

PLATE I



(Photo: J. K. St. Joseph, Cambridge University Collection: copyright reserved)

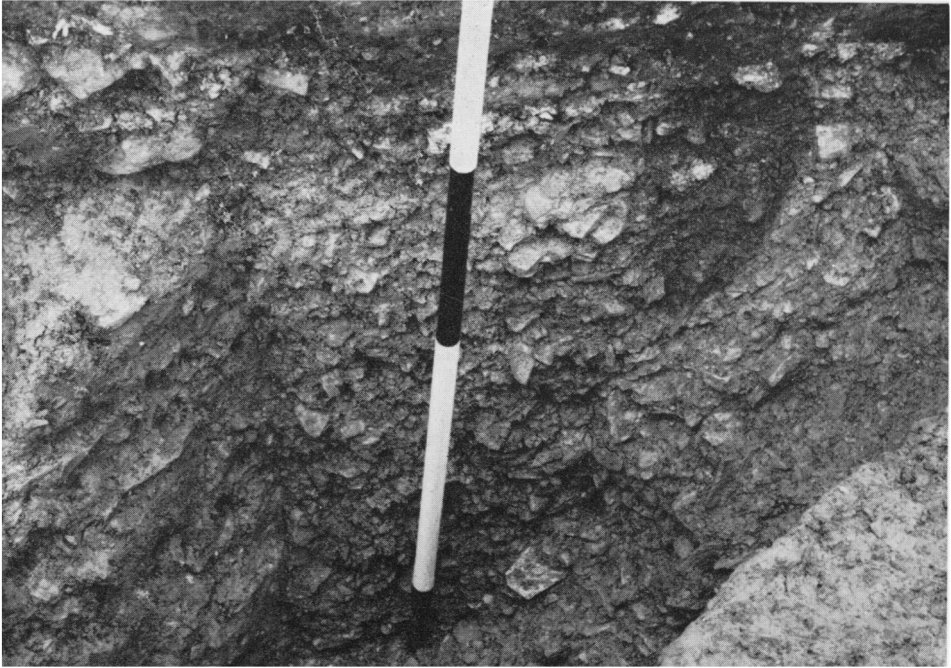
A. Nanstallon Roman fort. View of site from the north: the fort occupies the western half of the field marked X: in foreground, Tregear farm (p. 59).



(Photo: W. Ravenhill)

B. The Camel valley looking south towards Nanstallon fort (p. 59).

PLATE II



(Photo: W. Ravenhill)

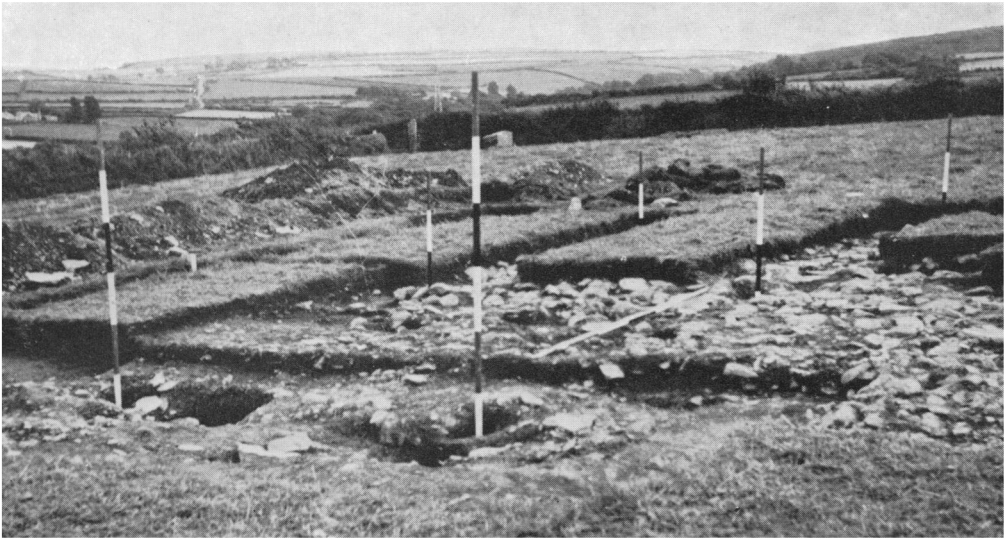
A. Nanstallon: the south-east angle-tower, showing base of drawn post in profile. The ranging-pole (feet) is in the post-pit (p. 64).



(Photo: W. Ravenhill)

B. Nanstallon: the north-east angle-tower, post-hole: behind it the base of the turf rampart and stone revetment. Scale in feet (p. 65).

PLATE III



(Photo: A. Fox)

A. Nanstallon: the East gate. The ranging-poles (feet) are in the six post-holes of the double gate (p. 66).



(Photo: A. Fox)

B. Nanstallon: the South gate: post-pit, partly cleared, with gate post-hole behind (p. 68).

PLATE IV



(Photo: A. Fox)

A. Nanstallon: Barrack IV, east end, showing hearth-pit in Room 12 and foundation trenches with post-holes (p. 81).



(Photo: A. Fox)

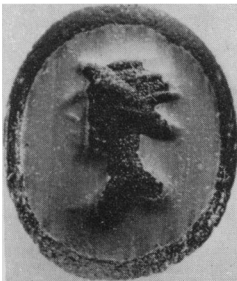
B. Nanstallon: Barrack IV, east end, showing foundation-trenches of two periods. Those of Period I have no post-holes (p. 82).

PLATE V



(Photo: A. Fox)

A. Nanstallon: Barrack IV, west end, showing earlier foundation trenches below Room 1 (p. 83).



(Photo: R. L. Wilkins)

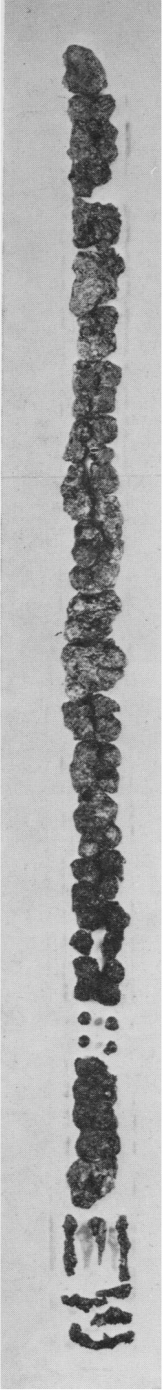
B. Nanstallon: Glass gemstone (pp. 84, 86) ($\frac{3}{8}$).



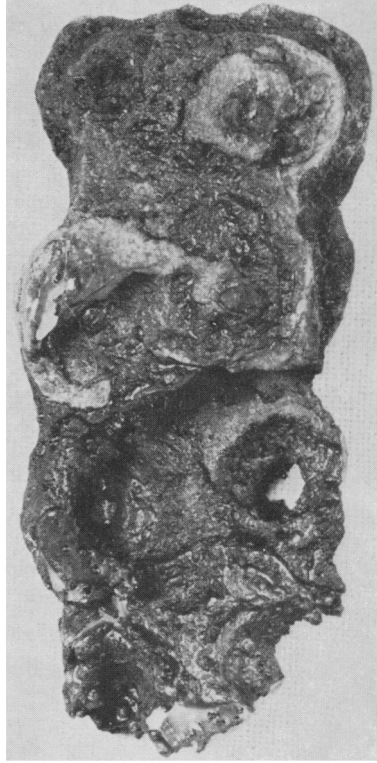
(Photo: R. L. Wilkins)

C. Impression of gem ($\frac{3}{8}$).

PLATE VI



A. Nanstallon: Iron-studded leather belt or sporran from the latrine-pit in the Compound (pp. 77, 95, 97 and FIG. 19, No. 13), reconstructed by P. Shorer, British Museum.
(Photo: Exeter University)



B. The same, detail showing rivet-heads and wavy outline of corrosion.
(Photo: Exeter University)

PLATE VII



A. Chalk: the basement, Phase I (p. 115).

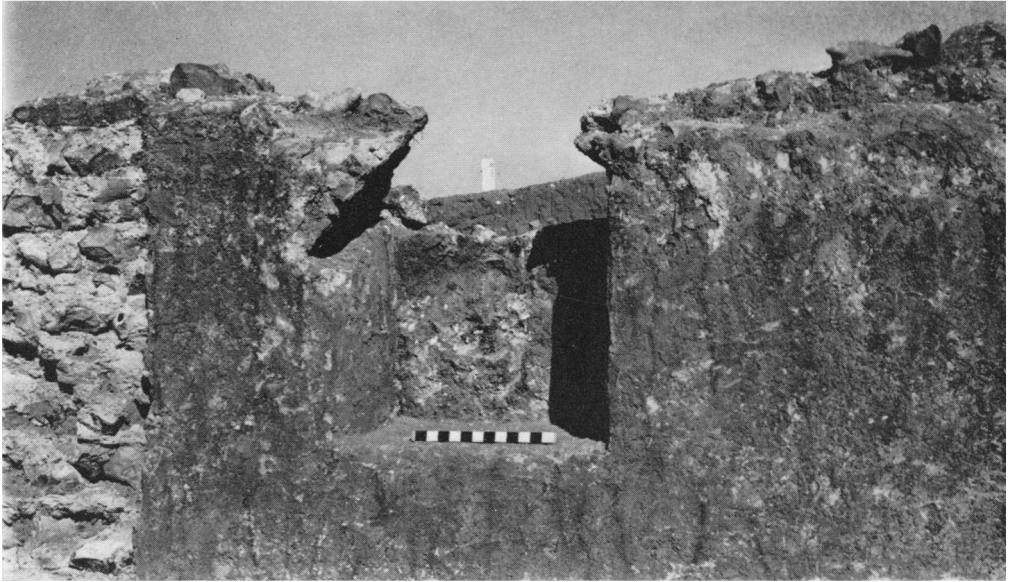
(Photo: D. E. Johnston)



B. Chalk: the basement, Phase II (p. 118).

(Photo: D. E. Johnston)

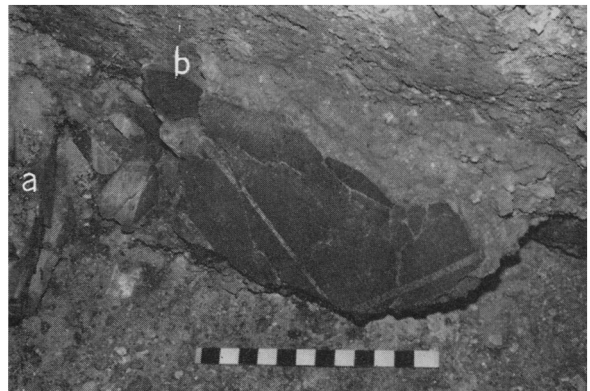
PLATE VIII



A. Chalk: Niche 1 with blocking removed: scale in inches (p. 115).



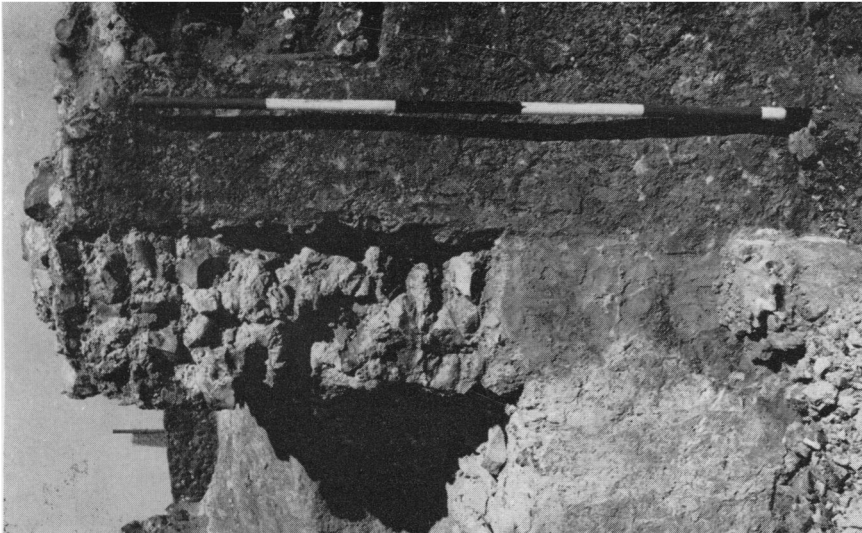
B. Chalk: Niche 3 before removal of blocking: scale in inches (p. 118).



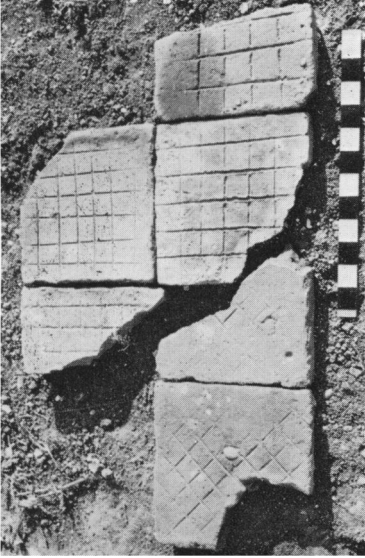
C. Chalk: upper floor wall-plaster (detail). Fallen roof-tiles can be seen at **a** and the base of a pot at **b**. Scale in inches (pp. 119, 142).

(Photographs: D. E. Johnston)

PLATE IX



A. Chalk: The entrance after removal of check-wall; scale in feet (p. 118).



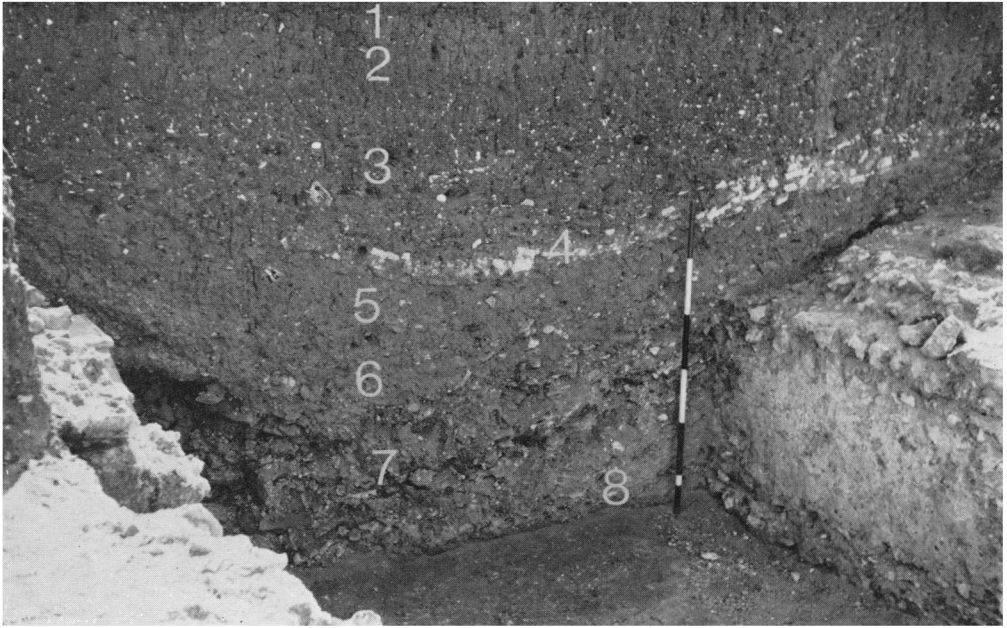
B. Chalk: Marked tiles (p. 119); scale in inches.



C. Chalk: Daub and plaster (detail); scale in inches (p. 117).

(Photographs: D. E. Johnston)

PLATE X



(Photo: D. E. Johnston)

A. Chalk: Transverse section of basement, looking south (compare p. 120, FIG. 4). Scale in feet.



(Photo: D. E. Johnston)

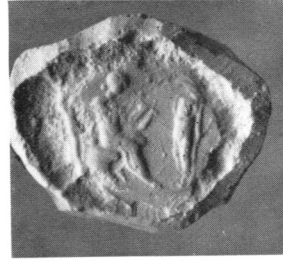
B. Chalk: Basement wall-plaster (detail) (p. 142): scale in inches.

PLATE XI



(Photo: R. L. Wilkins)

A. Apollo seated right. Silver coin of Cunobelin.



(Photo: M. Henig. By permission, His Grace the Duke of Wellington's Silchester Collection at Reading Museum)

B. Apollo seated right, facing Marsyas. Plaster impression of intaglio. First century A.D.



(Photo: R. L. Wilkins)

C. Smith seated right. Bronze coin of Cunobelin.



(Photo: M. Henig)

D. Smith seated right. Plasticine impression of intaglio. (Ashmolean Museum 1941.516.) First century B.C.



(Photo: R. L. Wilkins)

E. Hercules walking right. Silver coin of Cunobelin.



(Photo: M. Henig)

F. Hercules Mingens. Intaglio from Verulamium. First century A.D.



(Photo: R. L. Wilkins)

G. Centaur playing double pipes. Bronze coin of Tasciovanus.



(Photo: M. Henig)

H. Centaur playing double pipes and holding thyrusus. Plasticine impression of intaglio from Vetera I. First century A.D.

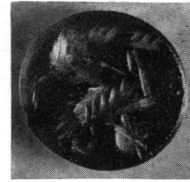
Scale: all ($\frac{2}{3}$) (pp. 210-15).

PLATE XII



(Photo: R. L. Wilkins)

A. Sphinx seated left. Silver coin of Cunobelin.



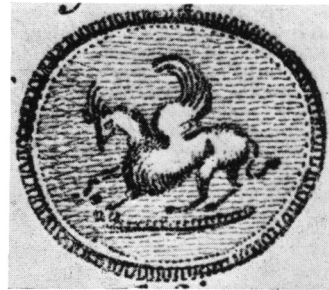
(Photo: G. Claridge)

B. Sphinx seated left. Intaglio from Chichester. First century A.D.



(Photo: R. L. Wilkins)

C. Griffin walking right. Bronze coin of Cunobelin.



D. Griffin walking left. Intaglio from Launceston (Drawing). First century B.C. or first century A.D.



(Photo: R. L. Wilkins)

E. Griffin reclining right. Silver coin of Cunobelin.



(Photo: R. L. Wilkins)

F. Lion reclining right. Bronze coin of Cunobelin.



(Photo: R. L. Wilkins)

G. Sow reclining right. Bronze coin of Cunobelin.

Scale: all ($\frac{1}{4}$) (pp. 215-18).

PLATE XIII



(Photo: M. B. Cookson)

A. Boar running right. Silver coin of Epaticcus.



(Photo: M. Henig)

B. Boar running left. Intaglio from London. Perhaps second century A.D.



(Photo: R. L. Wilkins)

C. Horse standing right. Bronze coin of Tasciovanus.



(Photo: M. Henig)

D. Horse standing right. Plasticine impression of intaglio from Corbridge. Third century A.D.



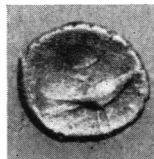
(Photo: by courtesy of Dr. G. Webster)

E. Hippocamp swimming right. Silver coin of Amminius.



(Photo: M. Henig)

F. Hippocamp swimming right. Plasticine impression of intaglio. (Ashmolean Museum. 1890. 283.) Probably first century B.C.



(Photo: R. Merrifield)

G. Bird standing right. Silver minim minted in Sussex.

Scale: all ($\frac{2}{3}$) (pp. 219-20).



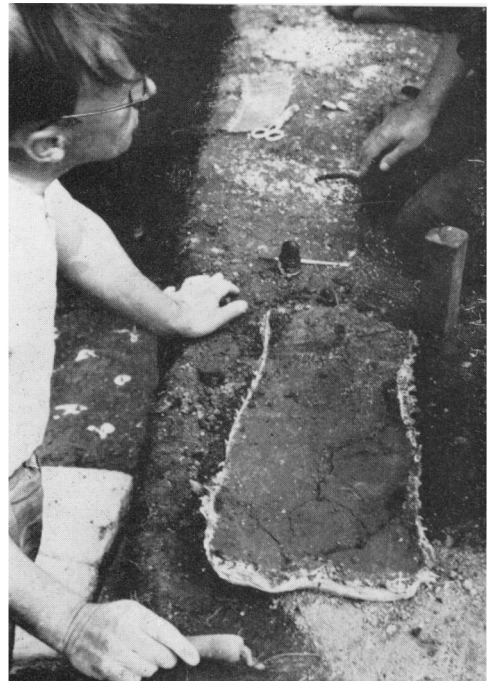
(Photo: Nancy Lord)

A. Lifting fallen wall-plaster in Building 1, Insula xxxii at Verulamium in 1955 (p. 253).



(Photo: M. B. Cookson)

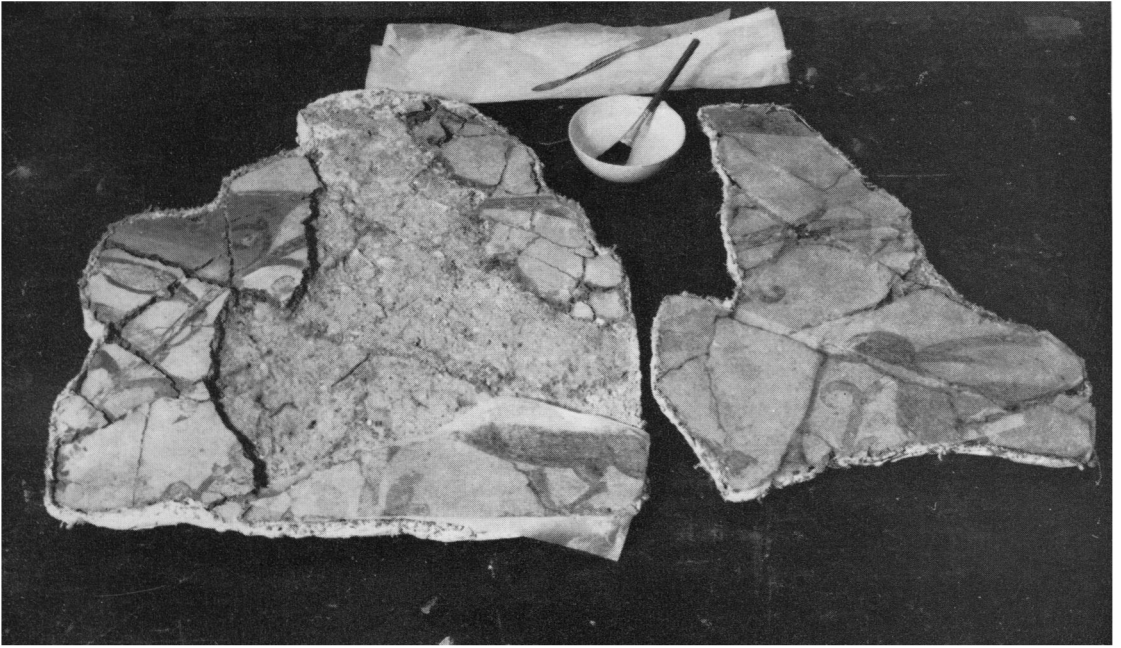
B. Recovering fallen wall-plaster at Verulamium in 1956. The plaster of Paris backing reinforced with scrim is being applied to an area of wall-plaster (p. 254).



(Photo: M. B. Cookson)

C. The area of wall-plaster lifted and reversed to reveal its decorated surface.

PLATE XV



(Photo: Building Research Station, Watford: Crown copyright reserved)

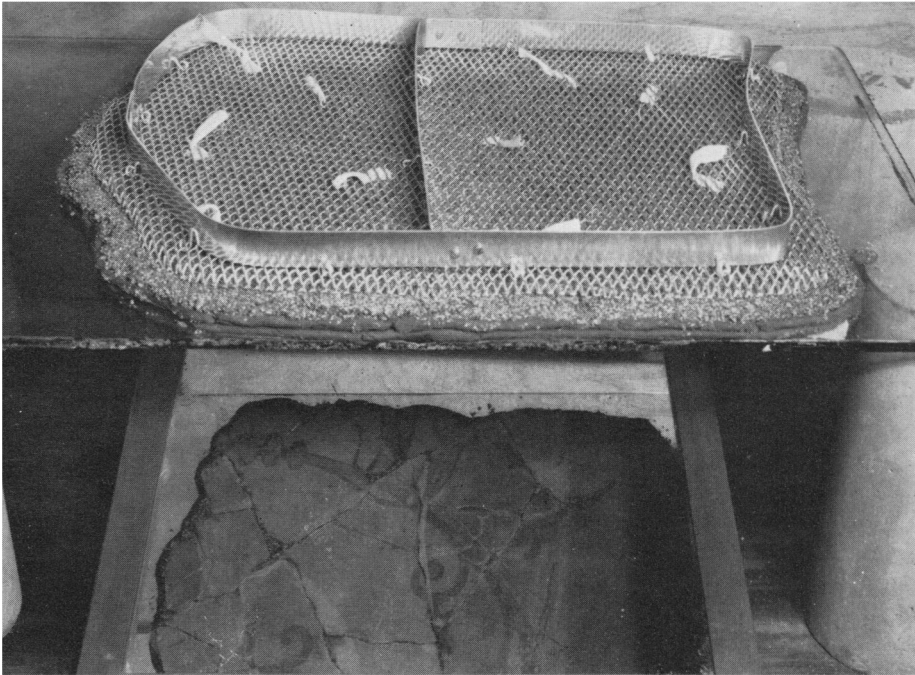
A. Paper tissue being applied to the decorated fragments to hold them correctly in position (p. 256).



(Photo: Building Research Station, Watford: Crown copyright reserved)

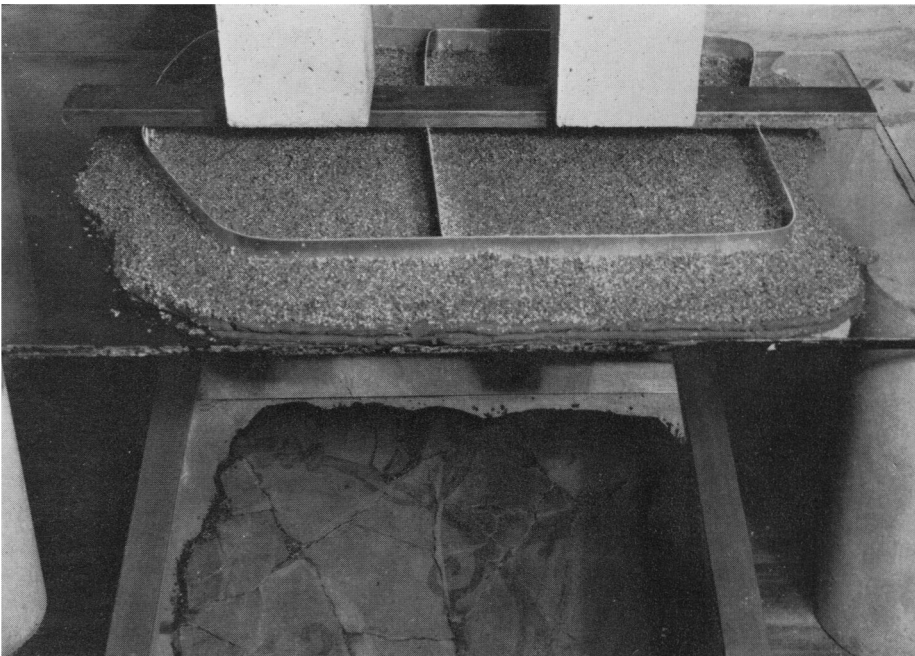
B. Wall-plaster reversed on to plate glass, and the back surface prepared for impregnation (p. 256).

PLATE XVI



(Photo: Building Research Station, Watford: Crown copyright reserved)

A. Reinforcing frame of expanded aluminium in position (p. 256).



(Photo: Building Research Station, Watford: Crown copyright reserved)

B. Mixture of clean sand and adhesive applied to hold the expanded aluminium in position (p. 256).

PLATE XVII



(Photo: Dept. of the Environment: Crown copyright reserved)

A. Paper tissue applied to fragments of wall-plaster (p. 258).



(Photo: Dept. of the Environment: Crown copyright reserved)

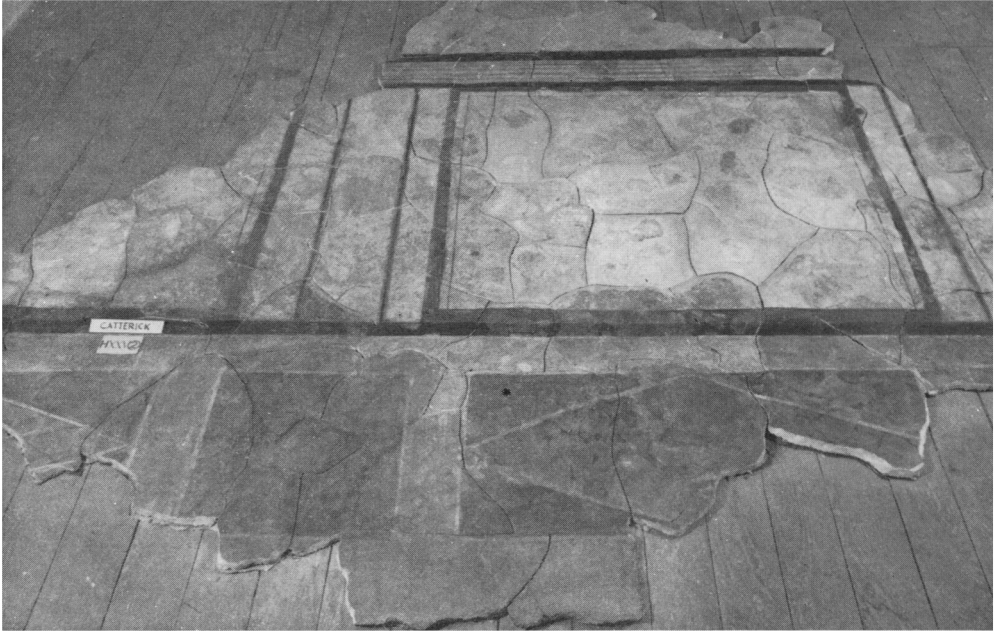
B. Wall-plaster reversed and reinforced with scrim and adhesive (p. 258).



(Photo: Dept. of the Environment: Crown copyright reserved)

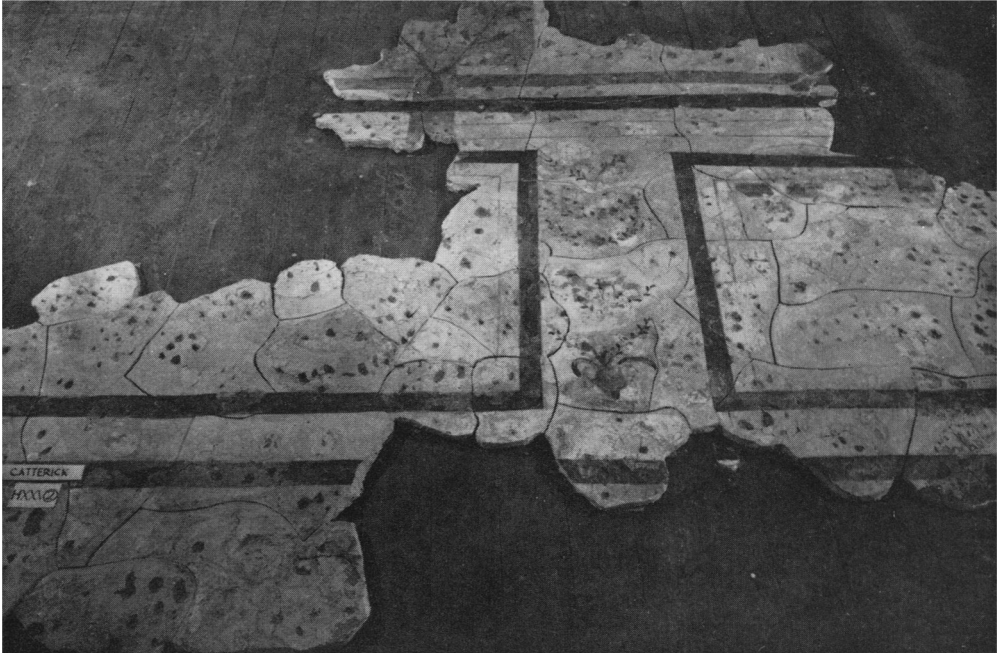
C. Polyfilla applied to area of wall-plaster to bond it to backing-frame (p. 258).

PLATE XVIII



(Photo: Dept. of the Environment: Crown copyright reserved)

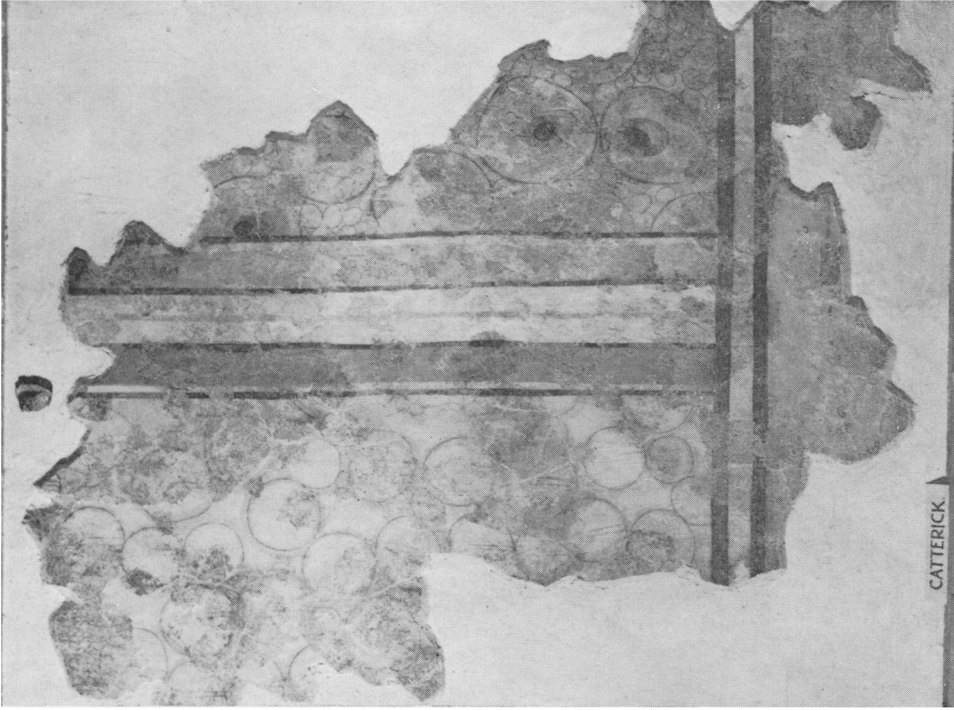
Reassembled plaster from Catterick showing the final decorative scheme (p. 261).



(Photo: Dept. of the Environment: Crown copyright reserved)

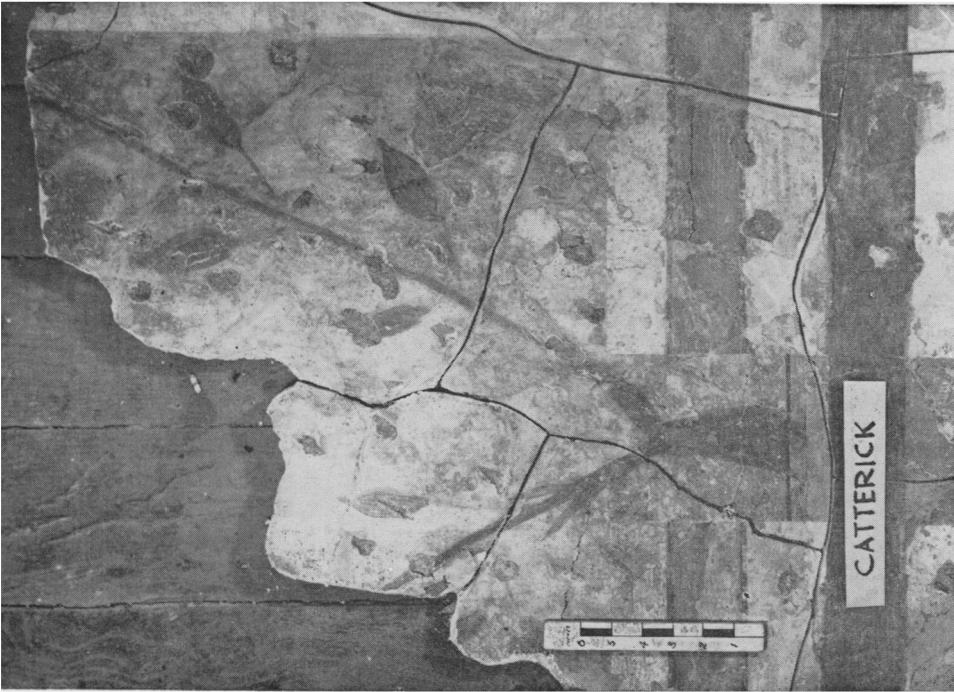
B. The decoration found beneath that shown in PLATE XVIII A above.

PLATE XIX



(Photo: Dept. of the Environment: Crown copyright reserved)
B. Part of a third-century decorative scheme from Catterick showing the representation of marbling (p. 261).

DAVEY, CONSERVATION OF ROMANO-BRITISH PAINTED PLASTER



(Photo: Dept. of the Environment: Crown copyright reserved)
A. The earliest mode of decoration revealed by removing part of the decoration shown in PLATE XVIII B (p. 261).

BRITANNIA, VOL. III (1972)

PLATE XX



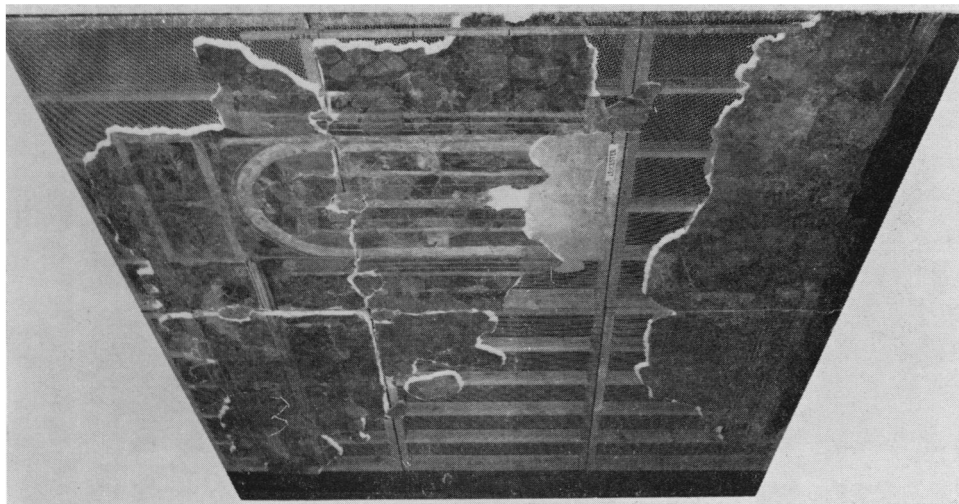
(Photo: Leicester Museum)

An area of wall-plaster from Leicester lifted successfully by the method used at Verulamium (pp. 262, 264).

BRITANNIA, VOL. III (1972) DAVEY, CONSERVATION OF ROMANO-BRITISH PAINTED PLASTER



(Photo: Dept. of the Environment: Crown copyright reserved)
B. A goddess painted on the wall of a room in the villa at Cockerle Pits, Brantingham, E. Yorks (p. 268).



(Photo: Dept. of the Environment: Crown copyright reserved)
A. Painted plaster from Blue Boar Lane, Leicester, in course of reconstruction, showing the method of mounting it on frames (p. 262).



(Photo: Dept. of the Environment: Crown copyright reserved)

A. Grotesque face of one of the masks, painted on plaster recovered from Blue Boar Lane, Leicester (p. 264).



(Photo: Dept. of the Environment: Crown copyright reserved)

B. A Cupid in the act of swimming on his back depicted on wall-plaster recovered from a bath-building at Southwell (p. 268).



(Photo: J. K. St. Joseph, Cambridge University Collection: Copyright Reserved)

A. Aerial photograph of Great Chesterford, looking north, showing cropmarks of roads and the north ditch of the fort (extreme right) (p. 290).



(Photo: Hallam Ashley)

B. The Caistor Intaglio (pp. 293, 295) (3).



(Photo: R. L. Wilkins)

C. Gem in the Ashmolean Museum (p. 295) (3).



(Photo: Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), Crown Copyright)

A. Halstock, Dorset: northern end of fourth-century mosaic pavement in villa (p. 346).



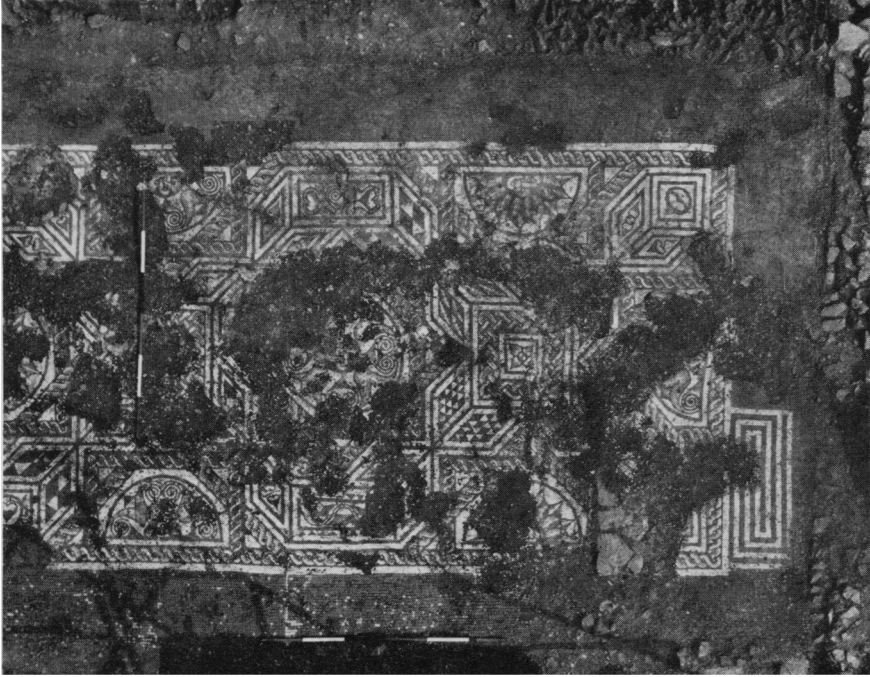
(Photo: E. C. Cloutman, copyright Winchester Excavations Committee)

B. Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*), Hants: wooden statuette of a female Celtic deity, 180 mm high, found in a Roman well at Lower Brook St. (p. 349) (½).



(Photo: Ipswich Museum)

C. Acton, Suffolk: marble head 75 mm high, found unstratified (now in Ipswich Museum) (p. 330) (c. ¼).



(Photo: Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), Crown Copyright)

A. Halstock, Dorset: southern end of fourth-century mosaic pavement in villa (p. 346).



(Photos: Verulamium Museum)

B, C. St. Albans (*Verulamium*), Herts.: bronze statuette of Mercury, 82 mm high with Ram, Cock and Tortoise, on stand 46 mm high, excavated near King Harry Lane (now in Verulamium Museum) (p. 330) (c. 3).

PLATE XXVI



(Photo: *Doncaster Museum*)
B. Doncaster (*Danum*), Yorks.: remains of Roman shield in situ (p. 311).



(Photo: *J. Dyer*)
A. Dray's Ditches, Sreatley, Beds.: the rutted surface of the romanized Icknield Way (p. 327).

BRITANNIA, VOL. III (1972)

WILSON, ROMAN BRITAIN IN 1971



(Photo: R. Peers)

B. Cirencester (*Corinium Dobunorum*), Glos.: the same mosaic pavement almost completely cleared.

WILSON, ROMAN BRITAIN IN 1971



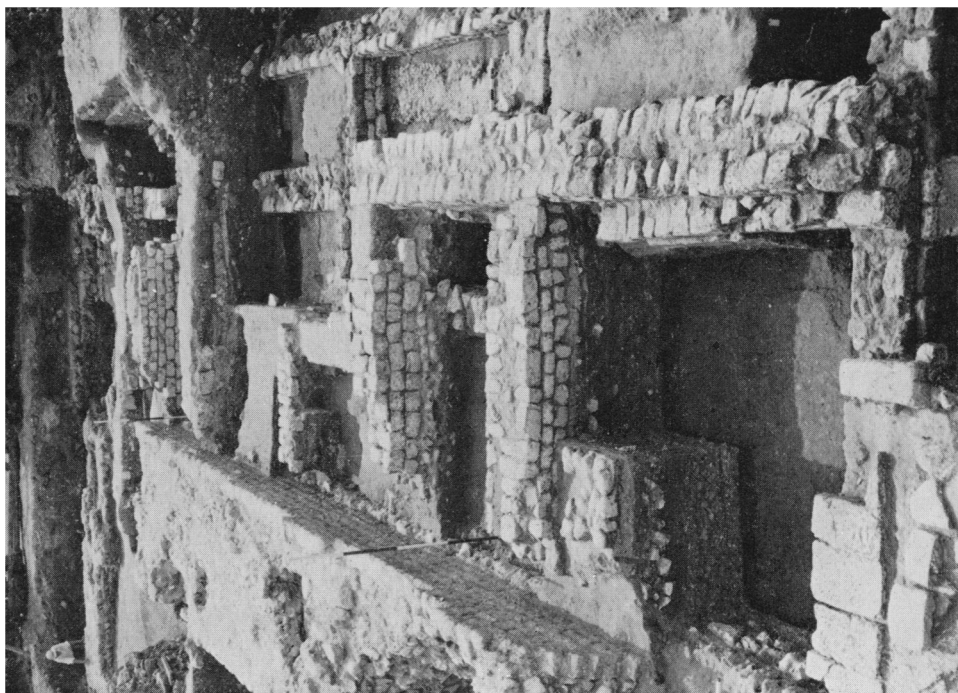
(Photo: C. Shuttleworth)

A. Cirencester (*Corinium Dobunorum*), Glos.: fourth-century mosaic pavement underlying a channelled hypocaust in a town-house at Beeches Road (p. 339).

BRITANNIA, VOL. III (1972)

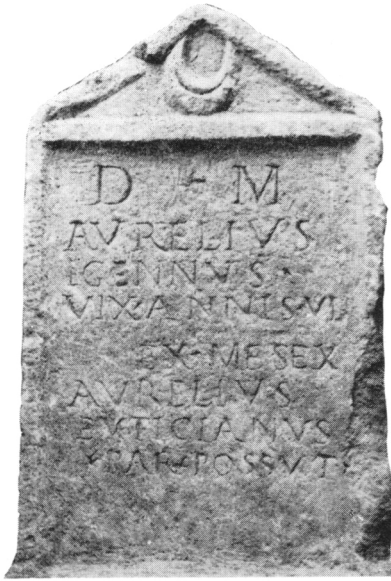


(Photo: by courtesy of B. J. Philp: copyright reserved)
B. Dover: detail of corner of Room 2 in the 'painted house' (p. 351).

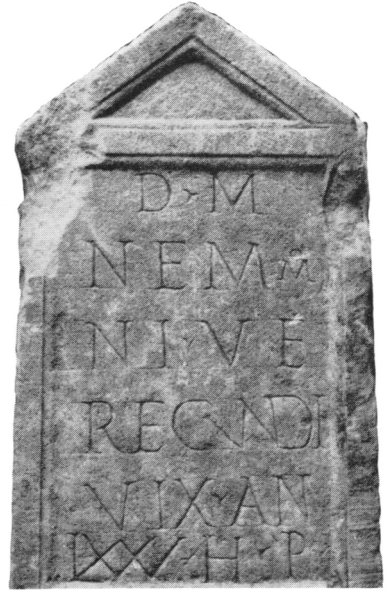


(Photo: by courtesy of B. J. Philp: copyright reserved)
A. Dover (*Dubrae*), Kent: chalk-block walls of one of the internal buildings of the second-century fort of the *Classis Britannica* cut (left) by the west and (at top left) south walls of the third-century Saxon shore fort (p. 351).

PLATE XXIX



A



B



C

(Photos: by courtesy of A. D. McWhirr)

A, B, C. Three tombstones from Cirencester (p. 352, Nos. 2-4) (Scales: A, $\frac{1}{13}$; B, c. $\frac{1}{12}$; C, $\frac{1}{12}$).

PLATE XXX



(Photo: by courtesy of C. Anderson)

A. Building Inscription from Black Carts, Hadrian's Wall west of Turret 29A (p. 354, No. 12) ($\frac{1}{4}$).



(Photo: by courtesy of the Director, Newport Museum)

B. Altar from Caerwent, Mon. (p. 353, No. 9) ($\frac{1}{3}$).

PLATE XXXI



(Photo: W. J. Rodwell)

A. Christian monogram on roofing tile from Wickford, Essex (p. 356, No. 26) (3).



(Photo: M. E. Heng)

B, C. Intaglio with amulet from Colchester, Essex (p. 356, No. 22) (3).