21.

THE NORTH BUILDING. This comprises Rooms 16 and 23-28: they are completely robbed of all floors and wall foundations, and all that was found in the limited trenches dug was the natural marl slope of the hill with wall-trenches as shown on the plan, averaging 1-2 ft. in depth: in and over these, and over the marl surface, was a little mortary soil and fragmentary roof tiling; this layer contained virtually no finds.

Close to the South wall-trench of this building, on its South side, was a slight spread of roofing tile, which, towards the East, merged into that of area 21. At its West end, around the S.W. corner, were many scoriae, some adhering to baked clay. It is evident that these are derived from shallow bowl furnaces for iron-smelting, which probably took place not far away.

Among this material were three coins (86, 98, 101), all of the late 3rd century, the only dating evidence for the use of the North building.

*Interpretation.* The limited excavation did not clearly establish the relationship between the North and North-Eastern buildings, but the severe robbing, with its obliteration of stratification, makes it unlikely that further excavation would elucidate this relationship.

22. *Lydney, Report Soc. Ant. Lond.*, No. IX (1932), pp. 44 ff.

23. *Maiden Castle, Report Soc. Ant. Lond.*, No. XII (1943), p. 132.

24. *Lydney, op. cit.*, p. 54.

25. This may also apply to the original floor levels of these buildings, which may have been raised above the sloping ground.

The plan suggests that the two buildings are contemporary, since some wall-trenches are common to both : but the levels are quite different, and it is thus possible that the North-Eastern building is later, and that its construction has perhaps destroyed the original East end of the North building. The limited dating evidence supports this suggestion, and it may be that Room 15, with its exclusively 3rd century dating evidence, may be a part of this original lay-out.

It appears that iron-smelting was carried out in the vicinity of the North building, and it may have been only used in the initial occupation of the site, to supply the iron nails, etc., needed for the temple buildings. Possibly the North building was dismantled after its initial use as a workshop, and this may account for the almost total absence of domestic debris. Only a very slight rubble fall was seen below this building on the North slopes of the hill.

AREA 21. This is in the angle of the North and Eastern buildings, and one of the few parts of the site where the Roman layers are undisturbed.

The *stratification* consists for the most part of deep topsoil, much broken roofing with some occupation material in its lower part, occupation layer on a metallised surface, clay make-up, and more metallising on the marl. This lower metallising probably dates from the building period and showed no evidence of occupation.

The clay make-up is probably part of that derived from the cutting of the wall-trenches and the terracing of the North-Eastern building. Close to the West side of Room 5 was found the only sealed coin from the site, apart from that of Gratian, found under the temple sub-structure<sup>26</sup> : it was of Postumus (258-67) (No. 97) and thus gives a *terminus post quem* for the deposition of this layer and probably for the adjoining buildings, and indeed the whole site.

The metallising on this clay showed signs of much use, and carried a substantial occupation layer varying in depth from 1 to 5 ins., extending over the area shown on the plan. In this and in the roofing and topsoil layers above were 55 coins, much pottery, and several small finds. The coins are grouped as follows :

26. *Proc.*, 1951, p. 117.

*The Temple Well*

|                  | <i>Late 3rd<br/>century</i> | <i>Imitations<br/>and barbar-<br/>ous radiates</i> | <i>House of<br/>Constantine<br/>and imita-<br/>tion</i> | <i>House of<br/>Valentinian</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Topsoil ...      | 3                           | 1  | 5   | 5                               | 14           |
| Roofing tile ... | —                           | 2  | 4   | 1                               | 7            |
| Occupation layer | 2                           | 5  | 8   | 4                               | 19           |
| Under clay       |                             |  |   |                                 |              |
| levelling ...    | 1                           | —  | —   | —                               | 1            |
| Unstratified ... | —                           | —  | 1   | 2                               | 3            |
| Total ...        | 6                           | 8  | 18  | 12                              | 44           |
|                  |                             |  |   | Illegible                       | 11           |
|                  |                             |  |   |                                 | 55           |
|                  |                             |  |   |                                 | —            |

All of the four Valentinian coins found in the occupation level were found at the South end of area 21 by the North end of Room 5: in this area, above the roofing tile layer (here much sparser than in the corner) were over 30 voussoirs; these may have formed an arched (see Appendix E) entrance into Room 5 from this area.

In the angle between Rooms 9 and 10 was an irregular but roughly apsidal foundation: the stones shown on the plan were embedded in the clay make-up without mortar, and around their open (West) side the metalling was heavier and included some small flat stones: there was some rubble among the roofing above and around this foundation, which may be the vestige of an exterior altar or shrine, and may be the explanation for the large number of coins found in this corner.

The doorway into 10, at any rate on the lower level, was from this area, and the coins and occupation material may be the result of much use of the corner, as the way from the temple to the domestic areas: the ground between the temple and area 21 was not excavated to test the continuance of the metalled surface. The roofing material was probably all derived from the adjoining buildings.

*Dating.* It is clear, both from the pottery and the coins, that the main use of area 21 was contemporary and closely associated with that of the North-eastern building: such Valentinian coinage as was found is confined to the upper levels in or above the roofing, except further to the South by the Eastern buildings, which, as already shown, were in use in this period. No pottery from this area can be identified with certainty as being of the second half of the 4th century, though much of it could be.



CONCLUSION : DATING AND CHRONOLOGY OF SITE

The evidence obtained from the present excavations is not conclusive, and may be interpreted in several ways, but the sequence of events suggested by the writers may, in conclusion, be summarised as follows :

1. The whole temple complex, including the well, was constructed after A.D. 258, probably in the last quarter of the 3rd century A.D.

2. Soon after its construction, the temple collapsed, or was substantially damaged or altered, and debris from this was thrown into the well.

3. Subsequent occupation, probably centred on the North-Eastern building, resulted in further blocking of the well with domestic debris.

4. The North building and possibly Room 15 had meanwhile gone out of use in the early part of the 4th century A.D.

5. The well went out of use, probably in the first quarter of the 4th century A.D., but possibly not until after A.D. 333 ; domestic occupation in the North-Eastern building continued, however, until the middle of the 4th century A.D.

6. The status and condition of the temple during the first half of the 4th century A.D. is uncertain, but after A.D. 367 there was a revival of interest in the temple, represented by the building of the sub-structure in its central area.

7. The succeeding occupation of the temple, Eastern buildings and outer entrance did not extend to the North-Eastern building, which had gone out of use by this time.

8. The final Roman occupation continued probably into the 5th century A.D., after which the temple collapsed at least partially.

9. The well, which may have been covered over or been forgotten was open to a depth of 33 ft. in the 7th-8th centuries A.D. when there seems to have been occupation again, possibly in the temple ruins, which were still substantial enough to provide shelter in the 12th century A.D.

10. The final blocking of the well took many centuries to complete, but is probably mostly medieval or later.

11. The ruins of the buildings attracted the attention of stone robbers, who removed nearly all the walls and foundations ; the last occasion on which this took place was in the early 19th century A.D.

THE IRON AGE " A " DITCH crosses rooms 5 and 6 as shewn on the plan. It was 2 to 3 ft. deep and the dip where it had been was filled in Roman times with rammed clay. The wall-trenches of rooms 5 and 6 were carried down to the full depth of the ditch to ensure stability.

The ditch and its pottery are being published separately in the Proc. U.B.S.S. for 1957 (forthcoming). The pottery is there assigned to an early phase of Iron Age A.

## APPENDIX A

## COINS FROM THE TEMPLE-WELL AND OTHER BUILDINGS

BY GEORGE C. BOON, B.A., F.S.A., F.R.N.S.

This is the second and final list of coins from Pagans Hill. The numbering continues that of the first list (*Proc.*, XCVI, 1951, p. 127 ff.).

- Abbreviations* : (1) REFERENCES. RIC, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*.  
Coh, Cohen, *Médailles impériales*, 2 ed.  
M, Maurice, *Numismatique constantinienne*, quoted under No. of issue, No of reverse, and No. of obverse for the mint in question.
- (2) WEAR. M, *much* ; S, *slightly* ; U, *unworn* ; V, *very* ; W, *worn* ; Def. *defaced*.

*Notes on the First List* : 65 : Lyons. 66 : Valens. 68 : GLORIA ROMAN-ORVM, Valentinian I, *dele* asterisk. 69 : SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE 70 : 4th cent. ; not intentionally halved. \*79 : Radiate.

## SECOND LIST

## RADIATES

- 84 : *Phillip I*, illeg. MW.  
85-89 : *Gallienus* (S.R.) RIC 179 ; MW.RIC 216 ;  $\perp$  W.RIC 256 ;  $\overline{\perp}$  W. RIC 287 var., orthodox ?  $\perp$  SW.  
*Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG, head rad. R.  
*Rev.* FORTVNA REDVX, Providentia stg. L wand in R., cornucopiae in L., hand ; globe at feet.  
*Mint*  $\frac{1}{s}$  Rome. SW/W.
- 90-96 : *Claudius II* RIC 54  $\frac{1}{s}$  S.W. RIC 85  $\perp$  W. RIC 86  $\frac{1}{XII}$  W. (1)  $\frac{1}{+}$  1,  
RIC 109. MW. PROVID AVG, MW.  
CONSECRATIO (eagle), W.
- 97 : *Postumus* RIC 67  $\perp$  W.  
98 : *Tetricus I* RIC 129  $\perp$  W, defaced.  
99-100 : *Tetricus II* PIETAS AVGG (implements) W. Illeg., MW.  
101 : *Carausius* (illeg.), MW, but retains traces of plating.  
102-116 : *Illegible* but orthodox.  
117-131 : *Copies* *Consecratio* (eagle) type (1) ; *Spes* type (2) ; *Tetricus II* (2) ; *Victorinus* (1), shows method of manufacture : flan ovoid, broken surface at either end as if from strip of conjoined ovoids ; 18 by 14 mm.  
Minims (2), 9 mm., 6 mm., Others (7).

## FOURTH CENTURY

- 132-135 : SOLI INVICTO COMITI Arles, M.IV.3,  $\frac{\text{T}}{\text{F}}$  W.  
 $\frac{\text{M}}{\text{M}}$
- M.3.I.1,  $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{I}}$   
 $\frac{\text{T}}{\text{ARL}}$  W.
- Lyons, M.3.V.2,  $\frac{\text{T}}{\text{F}}$  SW.  
 $\frac{\text{P}}{\text{LG}}$
- Uncertain,  $\frac{\text{S}}{\text{F}}$  W.  
 $\frac{\text{M}}{\text{M}}$
- 136 : SOLI INVICTO Trier, M.4.IX.1,  $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{PTR}}$  SW.
- 137 : GENIO POP ROM London, M.1.IV.2,  $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{PLN}}$  SW/W.
- 138-139 : BEATA TRANQVILLITAS Trier, M.6.V.1,  $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{PTR}}$  W.  
 Uncertain (irregular) W.
- 140-142 : VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP, London M.5.IV.1,  $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{PLN}}$  W.  
 M.5.IV.16,  $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{PLN}}$  S.W.  
 Trier, M.6.I.4 var.,  $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{STR}}$  SW (ends PER)
- 143 : VIRTVS EXERCIT Uncertain mint, Crispus, Coh. 197, SW.
- 144 : SECVRITAS REIPVBlice Uncertain mint, Helena, Coh. 12 MW, def.
- 145-146 : CAESARVM NOSTRORVM Trier, M.6.X.6,  $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{STR}}$  SW.  
 Uncertain mint and details, def.
- 147 : Vota-coin (wreath), def.
- 148 : Providentiae Augg|Caess, W, broken.
- 149-156 : GLORIA EXERCITVS (two standards) Trier, M.9.III.1  $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{TRP}}$   $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{TRS}}$  SW.  
 M.9.III.3  $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{TR'S}}$   
 Uncertain, Constantine II, Coh.122 SW.  
 Constantius II, Coh.104 (2), W.  
 Uncertain mint and details (2), W, def.
- 157-164 : GLORIA EXERCITVS (one standard), A : 335-7 Uncertain mint, Constantine I, Coh.250, W.  
 Constantius II, Coh. 92, W.  
 Uncertain mint and details, W, def.

- B : 337. + *Uncertain mint*, Constantius II, W, def. (2).  
 C : 335. + *Uncertain mint and details*, W, def. (3).
- 165-171 : CONSTANTINOPOLIS *Arles*, M.8.II,  $\frac{Q}{|}$  def.  
 $\frac{///}{}$   
*Trier* M.9.I,  $\frac{|}{TRP}$   $\frac{|}{TRP}$  W.  
 M.10.III,  $\frac{\text{X}}{|}$  SW.  
 $\frac{TRS}{}$
- 172-174 : VRBS ROMA *Uncertain* (3) W, def.  
*Trier*, M.9.II,  $\frac{|}{TRS}$  W. (2).
- 175 : PAX PVBLICA *Uncertain* SW, def.  
*Trier*, M.11.II.1,  $\frac{|}{TRS}$  W.
- 176 : PIETAS ROMANA Theodora, Coh. 4, SW.
- 177-181 : VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN,  
*Trier*, Constans, Coh. 179,  $\frac{\text{X}}{|}$  W.  
 $\frac{///}{}$
- 179 var.,  $\frac{D}{TRP}$  SW (DN),  
 or Constantius II  $\frac{\text{X}}{|}$  (2)  $\frac{\text{X}}{|}$  (1)  
 $\frac{TRP}{}$   $\frac{///}{}$   
 W.
- 182 : FEL TEMP REPARATIO (galley) *Uncertain mint and details*, def.
- 183-185 : FEL TEMP REPARATION (phoenix)  
*Trier*, Constans, Coh. 21,  $\frac{|}{///}$  W.  
 $\frac{///}{}$   
 Coh. 22,  $\frac{|}{TRS}$  W,  $\frac{|}{///}$  def.
- 186-193 : GLORIA ROMANORVM *Arles*, RIC 16a,  $\frac{OF|II}{CON}$  (2), W.  
*Lyons*, RIC 20a,  $\frac{OF|II}{LVGS}$  W.  
*Siscia*, RIC 14a,  $\frac{F}{|} \frac{R}{c/A}$  W.  
 $\frac{///}{}$
- Uncertain*, Valentinian I (1), VMW.  
*Uncertain mint and details* (3), MW  
 def.
- 194-214 : SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE *Arles*, RIC 17b,  $\frac{OF|II}{CON}$  W.  
 $\frac{///}{}$   
*details uncertain*,  
 $\frac{|}{SCON}$   $\frac{OF|I}{///}$   $\frac{OF|II}{///}$   $\frac{OF|III}{CONST}$

MW, etc.

Lyons, RIC 12,  $\frac{OF}{LVGV}$  I W.

*Uncertain mint and details* (15) W. def.

215-218 : GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI,

Arles, RIC 15,  $\frac{///}{////}$  W, etc.

219 : VICTORIA AVGGG (type)

(Trier),  $\frac{|}{TR}$  W. No trace of and scant

room for the 3rd G ; cf. RIC IX, p.34, note to No. 107 ; presumably after A.D. 395.

220-236 : *Illegible 4th century*

237-238 : *Illegible.*

239-250 : *Copies, Constantinopolis* (2), 11 mm., one 'Lyons').

*Fel Temp* (horseman) (2), 12, 10 mm., large dies.

*Uncertain type* : 12 mm. (2), 10 mm. (2), 8 mm. (2), 7 mm (1), 5 mm. (1, diadem).

## PROVENANCES

u/s: *unstratified*

*Temple*: 195 (u/s). *Temple Well*: 85 (43/4 ft.), 87, 88 (37/41 ft.), 90, 95 (48/50 ft.) 94, 220 (34/37 ft.), 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 125, 126, (34/43 ft.), 146, 165 (33/34 ft.), 247 (33 ft.). *Well-head Area*: 133 (u/s). *Temple Entrance Pathway*: 135 (below rubble outside outer entrance) 184, 190 (cobbling E., W. of inner entrance) 132, 159, 200 (infilling, inner entrance). *North Building*: 86, 98, 101 (slag deposit outside S.W. corner). *East Buildings*: 124, 127, 153, 169, 177, 186, 191, 194, 197, 201, 206, 207, 209 (scattered hoard? under rubble outside outer wall, S. verandah) 166 (under roofing slab) 187, 199, 202, 203, 204, 205, 215, 250 (occupation-layer, upper rubble) 219 (80 ft. outside wall-filling) 137, 188 (Roman level, Iron Age ditch) 108, 241, 243 (u/s). *North-East Buildings*: 84, 155 (outside W. wall, black layer) 164 (red level above this black) 110, 134, 156, 173 (wall rubble) 149 (in top of foundation) 136 (upper occupation-layer on levelling) 118 (upper black level, SW corner of room) 111, 143, 148, 160 (lower black destruction-level in room) 100, 109, 112 113, 114, 142, 154, 158, 161, 162, 163, 170, 172, 174, 178, 179, 180, 210, 223, 224, 225, 238, 239, 244, 245, 246, 248 (u/s). *Between North and East Buildings*: 218 (upper roofing) 120, 151, 176 (upper rubble) 93, 119, 138 (occupation-layer) 128, 129, 137, 148, 185, 213, 240 (under roofing) 167, 171, 211 (occupation among roofing W. of apse) 140, 145 (above roofing) 89, 150 (upper to lower occupation-layer) 115, 152, 157, 168, 214 (on/in red clay levelling) 97 (below red clay levelling) 130 (on clay covering gravel floor W. of apse) 92, 96, 99, 122, 139, 141, 175, 181, 189, 192, 193, 196, 212, 216, 217 (u/s). *Rubbish-deposit at extreme North-East Corner of the Site*: 91, 117, 123, 131, 146, 237. *From Area at extreme South-East Corner of the Site, beyond Buildings*: 249 (occupation-layer) 144, 182, 242 (u/s).

## APPENDIX B

## THE IRON-WORK

1. Candlestick with base in form of three feet (cf. *Lydney, op. cit.* fig. 23, p. 92, No. 192). Area 21.
2. Carpenter's tool, probably chisel. Room 7, black layer.
3. Mason's pointing trowel. Room 9, infilling.
4. Reaping hook, with traces of wooden handle. Well layer F. 50 ft.
5. Fragments of two handles from iron-bound wooden buckets. Both are flattened in the centre, but are dissimilar in the way they are fastened to the buckets: the smaller one has a twisted end with a terminal knob. Well 44-54 ft.

## APPENDIX C

## SMALL FINDS

1. Shale spindle-whorl. Well. Layer E.
2. Cylindrical bead of blue glass. North building.
3. Bronze nail. Area 21.
4. Fragment of sheet bronze, perforated. Area 21.

5. Bronze finger-ring (broken). Area 21, South end.
6. Arm of a bronze fibula, early cross-bow type. Area 21.
7. Glass—scraps of beaker—the only glass of Roman date. Area 21.
8. Disc-brooch. Well. Layer E.

## APPENDIX D

## ROMAN POTTERY (scale in Figs. 4—7 is one seventh).

Sherds were recovered from all parts of the site, though few were found in the temple, Eastern buildings, or North buildings. Most of the pottery figured is from the well, from the North-Eastern building, and from area 21.

Most of the pottery is unstratified, from levels disturbed by stone robbers. The only stratified groups are those from the well (fig. 4, Nos. 1-16) : beneath the wall-foundations in the South-West corner of Room 9 (fig. 5, No. 17) : and in a rubbish-deposit in Room 15 (fig. 7, Nos. 102 and 106).

The internal dating is indicated, but is in no case very close ; all, however, are likely to be later than 258 A.D. (sealed coin of Postumus—p. 29). It has not been thought necessary to quote extensive parallels, as most of the pottery is unstratified, and external dating is in few cases closer than the internal evidence suggests.

Most of the pots represented are jars, bowls, pie dishes and platters, with a few jugs and mortaria. Samian ware is represented only by a few scraps.

The most interesting group are the series of " double-rimmed " jars (fig. 4, Nos. 8-11) which appear to be a local type. They have occurred in the Chew Valley Lake excavations,<sup>1</sup> Birdcombe or Wraxall Roman Villa,<sup>2</sup> Locking Roman Villa,<sup>3</sup> Banwell (Wint Hill) Roman Villa,<sup>4</sup> Hole Ground (Wookey Hole Roman building),<sup>5</sup> and Camerton.<sup>6</sup>

An unusual pot is the concave-sided mug (fig. 7, No. 102), which is paralleled only at Locking : a smaller example, though not in identical fabric, is that from the well (fig. 4, No. 2).

1. Ministry of Works, report forthcoming.
2. Information from C. M. Sykes.
3. Information from G. A. Brown (see *Proc. S.A.S.*, Vol. XCV, p. 173-4).
4. Information from Axbridge Caving Group and Arch. Soc. (1954 excavations).
5. Information from H. Ashworth.
6. Report forthcoming : information from W. T. Wedlake.

## THE POTTERY FROM THE WELL Fig. 4

1. Jug with handle. Light grey ware. Slightly sandy. Well-moulded rim. Handle attached just below rim and just above maximum girth. Decorated by roughly executed horizontal grooves. Layer E.

2. Concave sided mug, with handle. Grey black ware, burnished on exterior. Groove just below rim. Layer F.

3. Small jar. Thin averted rim with raised band below. Soft, chocolate coloured ware. Decorated with four girth grooves. Layer F.



4-6. Ollae. Grey-black ware. Burnished rim and exterior. Decorated with band of obtuse angled lattice work. Layer E.

7. Bowl. Reddish ware with grey core and blue-grey slip. Badly fired with distorted rim ; probably a "waster." Layer E.

8-11. Storage jars. Nos. 8, 10 and 11 grey ware ; No. 9, red ware with grey slip. All have slightly everted rims, which for want of a better description are here called double-rims. Nos. 8 and 10 are decorated with a band containing an impressed wavy line. Layer E.

12. Short-necked jug with handle. Coarse grey ware. Decorated with a groove at base of neck, below which is a band divided into panels containing a diagonally impressed cross. These panels are separated by burnished strips. Slight footring at base. Layer E.

13-14. Storage jars. Grey ware. Outcurved rims. Layer E.

15. Base. Light grey ware, with black coating externally. Layer E.

16. Base with foot-ring. Grey ware. Layer E.

*Internal dating* : Layer E : (Nos. 1, 4-16)—late 3rd-early 4th centuries A.D.

Layer F : (Nos. 2 and 3)—late 3rd century A.D.

#### POTTERY FROM THE TEMPLE AND ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS.

17-21. Mortaria. No. 17 in pinkish white ware, well fired, found in Room 9, beneath wall foundation. Nos. 18 and 19, both of buff ware, were also found in Room 9, but in disturbed levels. No. 20, Grey ware, red coated, came from Room 21.

No. 21 was a fragment of rim of Samian, unstratified.

22. Bowl. Grey ware with red slip. In rubble above wall foundation.

## Room 9.

23. Bowl. Pale reddish ware. Room 22.  
 24-29. Flanged Bowls. (Imitating terra sigillata form 38).  
 24. Pale red ware with grey core. Smooth red slip. Room 22.  
 25. Light red ware. Room 7.  
 26. Ditto, unstratified.  
 27. Grey ware. Red slip. Room 9.  
 28. Room 13.  
 29. Grey ware. Red slip. Occupation layer outside S. wall of Rooms 2 and 3.  
 30. Platter. Room 10 in Black Layer.  
 31-33. Bases. No. 32. Red ware. In occupation level outside S. wall of Rooms 2 and 3.  
 34-49. Pie Dishes. Mainly coarse, gritty black ware. Common third and fourth century types.  
 50-56. Platters. Grey and black ware. Common third and fourth century types.

*Internal dating* : No. 17, late 3rd century A.D.

Nos. 23, 24, 29, 32, late 3rd-4th century A.D.

Remainder : late 3rd—first half of 4th century A.D.

57-82. Storage Jars and Ollae. The majority in Black or Grey ware Rubbed trellis pattern on the exterior wall of most of the black ollae.

60. A large storage jar shown here at scale  $\frac{1}{14}$ . Reddish ware with grey core and grey slip. Decorated with four bands of incised wavy lines. Area 21, in Roof tile level.

81. Large storage jar with heavy rim, decorated with thumb impressions. Coarse grey ware. Temple.

*Internal dating* : 81, late 3rd-4th century A.D.

Remainder : late 3rd-first half of 4th century A.D.

83-84. Lids. No. 83. Pale red ware with grey core, from area 21.

84. Coarse red brown ware. Very soft. Room 9.

85-95. Storage Jars. Narrow necked type. All these vessels are of the "double rimmed" type which would seem to be peculiar to North Somerset. They are probably the product of a local kiln, or series of kilns, at present untraced. All are of grey ware, and from their provenance appear to be a late third and fourth century type. Mainly from area 21 and the North-Eastern buildings.

96-101. Shallow Bowls.

96. Grey ware. Room 15.

97. Grey ware. Area 21.

98. Reddish buff ware. Room 15.

99. Grey ware with black slip externally and internally. Strainer, with row of perforated holes. Area 21.

100. Grey ware. Room 9.

101. Buff ware, with red slip. Room 9.

102. Concave sided mug, with handle. Grey ware, with groove below rim and another above handle. Decorated with a band of trellis pattern. A larger edition of the one found at the base of the well (No. 2). Found in rubbish deposit outside the North wall of Room 15. Late third century.

103-104. Platters. Coarse grey ware. The only two found with handles. Both from Area 21.

DECORATED WARES (None are of New Forest fabrics)

105. Grey ware with light red slip on exterior only. Applied scroll decoration. Area 21.

106. Pale buff coloured ware with grey core. Decorated with rows of raised dots. Room 15.

107. Orange buff ware with grey core, decorated with double row of rouletting. Trace of reddish-brown slip on exterior. Area 21.

108. Light grey ware with pale red slip on exterior. Decorated with indeterminate figure. Area 21.

109. Light reddish ware. Decorated with series of raised and overlapping semi-circles. Room 16.

110. Hard, light grey ware, with black slip externally and internally. Decoration : Groove on shoulder above a row of triangular impressions below which is a band of fine combing. Area 21.

111. Reddish ware with grey core and black slip externally. Rouletting at base of neck. Area 21.

112. Grey ware with black slip externally. Double row of rouletting on shoulder. Room 10.

113. Light grey ware, with pale red slip internally and externally. Decoration ; indeterminate figure. Area 21.

114. Hard, light grey ware with trace of red slip. Painted white line decoration. Area 21.

115-122 Bases.

115. Light grey ware. Well fired. Red slip externally and trace of black coating. Room 10.

No. 116. Pale red ware. Room 10.

No. 117. Red-brown ware with grey core. Black slip internally and externally. Surface has been hand trimmed with knife. Room 10.

118. Red ware with grey core. Black slip. Temple.

119. Red ware. Area 21.

120. Red ware. Area 21.

121. Red ware. Area 21.

122. Coarse red ware. Temple.

*Internal dating* : 102, 106—late 3rd century A.D.

118, 122—late 3rd-4th century A.D.

Remainder : late 3rd-first half 4th century A.D.

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF CARVED STONE AND OTHER MATERIAL.

1. *Roofing tiles.* These were of the usual local hexagonal pennant type<sup>27</sup> : fragments representing several dozen were scattered throughout the well, especially in Layer F, with a concentration at 46 ft. Fragments were found in the exterior of the other buildings, especially in area 21.

2. *Roof coping.* Fragments were found in the exterior levels of all buildings. In the well at least a dozen pieces were found, all in Layer F: they are of the types illustrated in the temple report Figs. 2A and 2B<sup>28</sup>, (including a complete 2 ft. length of type B), but include a third type with half-round section, which may, however, be guttering. One piece of coping from the well is perforated with a  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. hole, driven transversely through the side.

3. *Column base torus.* Fragments were found near the base of Layer F in the well, in the infilling of the outer entrance and Room 9, and in area 21.

4. *Brick mortar mouldings.* Fragments of quarter-round mouldings with central groove were found in Layer F of the well, and in the infilling of the North-eastern building. (see Appendix G.)

5. *Other stone—WELL.* A large number of fragments of Bath freestone was in the filling, especially in Layer F, where some fragments showed pink patches, caused by burning. A large block of freestone 2 ft.  $\times$  1 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft.  $\times$  1 ft. with several smaller pieces may have formed part of the well-surround.<sup>29</sup> Most of the rubble is the local Triassic limestone, of which all the buildings are constructed: some of these blocks, especially in the upper part of the filling, appear to be part of the well steining, presumably from the uppermost courses. There were also a few pieces of Triassic red sandstone, Pennant flagstones and tufa (in Layer F only), all of which were found in the ruins of the temple.

27 *Proc.*, 1951, p. 127: they are incorrectly described here as of Old Red Sandstone.

28 *Proc.*, 1951, p. 127, Figs. 2A and B.

29 In the upper part of the Chew Park well, a freestone well-head was found in four pieces.

6. *Part of upper stone of quern.* Room 9. Diameter 16 ins., thickness 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., much worn on lower side (Old Red sandstone). The only quern fragment found on the site.

Nos. 7-10 are all of Bath freestone.

7. *Voussoirs.* Over 30 were found in the South part of area 21: most were weathered, some very much: they average 8-10 ins. in length and probably originally formed one two-sided arch.<sup>30</sup>

8. *Carved freestone block*—very weathered, from area 21. This is probably a debased pilaster-capital, used with No. 9.

9. *Bevelled stone*—area 21. This is broken at both ends, and was probably part of a pilaster used with No. 8 to form one side of a doorway.

10. *Rectangular facing or impost stone.* Room 7.

30. Cf. those found in the Kings Weston Roman Villa, which were 10½ ins long and numbered 19 to the arch, which had a span of 2 ft. 6 ins. *Trans. B. and G. A.S.*, Vol. 69, 1950, p. 20.

APPENDIX F.

PLASTER.

Fragmentary plaster occurred in large quantities in the infilling of the rooms of the North-eastern building only. Colours represented are :

1. Pompeian red
2. Pink
3. Salmon
4. White
5. Cream
6. Pale green
7. Medium green
8. Pale blue
9. Deep yellow
10. Magenta
11. Mauve
12. Turquoise

Some pieces show super-imposition of different colours.

APPENDIX G.

MORTAR ANALYSIS.

Dr. N. Davey, D. Sc., Ph.D., M. Inst. C.E., F.S.A., of the Building Research Station, has kindly examined nine samples of mortar and plaster from all parts of the site :

- Sample A—Temple—inner entrance masonry—mortar.  
B—N.E. building, Room 10—mortar.  
C—Well—brick-mortar sill.  
D—Well—mortar.  
E—Eastern buildings—Room 3—South wall-trench,—mortar.  
F—N.E. building—brick mortar sill.  
G—Temple entrance—brick mortar sill.  
H—Temple—plaster.  
J—N.E. building—plaster.

Dr. Davey comments as follows :

“ An inspection of the samples of mortar from Pagan’s Hill suggests that

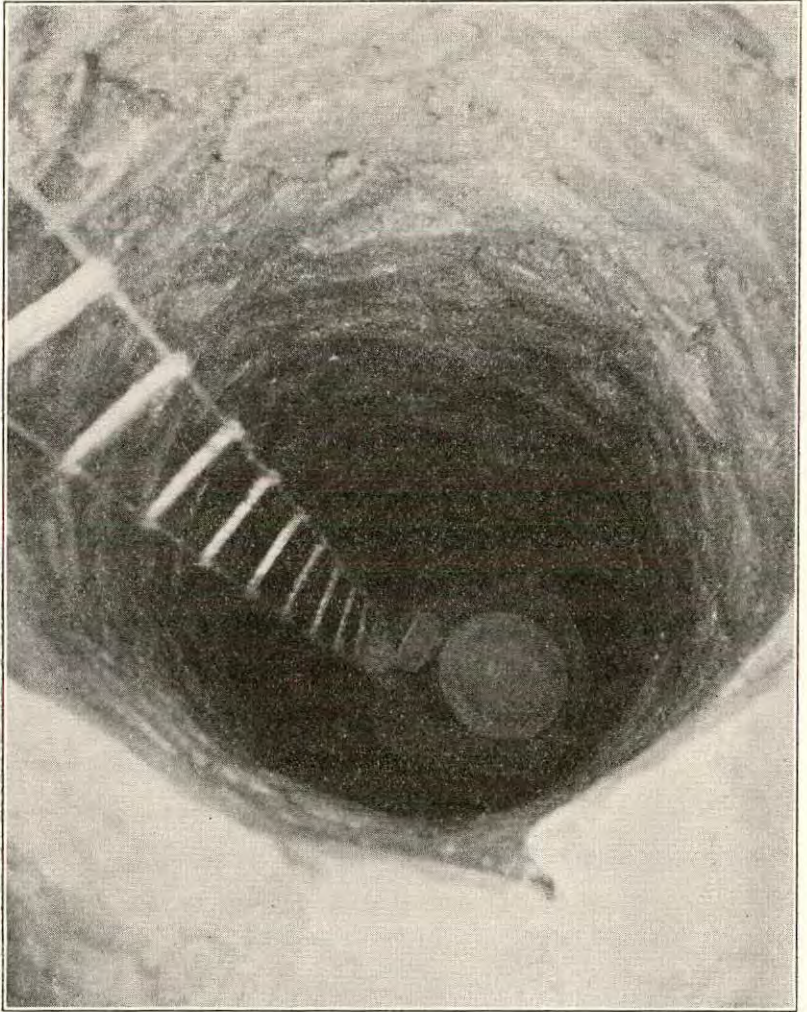
samples C and G containing lime, fine red sand and crushed tile are similar. Sample F also prepared with similar materials contains crushed tile of larger size than in C and G. Samples A and J contain similar materials and are composed of lime and fine red sand. Although Sample A contains more dust, the samples are much alike. Samples H is similar but has in addition some pieces of broken stone. Samples B and E are similar and are composed of lime, fine red sand, and broken stone.

Sample D is more like sample H than any of the others.

It therefore appears that C and G are probably from contemporary work ; similarly A and J ; and B and E."

Details of the mortar analysis are included with the finds in the City Museum, Bristol.







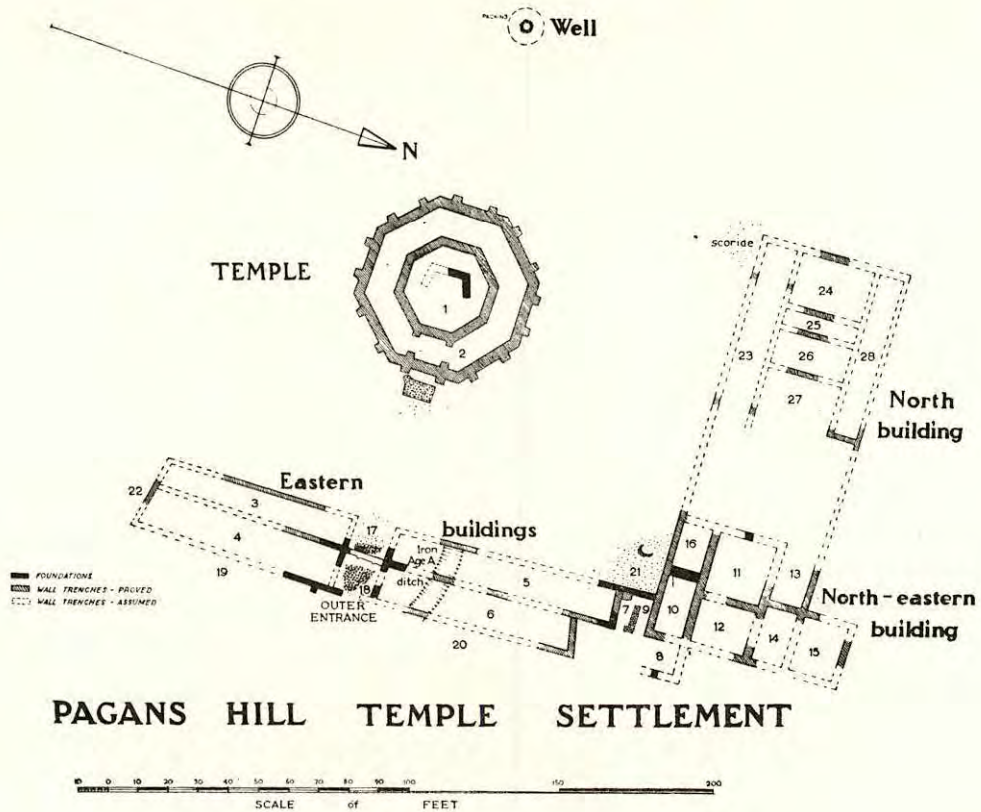
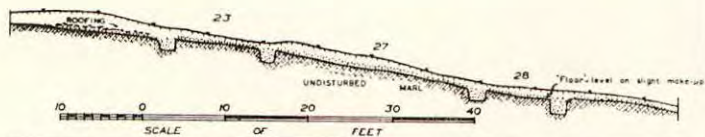
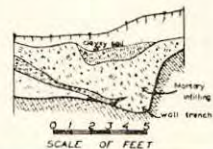


Fig. 1.

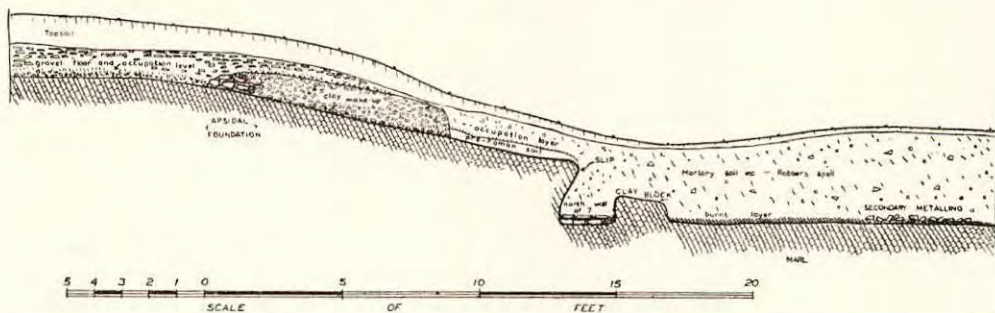
1: SOUTH-NORTH through NORTH BUILDING



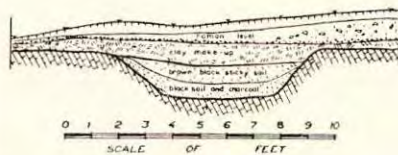
2: SOUTH-NORTH across SOUTH WALL of ROOM 4.



3: WEST-EAST through AREA 21 and ROOM 7.



4: SOUTH-NORTH across IRON AGE DITCH.



PAGANS HILL :  
SECTIONS.

Fig. 2.

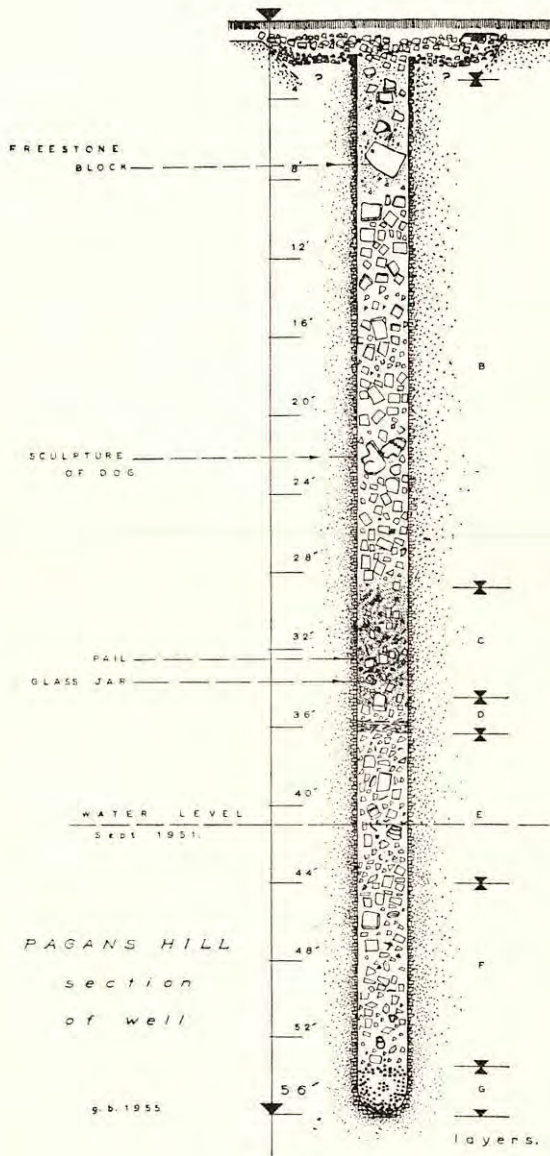


Fig. 3.

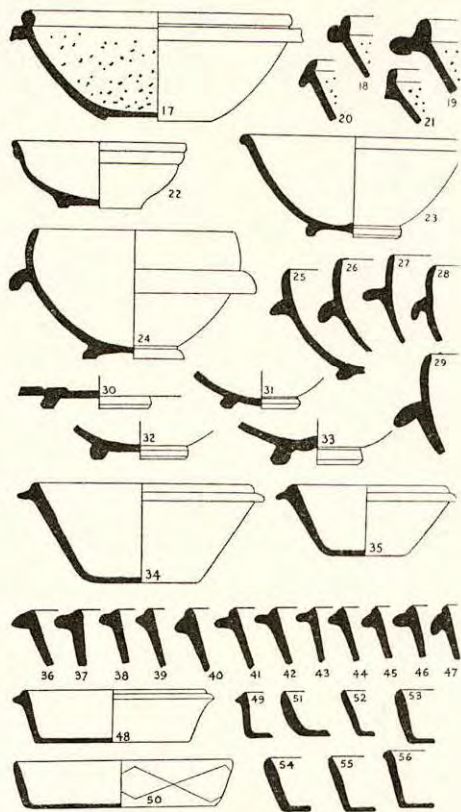


Fig. 5. Scale one seventh

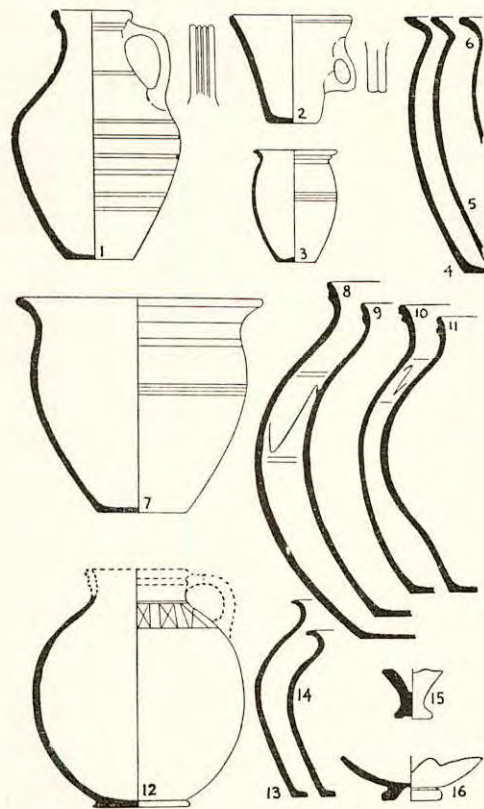


Fig. 4. Scale one seventh

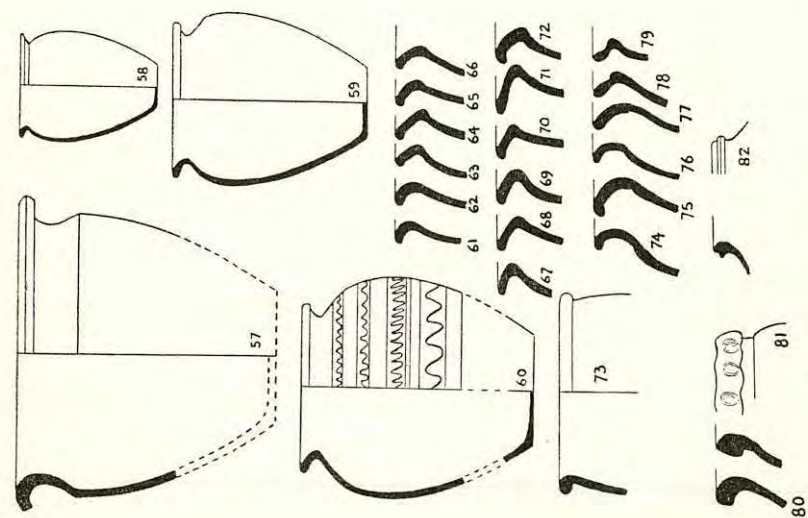


Fig. 6. Scale one seventh

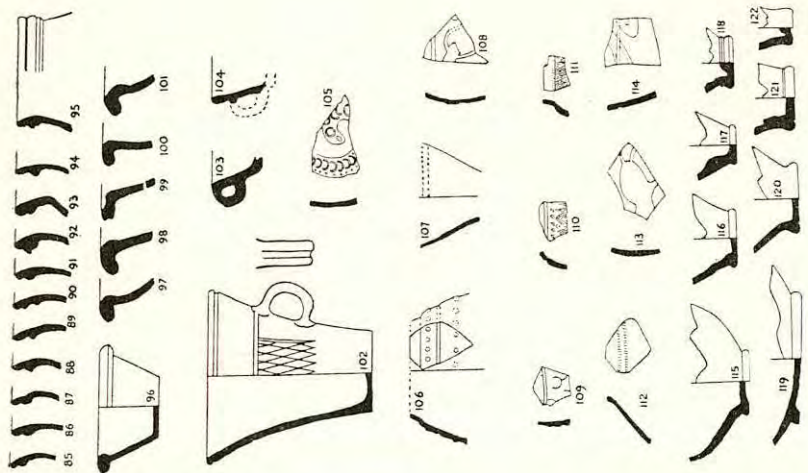


Fig. 7. Scale one seventh