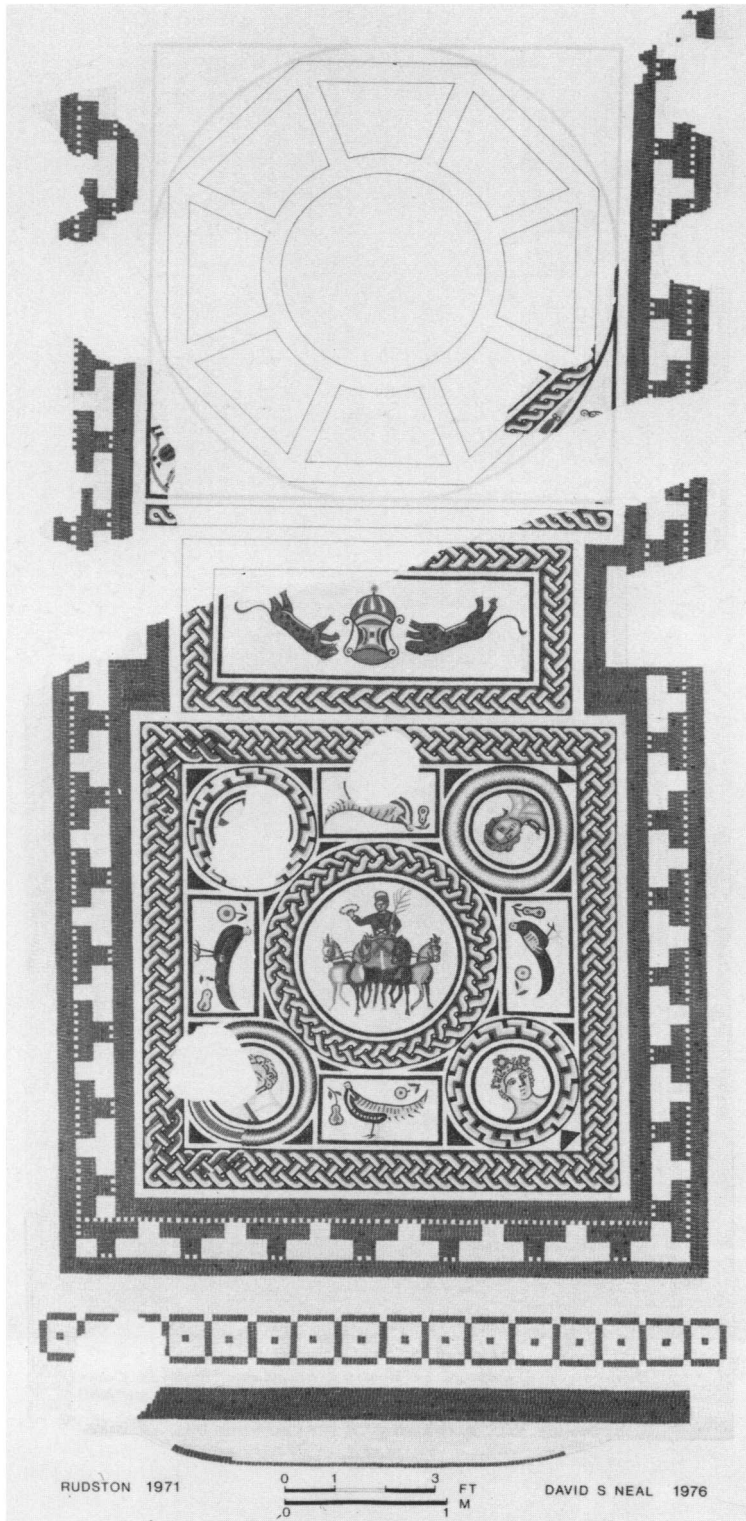
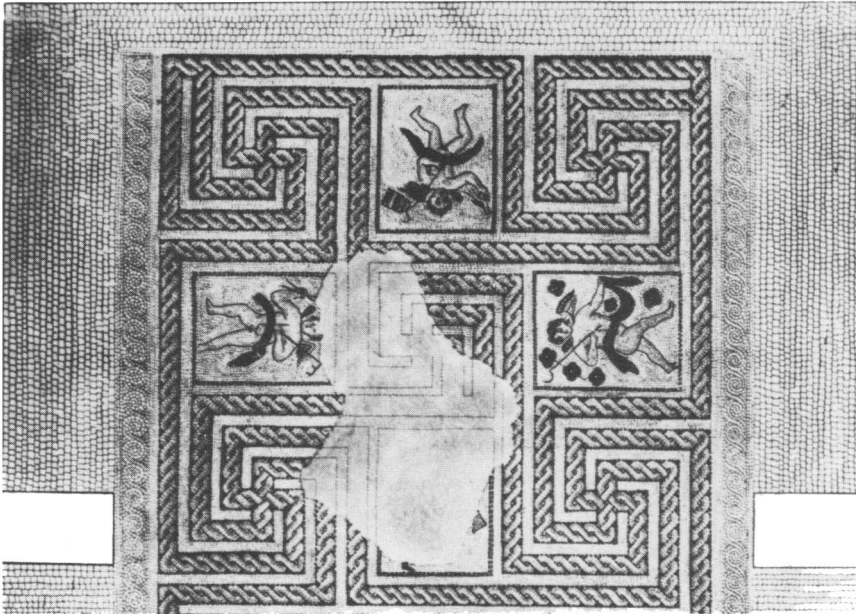


PLATE I



(Photo: Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England): Crown copyright)
Rudston, charioteer mosaic (drawing by David S. Neal) (p. 13).

PLATE II



(Photo: University Library, Newcastle upon Tyne; courtesy of D. J. Smith)

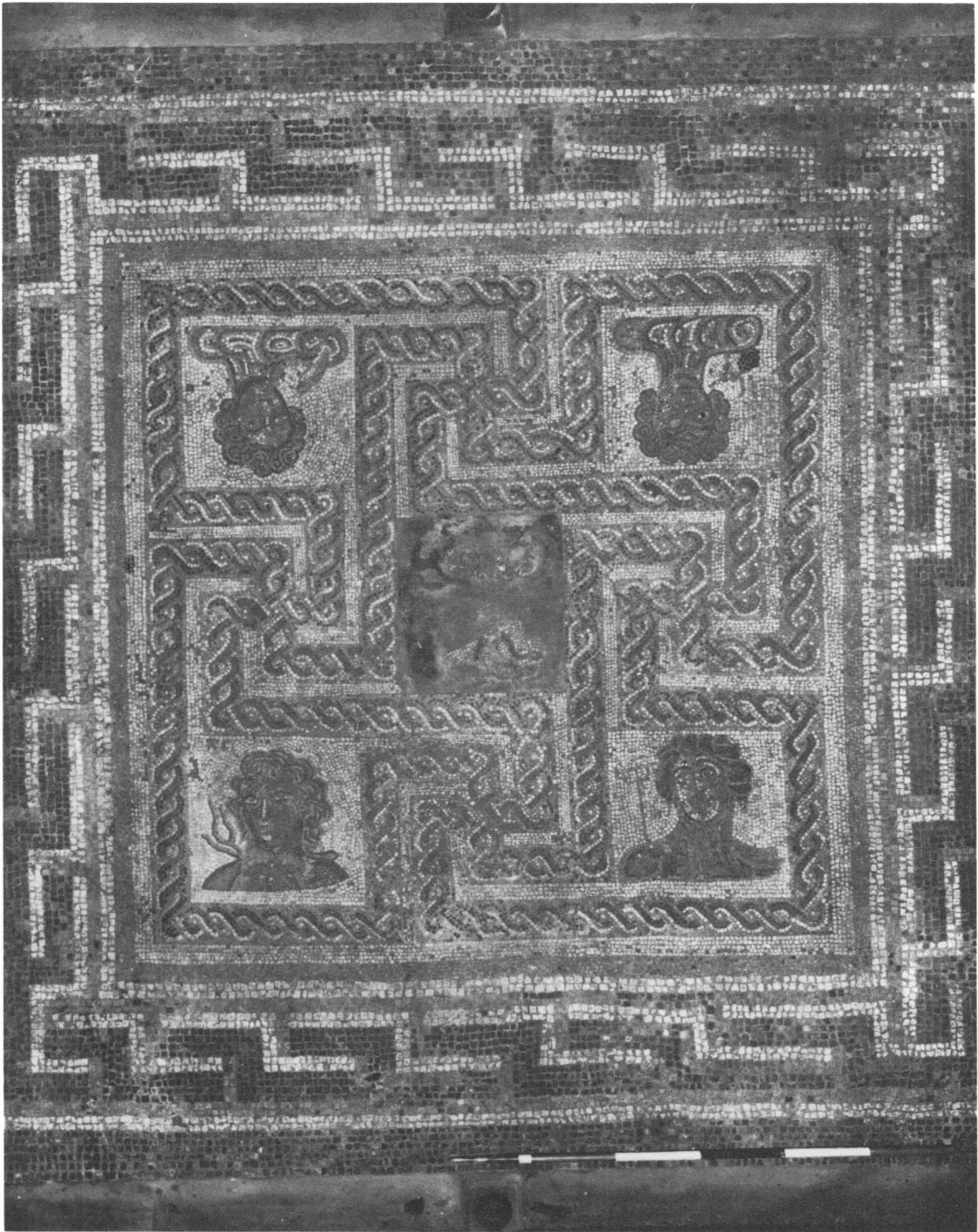
A. Pitney, Seasons mosaic (lithograph by S. Hasell) (p. 13).



(Photo: Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England); Crown copyright)

B. Spoonley Wood, drawing of mosaic with bust of rake-bearer (p. 13).

PLATE III



(Photo: Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England): Crown copyright)

York, Seasons mosaic pavement from Toft Green (p. 13).

PLATE IV



(Photo: R. J. Ling)

A. York, Toft Green mosaic pavement: Season with grapes (p. 15).



(Photo: Leicestershire Museums)

B. Leicester, Cyparissus and stag mosaic (p. 20).

PLATE V



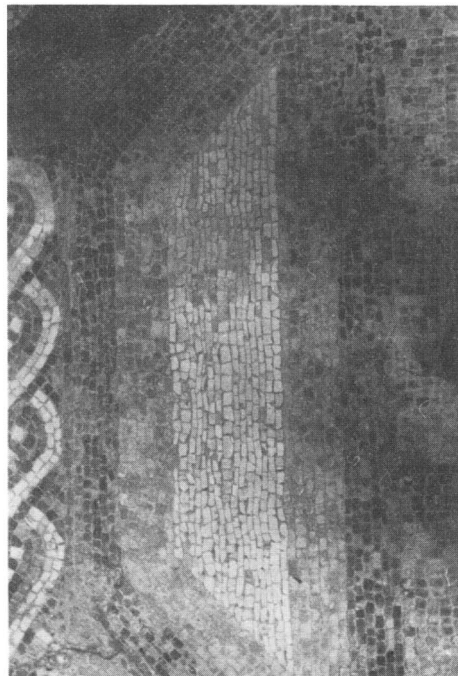
(Photo: Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England): Crown copyright)

A. Apollo and Marsyas mosaic, from Lenthay Green (p. 20).



(Photo: R. J. Ling)

B. Apollo and Marsyas mosaic: detail showing modern work (p. 20).



(Photo: R. J. Ling)

C. Apollo and Marsyas mosaic: detail showing modern work (p. 20).

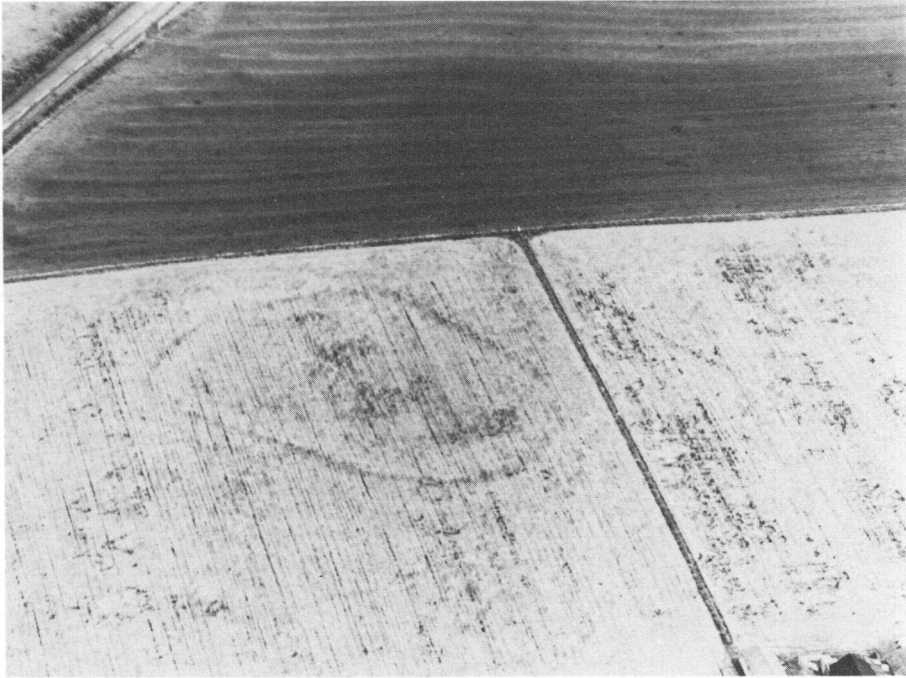
PLATE VI



(Photo: John S. Dent)

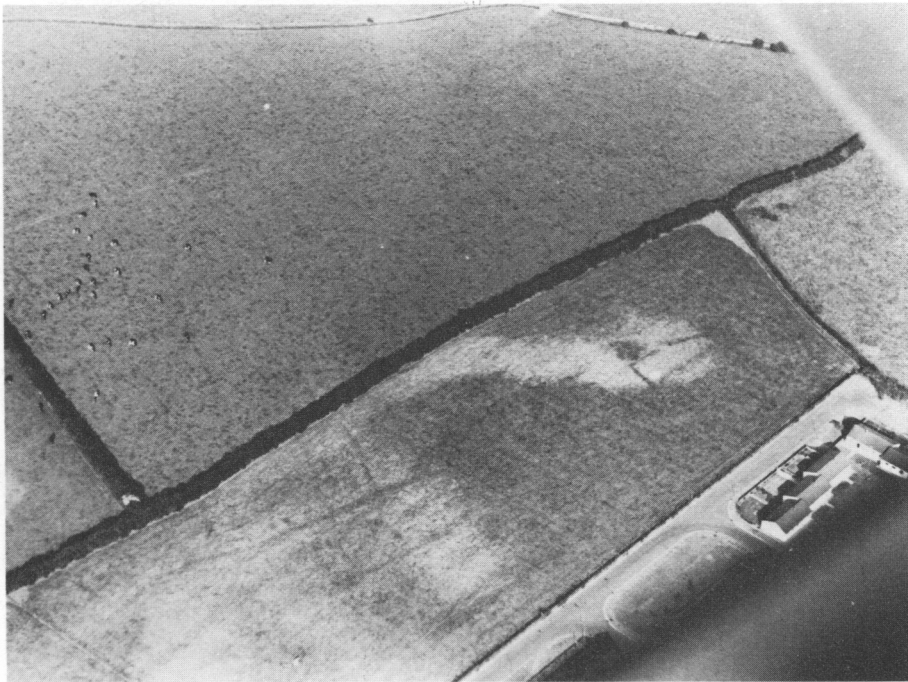
A Roman villa at Harpham, North Humberside. Enclosure ditches probably belong to a Late Iron Age farm, while a rectangular stone house with central apse represents the final stages of occupation. (p. 42)

PLATE VII



(Photo: Copyright: G. D. B. Jones and N. J. Higham)

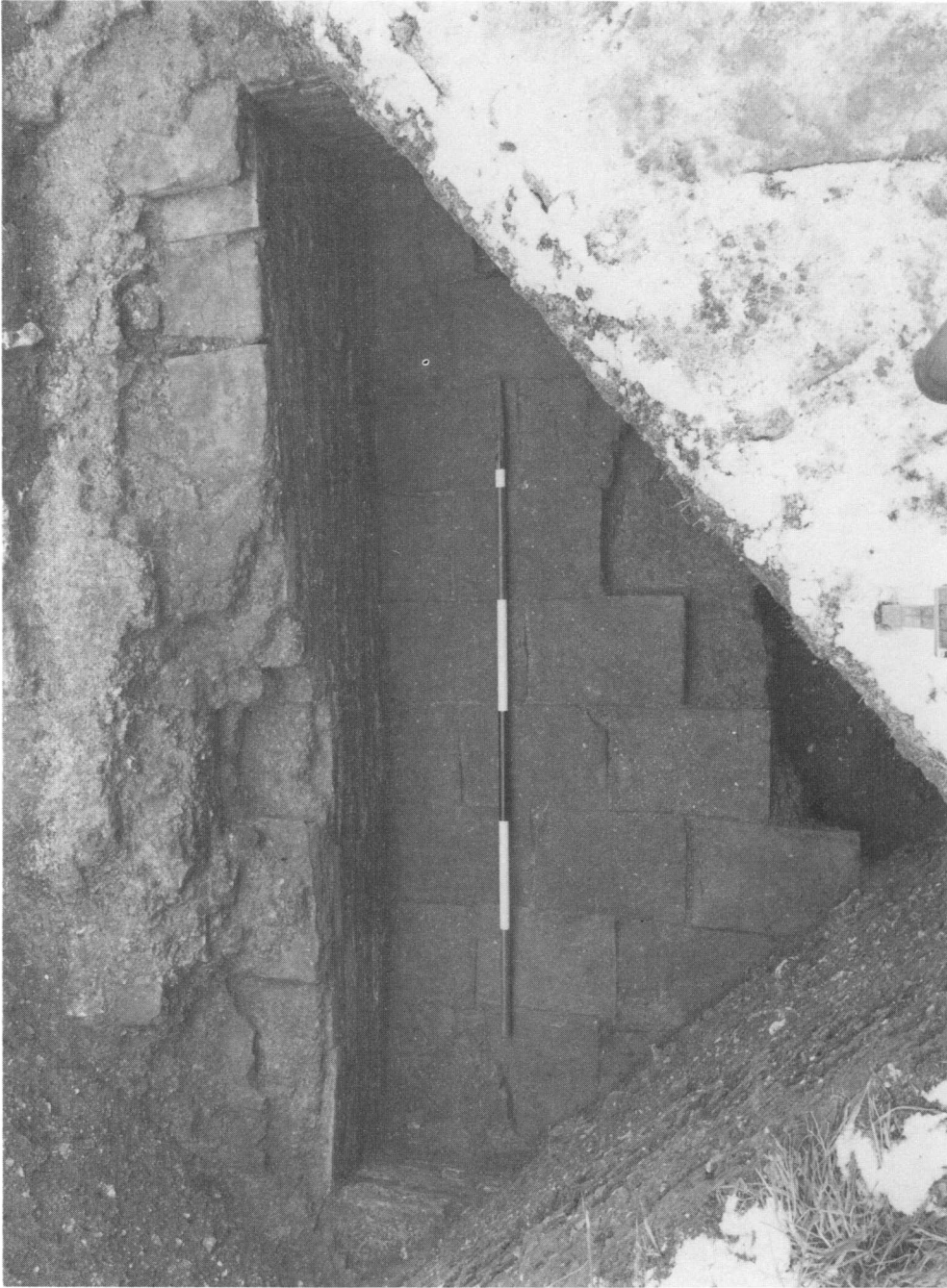
A. Aerial photograph of the Penrith farm prior to excavation. (p. 46)



(Photo: Copyright: G. D. B. Jones)

B. Aerial photograph of Silloth farm before excavation. (p. 56)

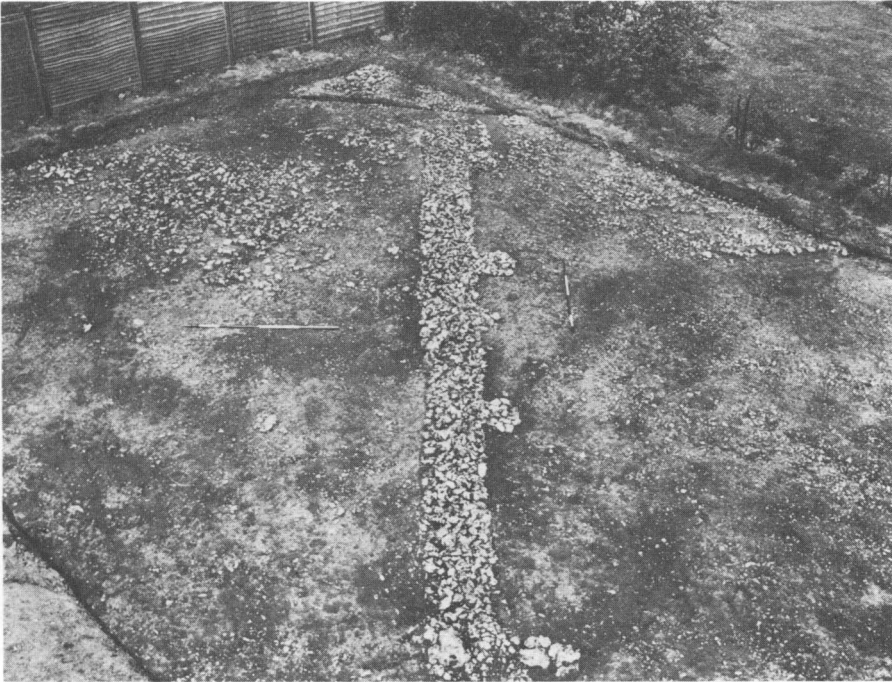
PLATE VIII



(Photo: James Brown)

Wood Lane End. The sunken 'room' in Building I. View north (p. 75).

PLATE IX



(Photo: P. Harrington)

A. Wood Lane End. Building 2 with piers along south-east side. View north-east (p. 77).



(Photo: P. Harrington)

B. Wood Lane End. Building 3 looking north-west (p. 78).

PLATE X



(Photo: P. Harrington)

A. Wood Lane End. Overall view of Building 4 with apse bottom foreground. View north-east (p. 79).



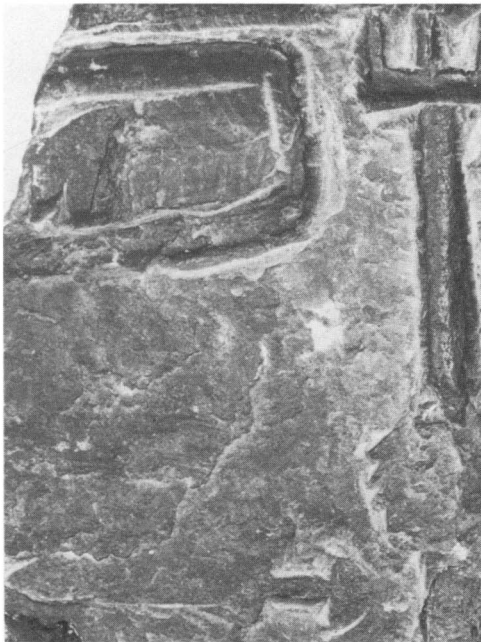
B. Wood Lane End. Detail showing south wall of Building 4 cutting wall of Building 2 in foreground. View north-east (p. 79).

PLATE XI



(Photo: Philip Compton)

A. The Chester gladiator relief as it appears today (p. 87).



(Photo: Philip Compton)

B. The Chester relief. Detail enlarged to show tooling (p. 87).



(Photo: Philip Compton)

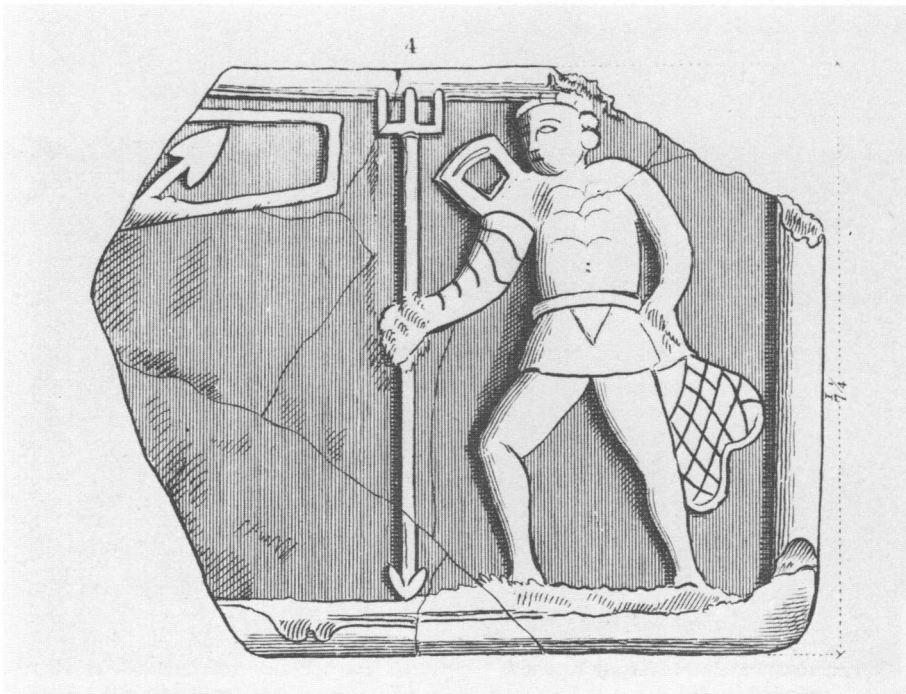
C. The Chester relief. Detail enlarged to show tooling (p. 87).

PLATE XII



(Photo: Society of Antiquaries)

A. Idealized drawing of the Chester relief from *Vetusta Monumenta*, 1743 (p. 87).



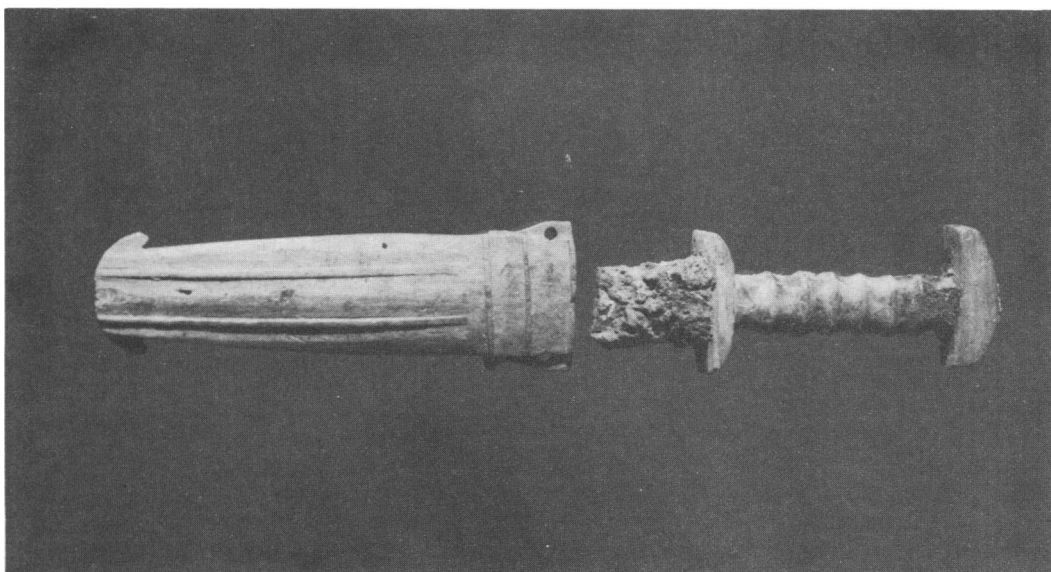
B. The Lysons' 1810 illustration of the Chester relief, based on a plaster cast (p. 88).

PLATE XIII



(Photo: Society of Antiquaries)

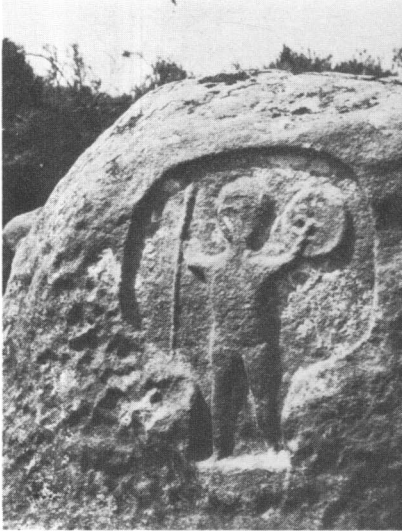
A. Plaster cast of the Chester relief presented to the Society of Antiquaries in 1754 (p. 89).



(Photo: R. Gesell)

B. Argentomagus (Indre). Iron sword with bone hilt and sheath. Actual size 12.6 cm (p. 97).

PLATE XIV



(Photo: M. Mitcheson)

A. Warrior Relief at Yardhope (p. 143).



(Photo: M. Mitcheson)

B. Rock Shrine at Yardhope (p. 144).



(Photo: Carlisle Museum and Art Gallery)

C. Silver Cocidius Plaques from Bewcastle (p. 149).

PLATE XV



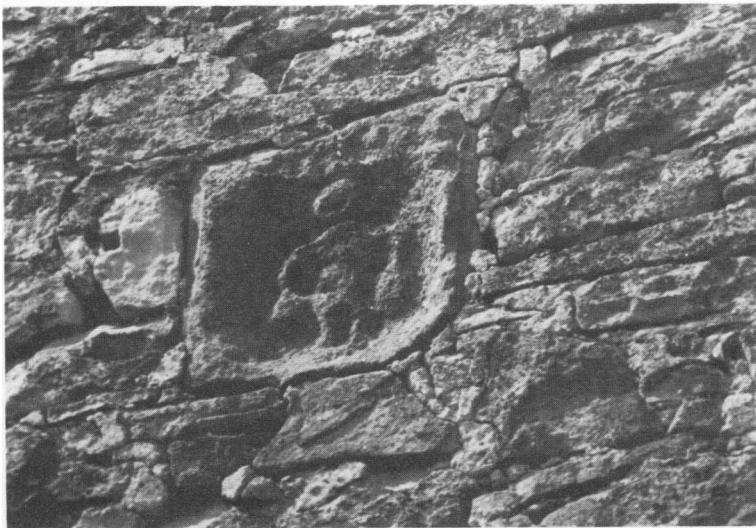
(Photo: University Library Photographic Section, Newcastle upon Tyne)

A. Altar to Cocidius from Townfoot near Risingham (p. 149).



(Photo: M. Mitcheson)

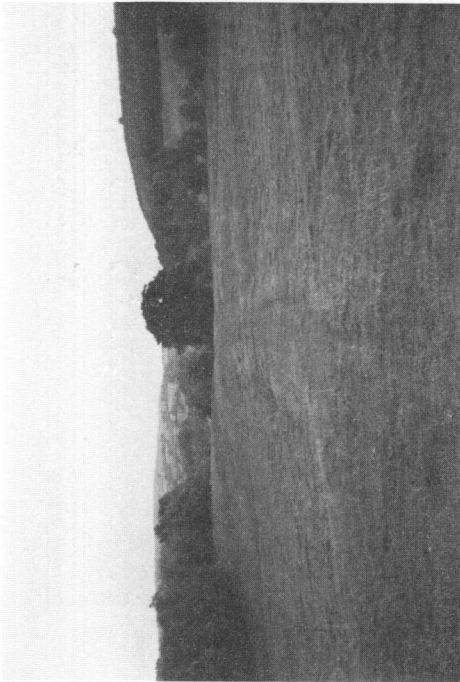
B. Relief at the Heads, East Woodburn (p. 151).



(Photo: M. Mitcheson)

C. Relief at Hollinside Farm, Lanchester (p. 151).

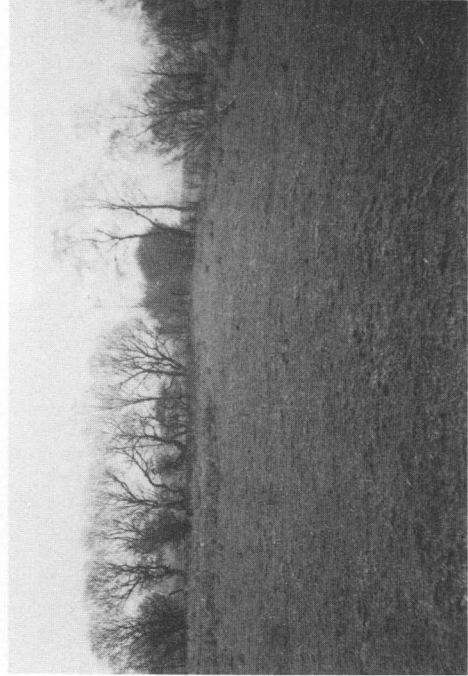
PLATE XVI



(Photo: J. Rigg and H. Toller)
A. Agger west of Neuadd (p. 160; FIG. 3.5).

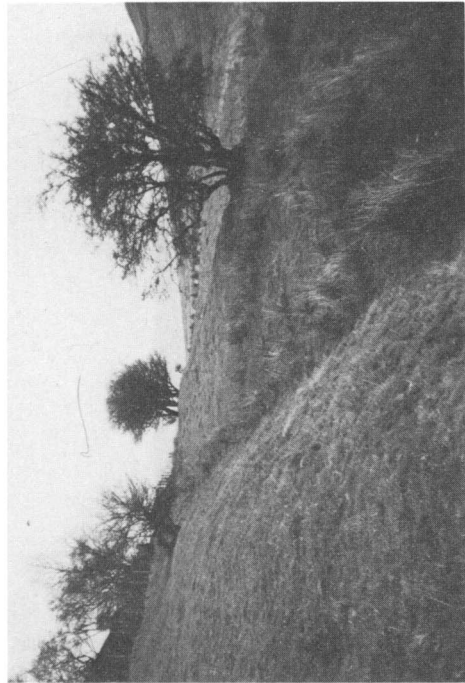


(Photo: J. Rigg and H. Toller)
B. Terrace and rock cutting east of Liangadfan (p. 161; FIG. 3.6).



(Photo: J. Rigg and H. Toller)
C. Agger west of Wern (p. 161; FIG. 3.8).

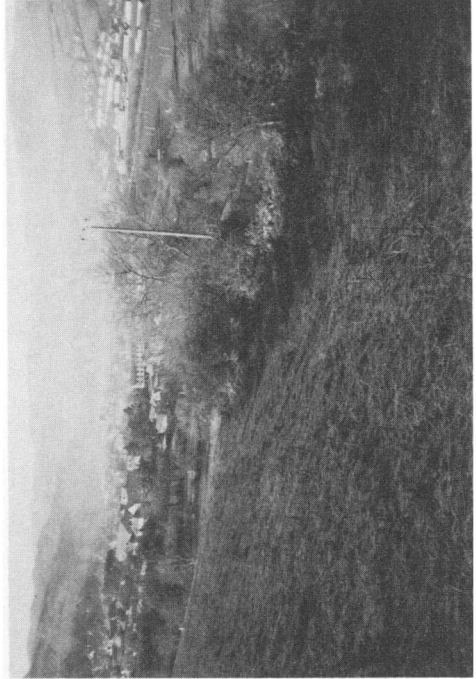
PLATE XVII



(Photo: J. Rigg and H. Toller)
A. Terrace west of Bwlch y Fedwen (p. 161; FIG. 3.10).

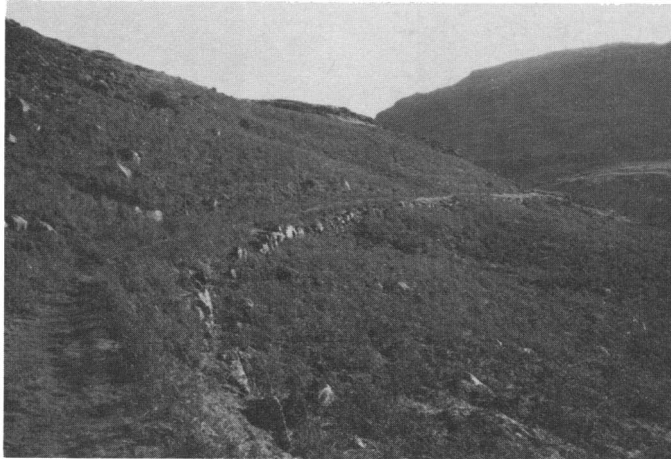


(Photo: J. Rigg and H. Toller)
B. Terrace west of Capel Bethesda (p. 161).



(Photo: J. Rigg and H. Toller)
C. Terrace of major road at Dolgellau (p. 162).

PLATE XVIII



(Photo: J. Rigg and H. Toller)

A. Terrace of Bwlch Oerddrws to Pont Helygog road west of Bwlch Oerddrws (p. 164; FIG. 5.2).



(Photo: Crown copyright. Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland)

B. Drumquassle: the position of the fort is indicated by the ditch-system of outlying annexes appearing as cropmarks in drought-affected pasture; 11 July 1977 (p. 169).

PLATE XIX



(Photo: Crown copyright. Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland)

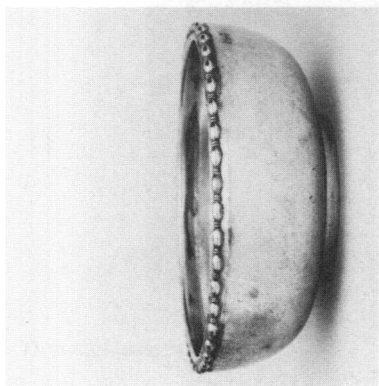
A. Elginhaugh: the parch mark over the Roman road leading up to the fort from the west changes width and alignment as it enters the west gate; the junction with the *intervallum* street is clearly indicated. In the background the line of the modern highway A7 follows the course of Dere Street northwestwards into Edinburgh; 10 July 1979 (p. 173).



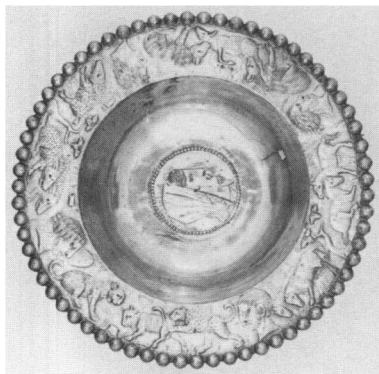
(Photo: Crown copyright. Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland)

B. Woodhead: cropmarkings reveal the outline of the inner camp; longitudinal lines within the interior represent traces of ploughed out rig-and-furrow cultivation. 27 July 1977 (p. 178).

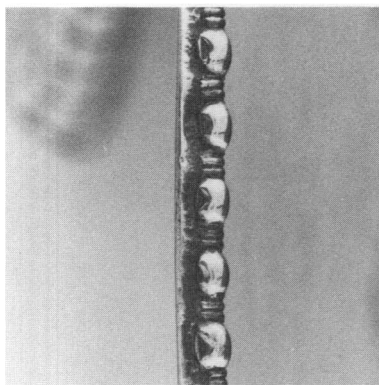
PLATE XX



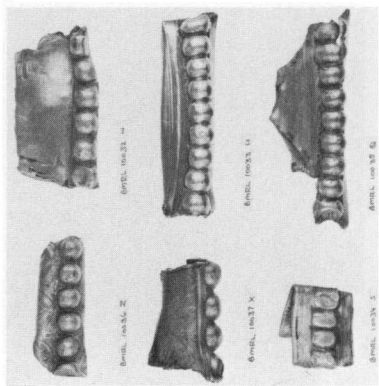
A. Small bowl from Chaourse, Aisne, France. *ca.* third to fourth century A.D. Walters (ref. 6) No. 154. Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, London (p. 197).



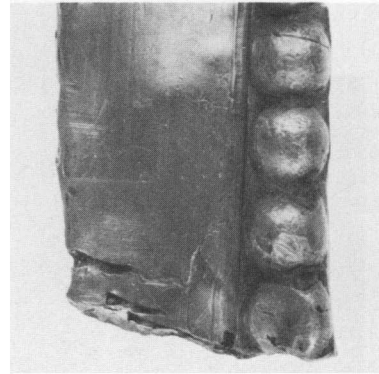
B. Flanged bowl from Mildenhall, Suffolk, England. Painter no. 8. Department of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities, British Museum, London (p. 197).



C. Detail of rim of large silver dish from Chatuzange, France. (Registration no. 93 5-1 1) in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, London (p. 197).



D. Fragments of hacksilver from Coleraine, N Ireland, in the Department of Medieval and later Antiquities, British Museum, London (p. 197).



E. Hacksilver from Coleraine, N Ireland. Registration no. 55 9-15 15, in the Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, London (p. 197).

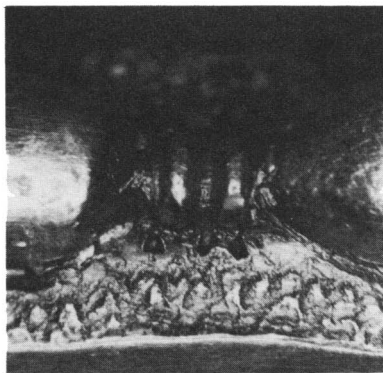


F. Detail of bead and reel rim on a bowl from Chaourse. Walters (ref. 6) no. 167. No. 1890 9-23 19, Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, London (p. 198).

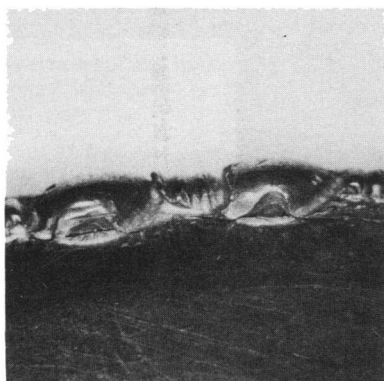
PLATE XXI



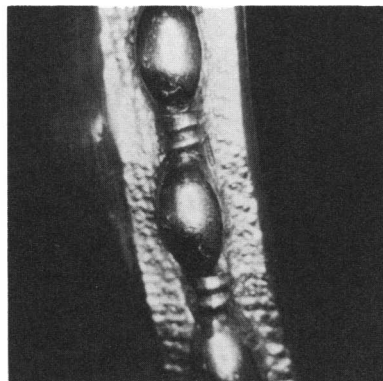
A. Bowl from Chatuzange Treasure, Drome, France. Walters (ref. 6) no. 133. Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, London (p. 198).



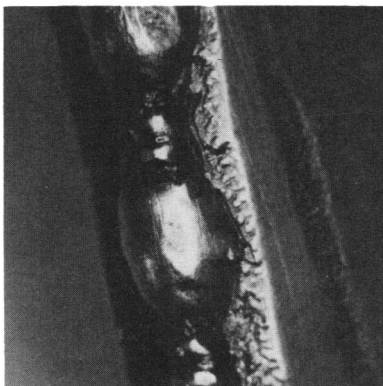
B. Dish from Chaourse, Aisne, France. Walters (ref. 6) no. 154. Registration no. 89 10-19 19 in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, London (p. 198).



C. Dish from Chaourse, Aisne, France. Walters (ref. 6) no. 151. Registration no. 89 9 9-1 in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, London (p. 198).



D. Bowl from Chaourse, Aisne, France. Walters (ref. 6) no. 164. Registration no. 89 10-19 8 in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, London (p. 198).



E. Dish from Caubiac, near Toulouse, France. Walters (ref. 6) no. 142. Registration no. 1824 4-89 67 Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, London (p. 199).

PLATE XXII



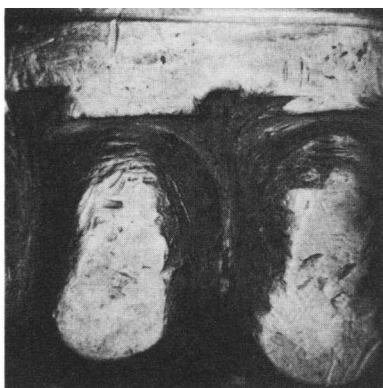
A. Model of bead and reel border, using a previously prepared, flared rim. (See FIG. 1) (p. 199).



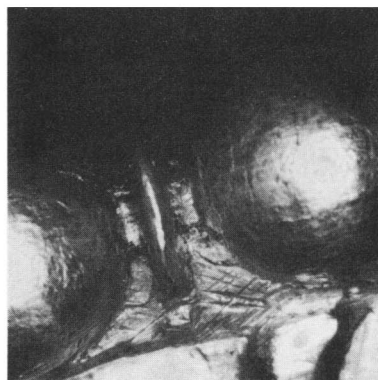
B. Model of bead and reel border, using a previously prepared ridge close to the edge. (See FIG. 2) (p. 199).



C. A sample of hacksilber from Coleraine. Registration No. 55 8-15 18, in the Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum. This example also shows defects in the punch being repeated in successive beads (p. 202).

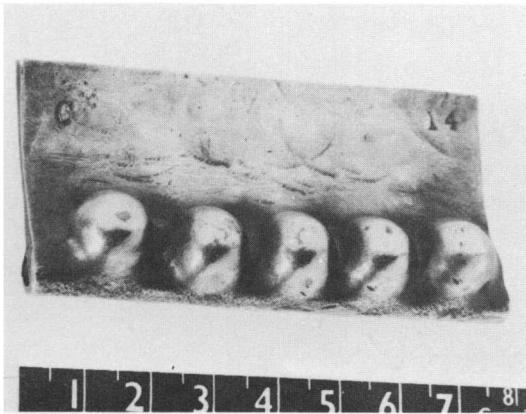


D. A sample of hacksilber from Coleraine. Registration No. 55 8-15 17, in the Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, London. This shows evidence of the use of more than one striking of the die (p. 201).



E. The rim of a Mildenhall bowl, showing a flange and cross hatching. (Painter no. 8, ref. 3). Registration no. 1946 10-7 8 in the Department of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities, British Museum, London (p. 202).

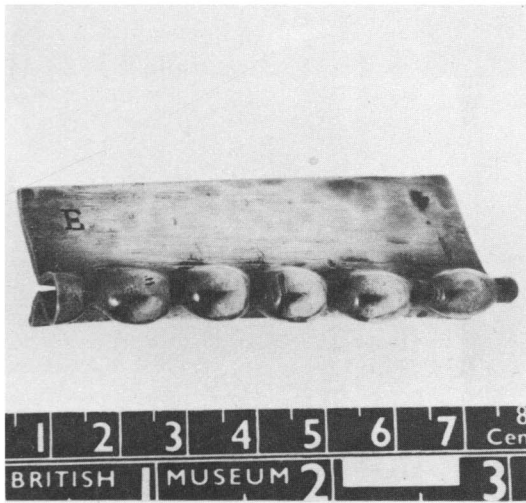
PLATE XXIII



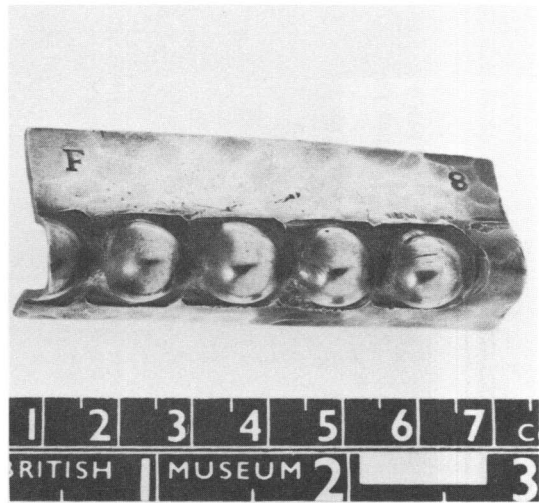
A. Model of first method of making a single bead band, following Curle (see FIG. 3; p. 201).



B. Model of second method of making a single bead band, following Maryon (see FIG. 4; p. 202).



C. Model of third method of making a single bead band, using a pre-bent test piece (see FIG. 5; p. 203).

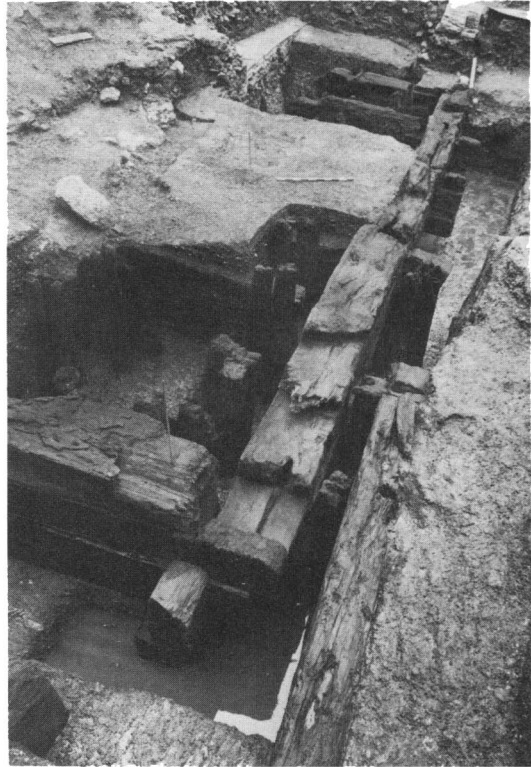


D. Model of third method of making a single bead band, using a pre-bent test piece, and a modified V-profiled die (see FIG. 6; p. 204).

PLATE XXIV

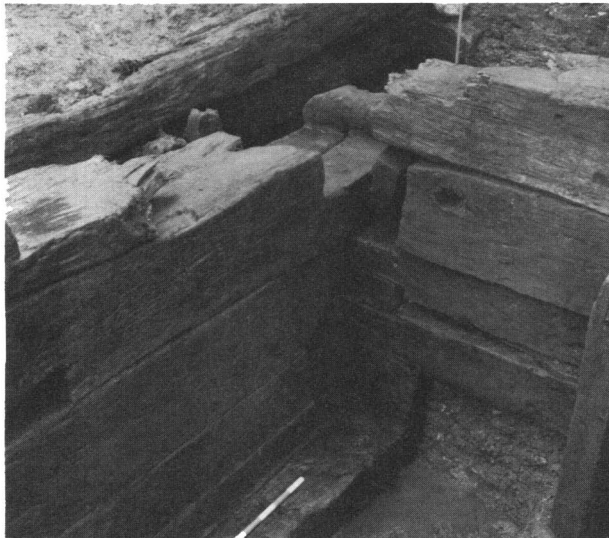


A.



B.

pudding Lane, London.

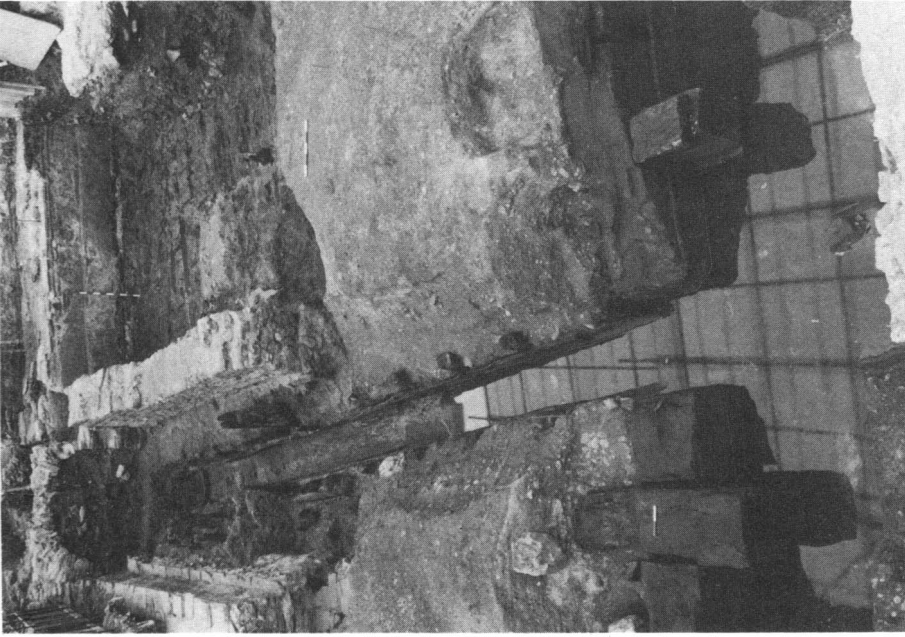


C.

A. Area C. Base of first-century landing stage looking N. 5×100 mm scale to W of severed braces. Truncated vertical member of base-plate revealed when Building 2 foundation (visible in N) cut back. Note broken amphorae on foreshore (p. 212).

B. Area F. SW corner of late first-century quay, looking E, river to S and W. 10×100 mm scale on working surface of quay, infill partially removed revealing braces. N wall of ?bridge pier in foreground, cut by modern concrete to S (p. 212).

C. Area F. SW corner of quay, internal face, looking SW. Massive baulks and wedges of late first-century quay superimposed upon remnants of W and S walls of early first-century landing stage, on which 5×100 mm scale rests (p. 212).



C.



A.



B.

Puttling Lane, London, Area C.

- A.** External face of late first-century quay, looking N, river to south at low tide. 10×100 mm scale rests in second-century dugout drain in channel cut through external surfaces. Cf. B. (p. 214).
- B.** External face of first-century quay, looking N, with external surfaces removed to reveal dumping in section, contemporary brace with 5×100 mm scale, earlier truncated brace to W (p. 214).
- C.** Late first-century quay, looking N, river to S at high tide. 2×100 mm scale on timber brace to W of tidally flushed drain; 5×100 mm scale on working surface to N of which is open-fronted Building 2, with 10×100 mm scale. Roman tile-arch spans drain, and butts E wall of Building 1 (p. 214).

PLATE XXVI



A.



B.



C.

Pudding Lane, London.

A. Area C. Second-century drain looking N, passing beneath flat arch supporting masonry foundation with 5×100 mm scale, tile-arch in centre, and round-headed arch to N of modern concrete with 10×100 mm scale (p. 222).

B. Area C. Third-century drain and Building 2, looking N. 10×100 mm scale. Cf. A. (p. 219).

C. Area F. *Opus signinum* floor in western room of Building 4, looking S. Note burnt foundations of W and N walls and partition; upturned column base in eastern room (p. 218).

PLATE XXVII



A.



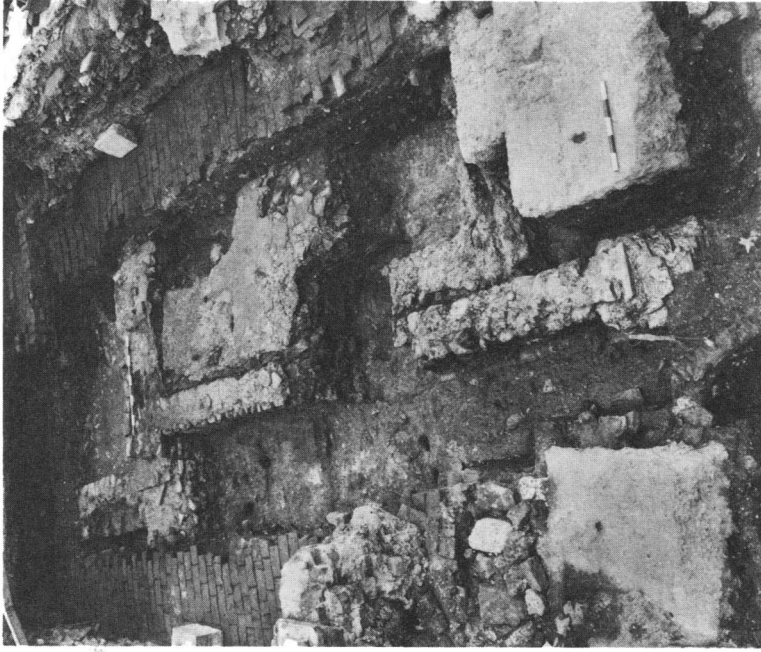
B.

Pudding Lane, London. Building 2 in late first–early second century, looking N.

A. Area C. Westernmost bay, showing plastered N wall with 10×100 mm scale, main W wall, collapsed joist and plank floor. 5×100 mm scale on modern intrusion, no solid S wall (p. 215).

B. Area B. 10×100 mm scale rests on uppermost plastered surface of bay partition, at similar level to the joist and plank floor in both bays (p. 215).

PLATE XXVIII



B.



A.

Puttling Lane, London. Building 2 in fourth century, looking N.

- A. Area B. Timber slots within shell of westernmost bay. 10 × 100 mm scale. Cf. xxviii (p. 221).
- B. Area A, independent bay development: slots for timber floor in western bay, with contemporary *opus signinum* floor cut by medieval pits in eastern bay to N of 5 × 100 mm scale (p. 221).

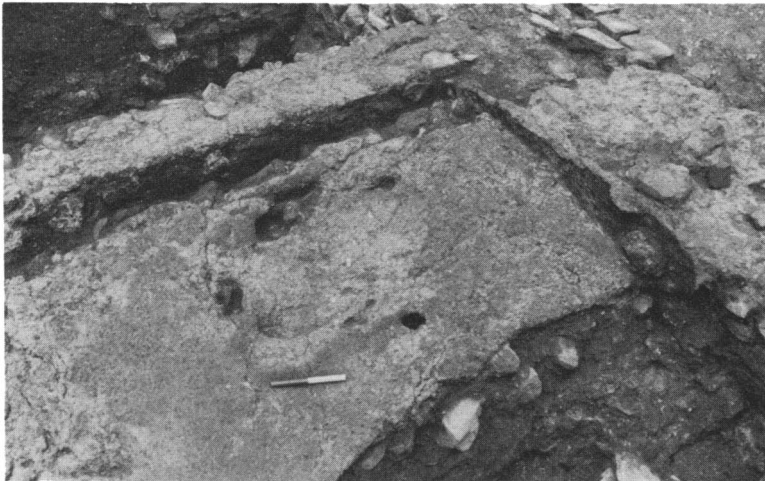
PLATE XXIX



A. Area B. Late first-century Roman quay exposed in section to E of 10 × 100 mm scale during contractors site work. Note height of Lower Thames Street and depth of modern basement floor (p. 214).



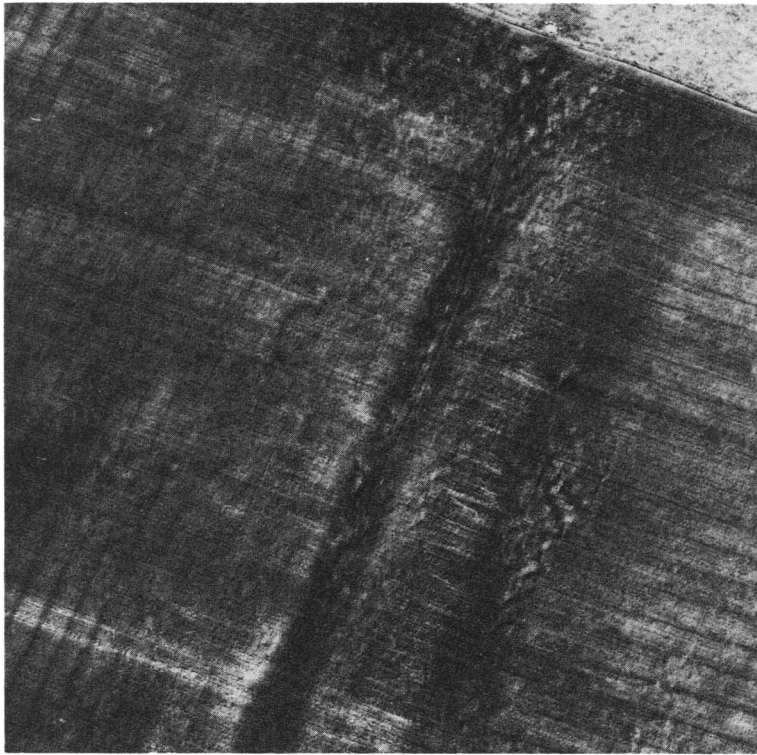
B. Area F. Looking SE, 2 × 100 mm scale. Domestic tile-hearth in Building 4 sealed by destruction debris (p. 214).



C. Area B. Looking NW, 2 × 100 mm scale rests on fourth-century *opus signinum* floor cut by medieval pits. To N are traces of brazier in corner of Building 2. Cf. xxviiiB (p. 224).

pudding lane, London.

PLATE XXX



(Photo: Crown copyright. Royal commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland)

A. Aerial view of minor enclosures at Buchley on the Antonine Wall (p. 227).

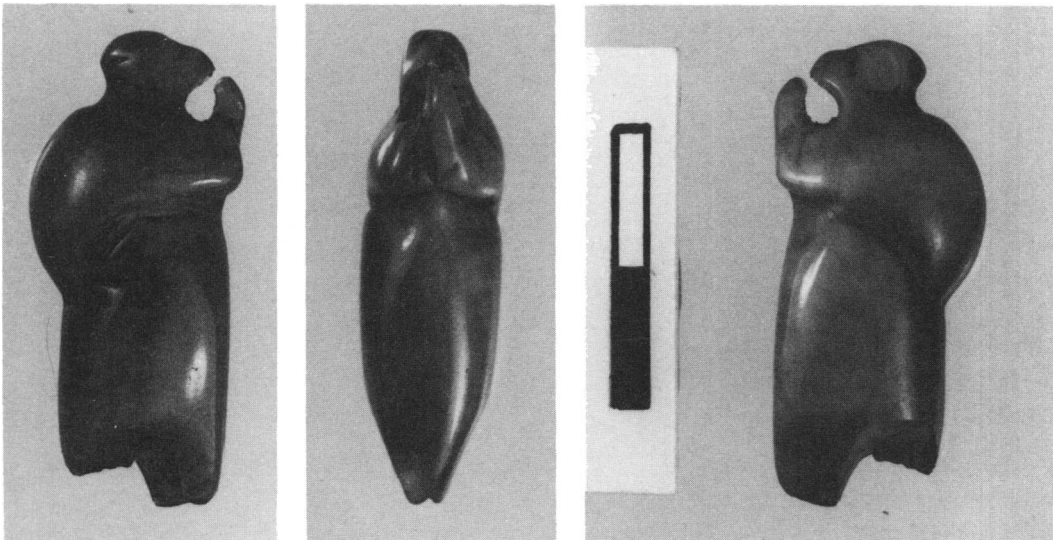


B. Wilderness West enclosure after topsoil stripping, viewed from the north: in the foreground are stones from the base of the Antonine Wall, cut diagonally by water-pipe trench on left; the clay body of the enclosing bank is seen as a lighter band beyond the ranging-rods (p. 233).

PLATE XXXI



A. Culvert 1 from the north, showing deliberate blocking at the south end (p. 230).



(Photo: Carlisle Archaeological Unit)

B. Amber knife-handle from Carlisle (p. 268).

PLATE XXXII



(Photo: D. N. Riley)

A. Aerial view of temporary camps at Calverton (p. 270).



B. The Pottery Lamp from Beddington (p. 275).

PLATE XXXIII



(Copyright Norfolk Archaeological Unit). (Photo: D. A. Edwards)

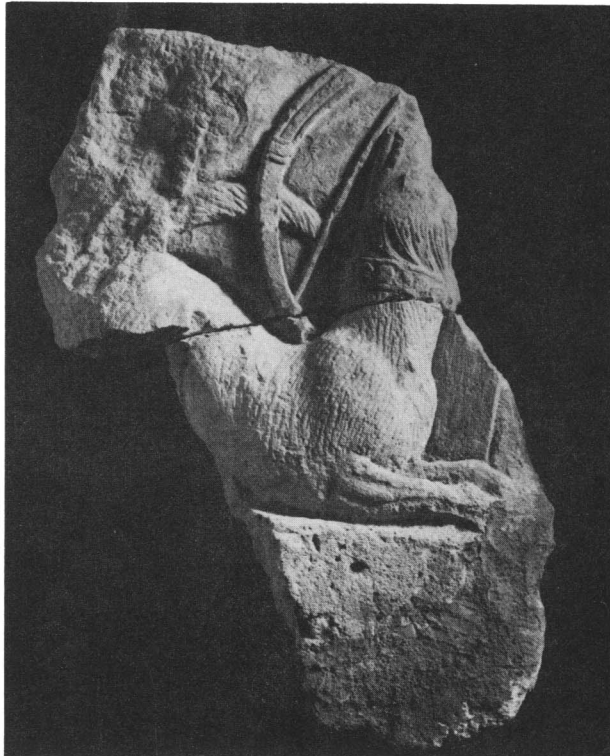
Thetford, Gallows Hill: the eastern half of the mid first-century enclosure (p. 308). The two small square marks towards the left are measuring-grids. North at the top.

PLATE XXXIV



(Photo: R. J. Brewer)

A. Caerwent, Insula I: mosaic panel in the corridor of early third-century house, looking south (p. 233). To right is a timber partition blocking an earlier doorway.



(Photo: Institute of Archaeology, Oxford)

B. Bath: newly found block from a monument with Diana's bow and hound (p. 317).

PLATE XXXV



(Photo: Institute of Archaeology, Oxford)

Bath (p. 317): general view of the temple precinct looking west. Foreground, right, emplacement of the great Altar with two corner-blocks re-erected, and the Haruspex stone beyond. Left, steps of Periods 3 and 4 and part of the third-period doorway. Centre, accumulation of soil and floor levels over pennant paving and over it collapsed masonry of Period 6.

PLATE XXXVI



(*Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*)

High Rochester: building inscription, width 0.54 m (p. 337, No. 12).