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### **The cover picture shows the myth of Dionysus from the Villa of the Mysteries**

The Villa of the Mysteries, a huge 90-room Roman villa on the outskirts of Pompeii, contains some of the most famous frescoes found during excavations last century. In the centre of the mansion, discreetly hidden from prying eyes, are two separate but parallel series of frescoes dedicated to Dionysus and his mother Semele. The 29 scenes illustrate the initiation rites undergone by a patrician Roman lady who is probably the owner of the villa. The fresco illustrated on the front cover shows the education of Dionysus. The woman on the left dressed in a *peplos* (a Greek dress) is probably the owner of the villa and she is shown in the role of a teacher to the young Dionysus. The scene portrays the idea that study is part of the initiation and must start at an early age. The Field School will be visiting the Villa of the Mysteries as part of our trip to the Bay of Naples in September 2003.

Picture credits: With thanks to all picture suppliers including: p.4 Somerset County Council; p.6 Trustees of the British Museum; p.8, p.9 Newcastle City Council; p.10 BBC History Magazine; p.16 Museum of London; p.19 Trustees of the British Museum; p.20, p.22 Guy de la Bedoyere; p.21, p.24 Trustees of the British Museum.

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# FIRST WORDS

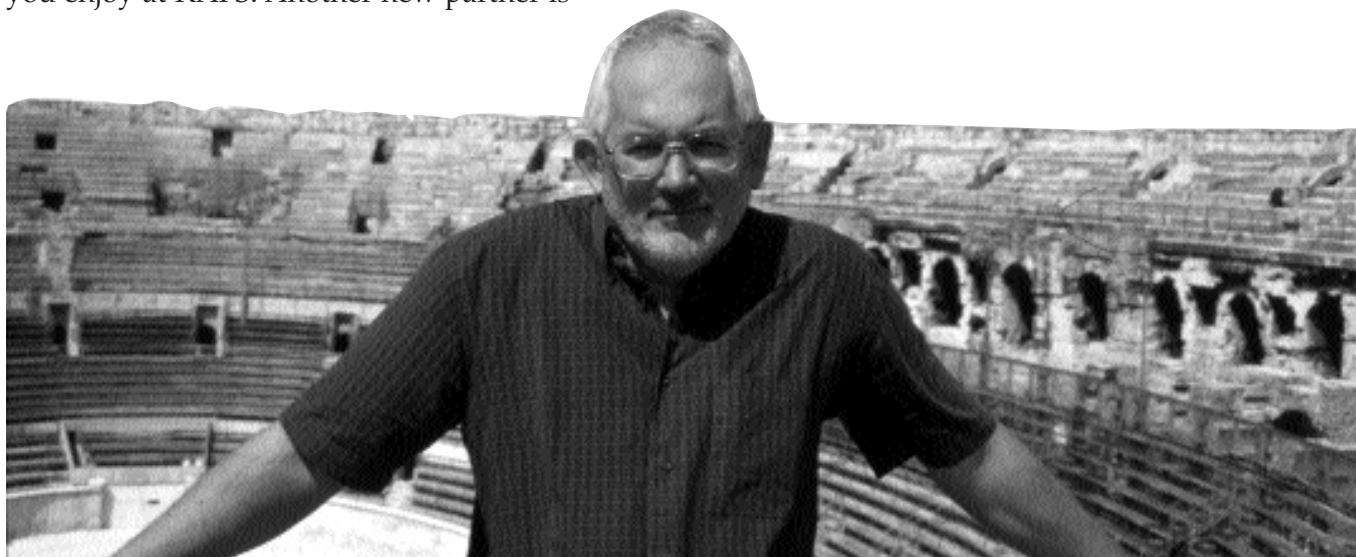


**W**hat a busy year! As well as continuing our successful series of weekend courses in practical archaeology, the Kent Archaeological Field School has offered members the chance to join special field trips here and abroad. In 2002 our

two courses in this country were to Hadrian's Wall (for a report see p.15) and to Roman Bath and the Cotswolds. Both tours were led by the foremost experts on the areas, and they were able to bring the sites to life in a more vivid manner than any standard tour leader. Our guide in Bath was the director of the Roman Baths, Stephen Clews, and he took us into areas of the museum not accessible to the general public. We walked through private doors to secret tunnels, where we saw the source of the underground spring and walked through storerooms of Roman masonry. The next day, our special privileges continued as we visited the bath-house at Great Whitcombe Roman Villa, which is usually closed to the public. This exclusive tour of Roman sites in the Cotswolds will be repeated with *History Today* readers on October 11 and 12, 2003.

*History Today* is one of our new partners, who wish to introduce their readers to the courses you enjoy at KAFS. Another new partner is

the Museum of London, and we will continue to work with *BBC History Magazine*. Highlights of 2002 were the *BBC History Magazine* family event with Julian Richards (left) and the trip to Rome, which included day trips to Tivoli and Ostia. Few of the events offered to other organisations will be exclusive; KAFS members can also join trips such the week in Roman Provence that was so popular in 2002. The amazing sites in this beautiful area, such as the Pont du Gard, right, guarantee





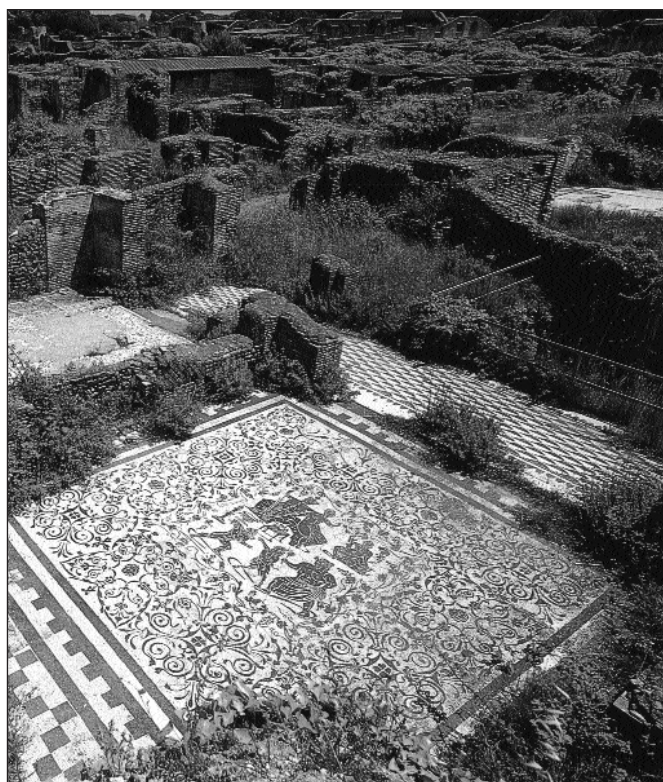
# FIRST WORDS

the success of this wonderful trip. There are still places left at your special member's price, see p.11 and the website for details: [www.kafs.co.uk](http://www.kafs.co.uk).

The KAFS website has been extremely popular; our webmaster reports that we have over 5,000 'hits' per week. Do keep a check on it for the latest information about courses.

2002 has proved extremely fruitful for our excavations. We are particularly excited about the variety of finds at Syndale and will undertake a four-week excavation there in 2003. For an update on work so far see p.15. We will continue to investigate areas of the park to discover more about this wonderful site. We will also undertake more survey work in the area on June 14 and 15, see p.29. The fully booked course on Roman Pottery gave students the chance to see finds discovered on our excavations analysed by an expert, Robin Symonds of the Museum of London.

Finally, we wish all of you a Happy New Year.



*Our trip to Rome gave BBC History Magazine readers the chance to see many wonders of the ancient world, such as the remains of a monumental*

*statue of Constantine in the Capitoline Museum, facing page middle. A day trip to the port of Ostia revealed beautiful mosaics, such as the one above.*

We have introduced a new house style for the Kent Archaeological Field School. The design, based on a coin of Vespasian, is shown below and will be available printed on t-shirts (see below for the order form). For the last few years we have been using a drawing of a Samain vessel from Guy de la Bedoyere's book, *Samain Ware*, published by Shire Books. We are most grateful to Guy for allowing us to use one of his fine drawings.



## T-Shirt Offer

I would like to order.....T-shirts at £12.95 each including p&p (cheques payable to KAFS) in sizes small, medium, large or extra large, please specify, in the following colours:  
Red T-shirt, white logo.....  
White T-shirt, black logo.....  
Black T-shirt, white logo.....  
Green T-shirt, white logo.....  
Please send your orders to: The Kent Archaeological Field School, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP and allow 28 days for delivery.

# NEWS

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## Recent Finds of Roman Villas in the West Country



In the last few months there has been a series of stunning discoveries of large, sumptuous Roman villas in the West Country. It is a well-known fact that the Roman west of England survived the fall of the western

Roman Empire and continued to prosper well into the 6th century. It was one of the most successful Late Antiquity Roman societies in western Europe, a fact not lost on the Byzantine Empire, which retained political links with the west of Roman Britain. Byzantine ships from the eastern Mediterranean sailed to western Britain throughout the 5th and 6th centuries with pottery and amphora as gifts and trade items.

That the west of Britain should have survived the downfall of the Roman Empire is probably due to the incredible wealth generated by an agricultural surplus which could be exported by sea to its hapless, starving neighbours on the continent. Also, the organisation and military power of the late Romano-British armies were more than a match for the small bands of Germanic invaders setting up modest kingdoms in the east of Britain. This wealth can be seen in the wonderful late Roman mosaics being found, it seems, under every other field in the West Country.

### Lopen Roman Villa

An alert digger driver, George Caton, spotted in the headlamps of his vehicle small cubes of marble whilst preparing the ground for a new driveway at a house in the village of Lopen, between Crewkerne and Ilminster in Somerset. He told the owners of the house, the Osborne family, and they contacted the County Archaeologist once mosaics were uncovered. Further investigation has revealed that the mosaic formed the centrepiece of a floor of a magnificent Roman villa. It measures 33 by 20 feet (10 by 6 metres) and features a dolphin, wine urns and vines. The mosaic has been dated to the 4th century.

Mr Caton and the Osbornes (left) were rewarded for their observation and for reporting the site with the Finder's Award in the British Archaeological Awards, which are held every two years. Bob Croft, Somerset's County Archaeologist, said, 'This is an important find for Somerset...We would like to thank the landowners and George for reporting this and enabling the site to be protected and preserved for the future'.

### Dinnington Roman Villa

Six months later and only a few miles away at Dinnington, near Ilminster, another large mosaic was found only about 8 inches (21 cm) under the surface of a potato field. It has been excavated by the *Time Team* and dated by the Roman mosaic expert David Neal to about AD 350 (right).



An archaeologist, Alan Graham, examines part of the wonderful Roman mosaic from Lopen in Somerset. The mosaic, of which about two-thirds survive, is thought to be the work of the Corinthian saltire

mosaicists who specialised in the use of geometrical motifs. The mosaic is thought to have been part of the floor decoration of a large bipartite reception room and includes a dolphin, fish and wine urns.



# NEWS

A geophysical survey has revealed the plan of a large important courtyard villa and further excavation has exposed two more mosaics of an even finer quality. Bob Croft, Somerset's County Archaeologist, was 'amazed' that the find was so well-preserved despite being close to the surface. **Bradford on Avon Roman Villa**

In August 2002 the remains of two Roman villas connected by a large hall, which contained a mosaic of the finest quality measuring 16 by 30 feet (5 by 9 metres), were found under the football pitch of St Laurence School. Dr Mark Corney, who has investigated the villas, says, 'It is the most significant site since the discovery of a Roman palace in Fishbourne'. Read his exclusive report in the next issue of *Practical Archaeology*.



David Neal can be seen measuring and recording the magnificent 4th-century mosaic found in a potato field at Dinnington, near Ilminster, in Somerset. The mosaic, made of red, white and black tesserae,

was only 8 inches (21 cm) below the surface and has been deeply scarred by modern ploughing. It shows that undiscovered rural sites are at great risk, because they can be ploughed to oblivion.

## Roman Mosaics of Britain



*Roman Mosaics of Britain*, by David S. Neal and Stephen R. Cosh, is the culmination of years of research and draftsmanship by the authors. Their work, to be published in four volumes by Illuminata Publishers and the Society of Antiquaries of London, amounts to a complete illustrated catalogue of every known mosaic in Britain.

Volume I, published in late 2002, covers Northern Britain, the Midlands and East Anglia, with details of over 400 mosaics. Each mosaic site is described, with plans, drawings and photographs. Most important of all are the acclaimed paintings at 1:10 scale by the authors, with tesserae painted in gouache to give a faithful representation of the colours. The corpus will be an important stimulus to further study in all spheres of Roman life in Britain.

*Roman Mosaics of Britain, volume I: Northern Britain*, by David S. Neal and Stephen R. Cosh, is available to KAFS members at the special price of £130 incl. p&p (normal price £160). Leather-bound limited edition £230 (normal price £260). Offer valid to 28/2/03. To order contact: Illuminata Publishers, 55 Hamilton Park West, London, N5 1AE. Tel:020 7359 0800. E:orders@illuminata.co.uk

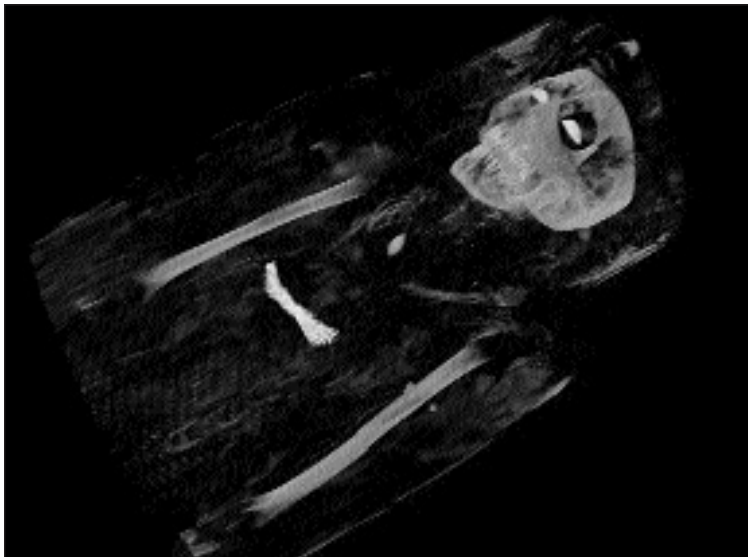
# NEWS

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## 3-D Wizardry on Egyptian Mummy

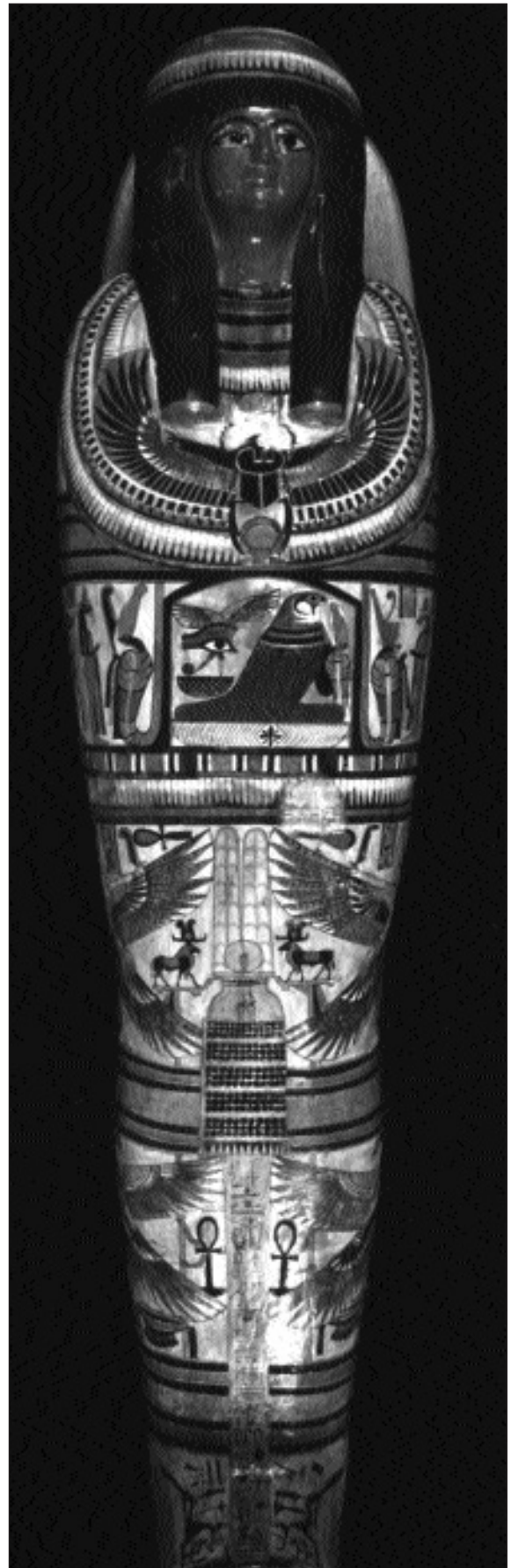
The world has long been fascinated by ancient Egyptian burial rituals, and in the past mummies were unwrapped both as public spectacles and for academic research. Such invasive procedures are no longer justifiable, especially as modern techniques have made it possible to see through the outer wrappings into the soft tissue of the body. This screening technique, normally used for living patients, is a CAT scan (computed-axial tomography), but it gives images of slices through the body, not a 3-D image.

The British Museum recently worked with a computer graphics company, SGI, to transform the CAT scan of a mummified Egyptian priest, Nesperennub, into a 3-D image of his remains. The priest was buried in Thebes in about 800 BC and his mummy has been in the British Museum's collection since 1899. It is hoped to discover his age at death and state of health. A full reconstruction of how he looked in life is planned using special SGI graphics. Then the 3-D image may be displayed in the British Museum, where the results of the first stage have been met with enthusiasm. Dr John Taylor of the BM said, 'The initial results have absolutely exceeded our expectations. They have solved some of the unanswered questions about Nesperennub and have opened up exciting new avenues of investigation'.



*The SGI visualisation system has revealed the complete skeleton of the priest Nesperennub (above) and a number of artefacts placed on his body. One of the most*

*mysterious is a ceramic bowl placed on his head. The beautiful casket (right) that Nesperennub was buried in clearly shows he was an important person in life.*





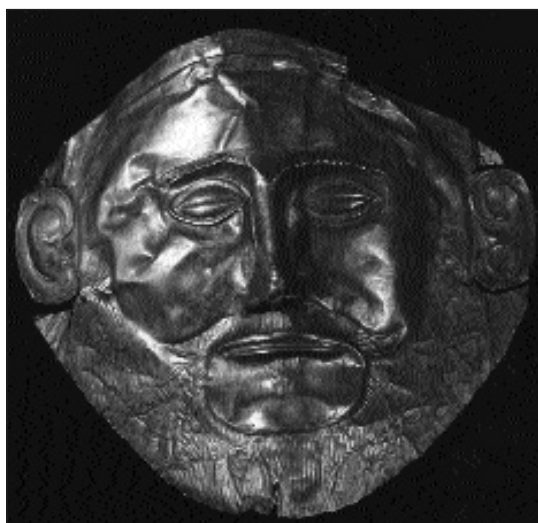
# NEWS

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## Helen of Troy Palace Found

In Homer's *The Iliad*, Helen of Troy describes her infamous affair with Paris: 'ill-starred couple that we are, tormented by Heaven to figure in the songs of people yet unborn'. As Helen predicted, the story has entranced generations of readers, and scholars have long searched for the places mentioned in the poem. The beautiful Helen, daughter of Zeus, had been stolen from her husband Menelaus, King of Sparta, by her lover Paris, leading to the ten-year bloodshed of the Trojan War, in which Menelaus gathered considerable Greek forces to re-capture his wife.

*The spectacular gold death mask (top) was long thought to show King Agamemnon, overlord of imperial Greece, and brother of Menelaus. In fact there is nothing to associate it with the king, but it remains a wonderful testament to the dominant Mycenaean culture of the time.*



*The Trojan War resulted in the triumph of Menelaus and the Greek forces over the Trojans. Helen was eventually reconciled to her husband and returned to live with him at*

*their palace. The depiction (above) shows Menelaus, shocked to see a double vision of Helen, dropping his sword, overwhelmed by the sight.*

An archaeologist now claims to have found the palace of Menelaus near a small village, Pellana, 15 miles north of modern Sparta. This is much further from the town than the generally held belief that the palace was at Menelain, three miles north-east of Sparta. Menelain is the site of a Bronze Age mansion, where Helen and Menelaus had been worshipped as demigods for centuries.

The new discovery is by Theodore Spyropoulos, of Greece's Central Archaeological Council. More than 20 years' excavation in the area has revealed the foundations of what is probably a palace complex, in which the largest building extends some 40 by 95 feet (12 by 29 metres). There are also remains of a wide road, fortifications, workshops and storerooms. Professor Spyropoulos is convinced that the scale of the site, the numerous finds and a dating of the foundations to around 1200 BC, the approximate period of the Trojan War, all indicate that this is the palace where Helen first met Paris.

Many scholars remain sceptical about the site and claim that more evidence and documentary support are needed to prove the location of Helen's palace. Her legendary beauty not only launched a thousand ships, but continues to inspire the work of modern archaeologists and other scholars of the ancient world in myth and fact.

# NEWS

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## Arbeia Reconstructions

*The architect Graham Tench of the David Ash Partnership describes reconstructing a gateway at Arbeia Roman Fort, for a chance to visit it, see p.29.*

Arbeia Roman Fort is located within the urban area of South Tyneside and has been studied and excavated for over a century. The fort was built in about AD 128 as part of the Hadrian's Wall complex. It was not attached to the wall but built on the south bank of the River Tyne; it defended the eastern flank of the wall and the nearby port.



*The gate reconstruction at Arbeia Roman fort, in South Shields, caused tremendous controversy when built, but it has been a success with over 80,000 visitors per year.*

Originally the fort was roughly square in shape, then it was extended and refurbished in about AD 208, and large granaries built, as a major supply base for the armies of the Emperor Severus. Later it reverted to garrison duty until the fort was abandoned late in the 4th century. The stone from the fort was robbed and by the late 19th century there were no visible remains.

In 1875 the central area was excavated and the Roman Remains Park established. The remainder of the area was then covered by streets. In 1949 a programme of excavation and consolidation was undertaken by Professor Ian Richmond. In 1953 a museum was built and since 1960 extended programmes of excavation have taken place. In 1979 the Museum Service of Tyne and Wear County Council initiated a commitment to raise

the profile of the Roman fort at South Shields. Since then over 40% of the fort has been recovered and the remains consolidated. But the remains rarely exceed a few courses in height, so it was hard for visitors to appreciate the layout.

Although models were made, it was difficult to comprehend the scale of the buildings. The Tyne and Wear Museums had a duty to interpret the work for the general public. So they decided to design a full-scale reconstruction of one gateway. Visitors would enter the reconstruction and see facsimiles of the types of objects that may once have been used. The museum service wanted the reconstruction to be on the original site of a gateway, where it would provide a vantage point to view the remains of the other buildings and defensive works in context. There were four gateways to the fort. The west gateway was chosen as the site, because it had few remains apart from the north tower and so could be built on.

As the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument an application for approval of the building was submitted. After a public enquiry in 1984, consent was granted, subject to an archaeological investigation of the gateway and ministerial approval of the architectural plans based on historical research. One of the towers had some original material, which was protected before the new gateway was built on top. As there is no gateway in existence with remains above first-floor level, a lot of research was carried out by the architect and archaeologists to establish the design and detailing of the upper structure.

The north gateway at South Shields still has plinth stones and imposts in position and there are examples of impost caps and arch stones at Birdoswald and the Milecastles on the Roman wall. With the remains of stone window heads, string courses and coping stones found in the ditches in front of the west gateway, we developed the design of the gateway and the details of the stone. At the same time, the ditches, original Roman road and causeway in front of the gateway were excavated and restored. The reconstruction comprises two main towers, about 16 feet square (5 metres square) and 39 feet (12 metres) high. Each has two floors above



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ground level, with a covered chamber over the passageway arches, which links the two towers. Each of these four arches is 10 feet (3 metres) wide and 12 feet (3.7 metres) high. The flat roof over the central chamber formed a fighting platform. There is access from the first floor to each tower and from the rampart walk over the flanking walls and to the central chamber. Access to the fighting platform is from the second floor of the towers.

Although access to the upper floors through the towers was by ladder, the reconstruction has a timber stair in the south tower for public access. Each of the towers has a pitched tiled roof with a carved stone finial at each end. The tiles were obtained from Italy and are an exact match with the tiles found on site.

The height of the stone arches and the rampart walk dictated the height of the first floor, as this had to be level from one side of the flanking walls to the other for access. The main arch stones, key stones, window and door heads, plinth and string-course stones were cut and made at Springwell Quarry, Gateshead, using sandstone from the Blaxters Quarry near Otterburn. The type of stone was identical to that already on the site. The dressed finish to these stones had to be carefully made to match examples on the site and other parts of the Roman wall, with a margin and diagonally tooled surface. The large plinth stones weigh about one tonne and the key stones to the arches weigh about 1.1 tonnes.

The details of the mouldings to the string and plinth courses were taken from remains excavated from the ditches. The design of the window openings was based on a solid stone head found in the ditch in front of the gateway, along with an

example in the museum. The design for the semi-circular arches over the ground floor doors to the towers was a typical Roman detail taken from an example at Corbridge.

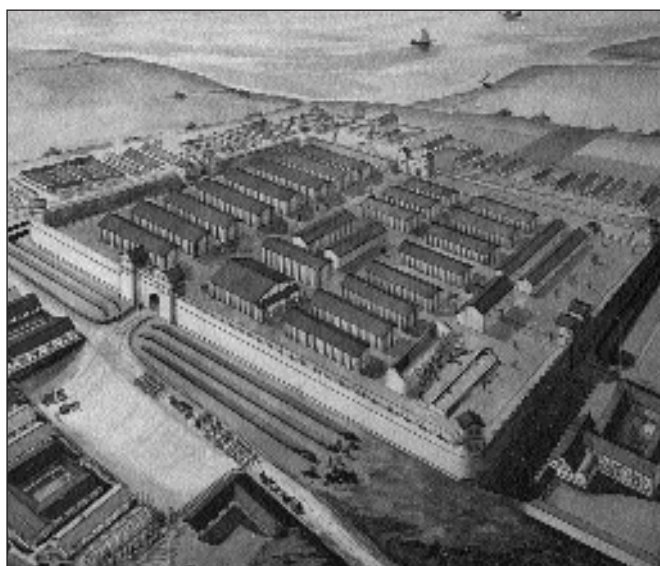
The pivot stones, one top and bottom, for the main gates are small compared to the oak gates themselves. Examples of these stones were found in other gateways along the Roman wall. The designs of the pivots, straps, nails and beams were based on the remains of Roman ironwork. The large gates are so well balanced that they can be

opened by one person. The smaller doors are also pivoted and, with the shutters, are made of second-hand oak.

Local second-hand sandstone was used for the general walling and this was dressed on site by the masons. The stones were small and varied in size; because of this the courses were not parallel and varied in depth. The coursing to the flanking walls followed the natural slope of the ground and this was levelled off

with a string course to take the stepped parapet, thus creating the unusual feature of diminishing numbers of courses. On completion of the gateway, an inscription stone was positioned between the two main arches dedicating the structure to the reigning emperor, the governor of the province and the unit that was involved in the construction of the building.

The reconstructed gateway rises above the surrounding houses on the hilltop at the mouth of the Tyne. It can be seen from North Shields on the opposite bank and from vessels entering the river. It illustrates the prominence the gateway must have had at the time; it would have been visible from miles around. Since the reconstruction was completed in 1986, the fort has attracted over 80,000 visitors per year.



*Arbeia Roman fort as it may have appeared in the 3rd century. This painting clearly*

*shows the gateways and the relationship of the fort to the Tyne.*

# FIELD SCHOOL NEWS

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## Roman Villa Excavation Finishes

Students of the Kent Archaeological Field School have, over the last four years, had a chance to excavate one of the recently discovered Roman villas along the Kent section of Watling Street. Summer 2002 was our last excavation there.



The exact location of the site was discovered by Paul Wilkinson whilst field-walking the area for Swale Borough Council. It is one of a large number of new Roman villa sites located by the survey along Watling Street. The site of the Roman villa at Deerton Street was unknown and not registered on the Sites and Monuments Record, although there were Victorian references to a villa 'west of Hog Brook'. As far as KAFS was aware, no recent work had been carried out on the site, apart from possible amateur digging in 1872.

Internal features identified by excavation were enclosed by a substantial external stone Roman wall covering an area of about 197 by 262 feet (60 by 80 metres). The excavated ground plan of the villa suggests a double-winged corridor villa some 160 feet (48 metres) long. The Roman villa is sited on the west bank of a spring and faces south-east. On the east bank, Roman building debris indicates there is another Roman structure. To the south of the spring yet more Roman building debris suggests further structures. A small 'Roman villa' was grubbed up and destroyed by the farmer in 1920. This site is located 656 feet (200 metres) to the south-east. The main villa was excavated in 1999 to 2001, by students of KAFS. It had all the prerequisites of a high standard of living — hot baths, hypocaust heating, painted plaster,

imported pottery, window glass, tessellated floors (it seems the mosaic floor in the dining room may have been removed during the Victorian excavations) and a coin series ending with Arcadius (AD 395-408). Also found lying on the tessellated floors were sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery dating to the 5th and 6th centuries. A few fragments of late Roman blue-green window glass were retrieved, mostly 3 to 5mm thick.

A total of 893 pottery sherds so far have been examined by Andrew Savage and John Cotter from Canterbury Archaeological Trust for the purpose of spot-dating. The pottery recovered included a wide range of local and imported fabrics. Most of these range in date from the later 1st century AD to the late 3rd and probably into the 4th century.

Two factors that may suggest activity on the site in the very late Roman period are the small incidence of late Roman grog-tempered ware. The other recovery that should be noted is the collection of 42 coins, some dating to the second and third quarters of the 4th century. The final report will be ready for publication in late 2004.

## Imperial Rome with *BBC History*



During our summer 2002 trip to Rome with readers of *BBC History Magazine* we encountered the modern Romans who dress like their ancestors. They wait around the

Colosseum and 'persuade' anyone wishing to take a photo of this famous arena that they should feature in the shot — at a price. Unlike the excellent examples pictured above, reading a copy of their favourite magazine, many of these re-enactors wear dreadful costumes and charge tourists exorbitant prices for the privilege of having their picture taken. To prevent this, a licensing system is being introduced with prices and tests for the re-enactors in ancient Roman history and basic English, as well as standards for the costumes they wear.



## FIELD SCHOOL NEWS

### Field Trip to Roman Provence

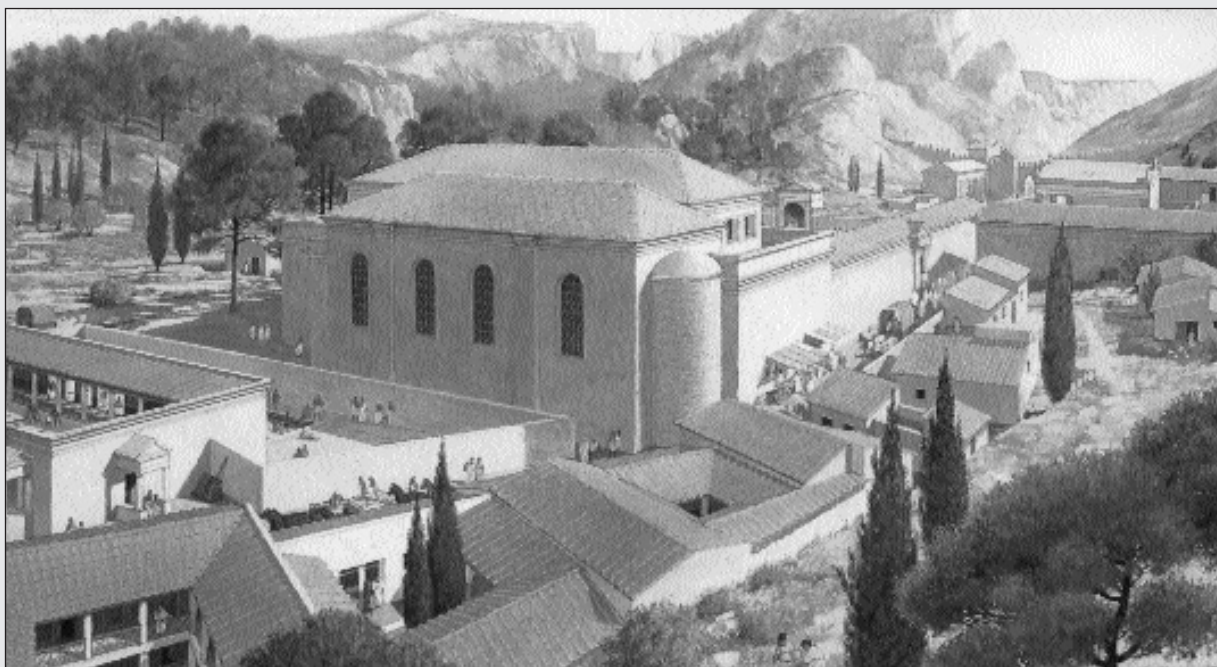
21 to 29 June 2003

Another chance to join our successful tour of Roman Provence, once a vital part of the Roman Empire. We will stay in a lovely hotel built over the baths of Constantine in Arles, once regarded as the Rome of the north, and we will visit many of the



wonderful Roman remains in the region. The full itinerary is on the website. To summarise: Saturday 21 June: Fly Gatwick to Marseilles. Sunday: Archaeological Museum in Arles, then a tour of the town's Roman remains — the theatre, arena, cryptoportiques and baths. Monday: The Pont du Gard, a three-tiered aqueduct, in the morning, then a wine tasting at a Provençal farm where Roman-style wine is made using a reconstructed Roman wine press. Return via Beaucaire and Tarascon. Tuesday: Nîmes, to visit the amphitheatre,

the Maison Carrée, the Temple of Diana, and Augustus' 112-foot (10 m) tall Tour Magne. Finally, the Alyscamps, a Roman cemetery. Wednesday: A tour of the Greek and Gallo-Roman city and temple site at Glanum, below, with a chance to eat an ancient Roman-style lunch, followed by the archaeological museum in St Rémy-de-Provence. We will return the Roman watermills at Barbegal. Thursday: Orange, to see the Théâtre Antique, museum and Arc de Triomphe. Afternoon free in Avignon. Friday: Vaison-la-Romaine, where we will tour the Roman remains — villas, streets, shops, theatre, baths and public toilets, the Roman bridge — and the site museum. Saturday: A day free to explore Arles. Sunday: Fly from Marseilles to Gatwick. This trip is being run in conjunction with *History Today*, but is available to KAFS members for a special price of £1100 (plus £220 single supplement). All travel arrangements are made by Thomson. For the full itinerary and details see our website: [www.kafs.co.uk](http://www.kafs.co.uk).



# FIELD SCHOOL NEWS

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## Villa of the Papyri at Risk

In 1752 treasure hunters tunnelling into the ruins of a magnificent Roman villa buried by the AD 79 eruption of Vesuvius, found the remains of a unique library of Roman books. The villa, now called the Villa of the Papyri, is located on the western end of the Roman buried city of Herculaneum. In 1765 the excavations of the villa came to a close because of the lethal carbonic gas that was beginning to filter into the tunnels. All the tunnels were sealed and the site abandoned. It was left in such an unstable condition that the ground fell in and the villa disappeared from view. Fortunately a plan had been made by the site engineer Karl Weber. His plan revealed that the villa was originally an atrium-style farmhouse. Later, it incorporated an extensive peristyle with gardens and pools, and a belvedere at the end of a promenade overlooking the sea. The complex has now been replicated in California by J. Paul Getty.

In the original villa the excavators found one of the most important collections of ancient bronzes, which now resides in the National Archaeological Museum, Naples. Also, 1803 papyri were found. They looked like small lumps of blackened brick on charred wooden shelving. Initial attempts to unroll and decipher the rolls led to disaster with many papyri falling to bits or being destroyed by the very act of preservation. By the mid-19th century some 341 had been unrolled with 195 deciphered and published. Many hundreds still need to be unrolled and deciphered.

Recently, American scientists have developed a new system of reading ancient manuscripts using digital technology. One of the scholars reading the 'remastered' works, the Scandinavian classicist Professor Knut Kleve, said, 'The development of sophisticated digital technology for reading ancient manuscripts is the most important technological advance in the archaeological and historical world for decades'.

It will mean that the opportunity exists to read

the recovered Roman papyri from the villa. These works include the lost works of Aristotle, scientific works by Archimedes, mathematical treatises by Euclid, philosophical work by Epicurus, the lost sections of Virgil's *Juvenilia*, comedies by Terence, tragedies by Seneca and works by the Roman poets Ennius, Accius, Catullus, Gallus, Macer and Varus.

Work started on the decipherment of the papyri under the inspiration of Professor Marcello Gigante, of the University of Naples. Initial results suggest the villa was owned by Calpurnius Piso, the father-in-law of Julius Caesar, as some of the books were written by Philodemus, the teacher of Virgil and in-house philosopher of Piso. It was Professor Gigante's dream to finish deciphering the papyri and locate and excavate the rest of the buried library. Unfortunately, Professor Gigante died recently and the programme of decipherment is now at risk whilst flooding threatens the rest of the buried villa and library. Pompeii and Herculaneum has been declared a World Heritage Site and yet a library of Roman papyri containing copies of lost masterpieces is under threat.

*KAFS will be visiting Pompeii and Herculaneum in 2003.*



*The J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California, is modelled on the Villa of the Papyri. Plans of the site were made in the 18th century by Weber. Not only the building itself but also*

*the layout of the gardens follow the plans. These even include some of the original ancient Roman statues from the archaeological site at Herculaneum in Italy.*



## FIELD SCHOOL NEWS

### Field Trip to the Bay of Naples 21 to 28 September 2003

Our late summer trip is to some of the most famous historic sites in the world. This lovely area of southern Italy was a favourite place for ancient Romans who wished to enjoy summer by the sea. We will be based in Ravello, set high above the Amalfi coast. It is renowned for its beautiful gardens, classical music and stunning views. From our dramatic base, we will visit the archaeological remains of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The full itinerary is on the website. To summarise:

Sunday 21 September: Fly London to Naples.

Monday: Morning tour of the Museo Archeologico Nazionale in Naples, which holds many finds from Herculaneum and Pompeii. Then an afternoon trip to Mount Vesuvius.

Tuesday: A day in Pompeii. We will tour the forums, baths and bars of this once-bustling town (frescoes from Pompeii right and below).

Wednesday: A tour of the well-preserved site of Herculaneum,

followed by a visit to Oplontis, a magnificent villa complex.

Thursday: Cumae was one of the first Greek colonies in Italy. The site includes the Cave of the Cumaean Sibyl. Next, we will visit Baiae to see ruins of the Roman imperial palace in an archaeological park, and local artefacts displayed in the Castle of Baiae. We will drive through the volcanic Phlegrean Fields to the amphitheatre at Pozzuoli, which has an almost intact underground system of cells.

Friday: A day on the isle of Capri, where we will have a guided tour of the Villa Jovis, built by Tiberius, who made Capri his base in about AD 27.

Saturday: Founded by Greeks, Paestum has

one of the most intact group of Greek temples outside Greece. We will tour the Greek and later Roman parts of the city, before visiting the museum. On our way back, we will stop at Minori, the beach resort beneath our hilltop hotel.

Minori was also

a resort in ancient Roman times, and the remains of a seaside residence have been uncovered in recent years. We hope to obtain special access to some of the ancient rooms, hidden for centuries.

Sunday: A free day before our return flight.

This tour is so popular that our trip earlier in September sold out. We are repeating the tour during the dates given here, 21 to 28

September 2003, with *BBC History Magazine*, but it is also available to KAFS members for £1260 (plus £225 single supplement).

All travel arrangements are by Thomson.

For the full itinerary and details see our website: [www.kafs.co.uk](http://www.kafs.co.uk).

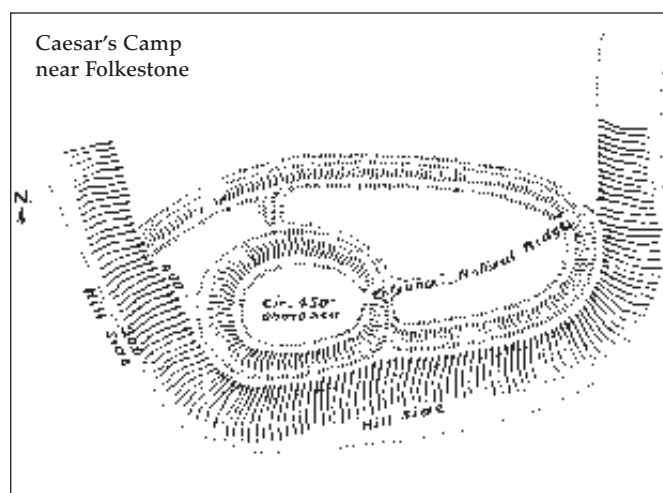
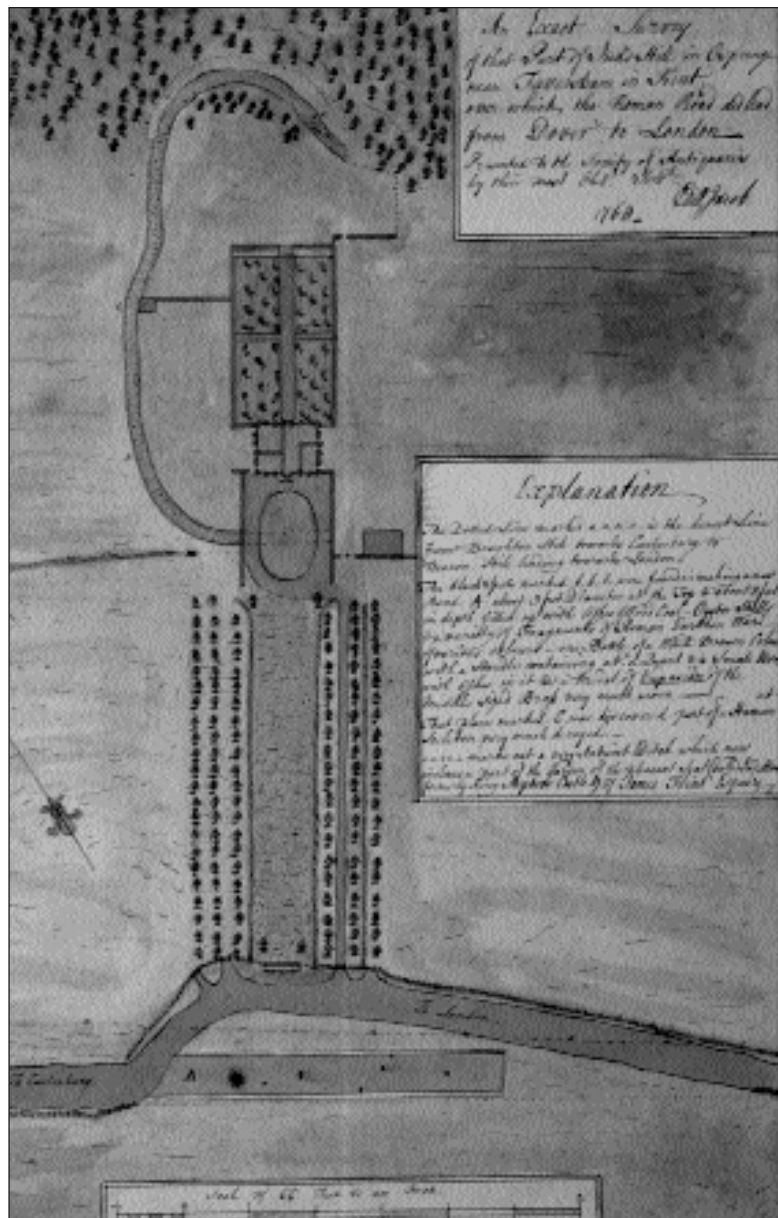


# FIELD SCHOOL NEWS

## Landscape Analysis at Syndale

Field School students had the rare honour of participating in a weekend course on landscape survey led by Mark Bowden who is head of the RCHME Field Team at Swindon. Mark is one of the country's leading practitioners in landscape survey with many years of experience. So much enthusiasm was generated that it was decided that KAFS would continue the landscape survey of Syndale over the winter of 2002/3.

Of particular interest are the relict field systems and associated lynchets on the western slopes of Syndale. A rectangular enclosure on the lower western slope was recorded during the weekend and a possible motte and bailey on the summit of Syndale discussed. Interestingly, an early map by Edward Jacob (right) dating to 1760 records the ditch surrounding the possible motte and says it was 'formally King Stephen's Castle'. The map, hitherto unknown to researchers, illustrates the route of Roman Watling Street through Syndale Park and shows where Roman graves and skeletons had been recently found. Also shown in some detail are the formal gardens which are now known through archaeological investigation to overlay extensive Roman buildings and military ditches.



## Prehistoric Kent

In autumn 2002 the Field School visited a number of prehistoric sites in west and east Kent. One of the most memorable was seeing evidence of the continuation of pagan worship at the Coldrum Stones on the west bank of the Medway. The site had been chosen by prehistoric people as sacred and is still used to display pagan symbols. Another interesting site was an earthwork fortification on the heights above Folkestone, 'Caesar's Camp', which is known as a mediaeval motte and bailey, but the evidence on the ground suggests there is an earlier structure, possibly a prehistoric hillfort.



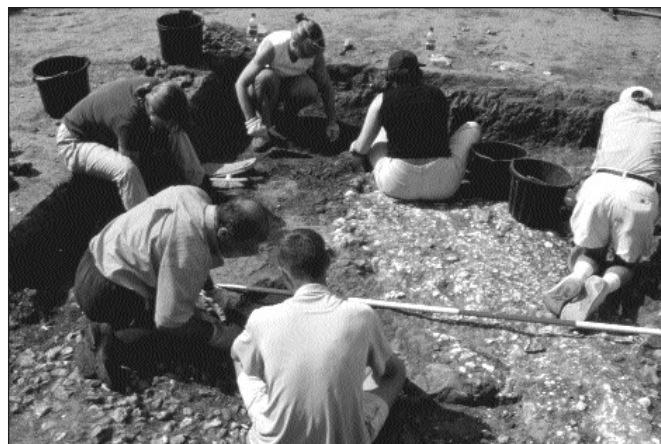
## FIELD SCHOOL NEWS

### The Roman Town of Durolevum

The site of the lost Roman town of Durolevum is now firmly established at Syndale. The town appears on the Antonine Itinerary — a kind of map of the Roman Empire probably made in the 3rd century — but its location was later forgotten. In 2002 our excavation concentrated on one of the Roman buildings located to the south of Watling Street (right). We found that the building fronted on to the Roman Watling Street and was probably constructed of timber with a still-surviving cobbled floor. On this floor some 90 Roman coins, numerous sherds of Roman pottery, iron knives and a brooch were found. Other artefacts suggest commercial activity and this was confirmed by the contents of the large rubbish pit to the rear of the building which contained numerous animal bones and sherds of amphora from Spain. Also uncovered was a series of large post-holes which were not aligned with either the Roman building or Watling Street. They were probably part of a post-Roman building used when traffic along Watling Street had stopped in the 5th century.



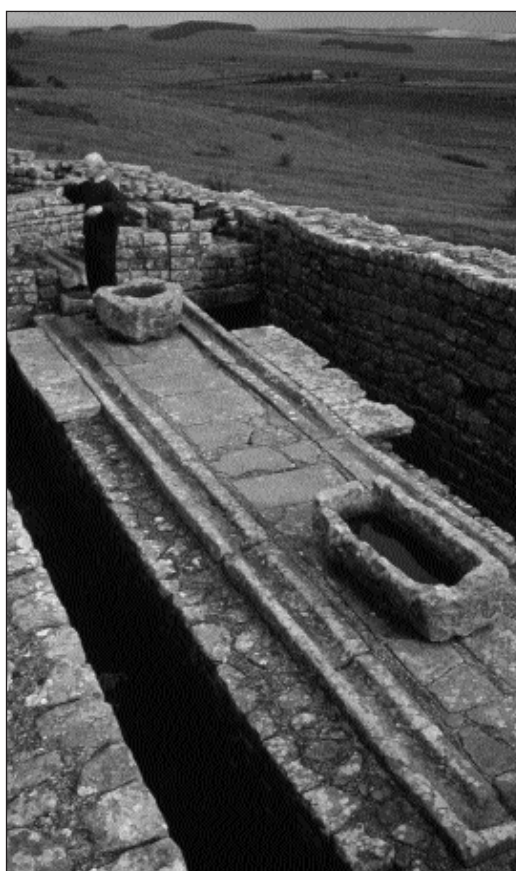
*Two of the many Roman coins recovered from the site of Durolevum. The dates range from Claudius (AD 41-54) to Arcadius (AD 395-408).*



### Field Trip to Hadrian's Wall

Professor David Breeze (below left), the leading authority on Hadrian's Wall and author of the book on the area, led members of KAFS on a weekend trip along the wall. About 40 students joined us in Newcastle for the tour, which began at Birdoswald fort, continued to Vindolanda to see the fort and reconstructions, before a walk up to Housesteads in glorious sunshine. The day ended at Chesters fort, bath-house and museum.

The next day, our guide was Graham Stobbs, curator at South Shields, which we visited after a morning at Corbridge and a tour of Segedunum. Graham had been involved in the reconstruction of the Roman bath-house at Segedunum and had taken a Roman bath there, so he was able to make the whole experience come alive for the students. He had also participated in reconstructing the gate and soldiers' quarters at South Shields and was able to discuss some of the building challenges that the Romans must have faced when working in this northernmost outpost of the Empire. We will repeat this trip in May 2003, with *BBC History Magazine*, so do book early, see p.29.



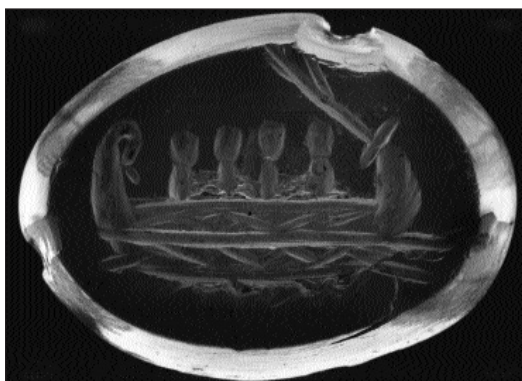
# THE ROMAN CHANNEL CROSSING OF AD 43

*Gerald Grainge argues the case that the landing site of the Claudian invasion of Britain in AD 43 must have been in a secure beachhead at Richborough in Kent*

Although it was as long ago as 1989 that Hind challenged the traditional view that the Roman invasion force of AD 43 landed at Richborough with his hypothesis of a landing in the Fishbourne/Chichester area, it was not until ten years later that interest in the debate was awakened with a conference on the subject held by the Sussex Archaeological Society in October 1999. I was invited to make a ten-minute contribution on the naval implications of the debate. My initial reaction was that a successful invasion passage, involving perhaps a thousand ships and 40,000 men, from Boulogne to the Solent would have been a considerably more challenging proposition than one from Boulogne to Richborough.

I am an amateur yachtsman, with experience of sailing both in the Solent area and off the east coast of England, including cross-Channel passages in the Dover Strait and from the Seine to the Solent. When I retired, I enrolled for a research degree in maritime archaeology at Southampton University. My thesis — on the constraints on the Roman naval strategy in AD 43 — was submitted in March 2001 and published in the BAR British series (Grainge, 2002).

What would have made an invasion passage from Boulogne to the Solent so much more challenging than one to Richborough? First it is considerably longer, 95 sea miles to the Nab Tower at the eastern entrance to the Solent, as opposed to some 40 sea miles to Richborough. More importantly, it would have been against the prevailing winds. Modern data for the eastern English Channel show that between April and September the winds are predominantly from the



*A Roman intaglio recovered from the foreshore at Southwick. It has been dated to the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD. It most likely depicts a Roman ship familiar to Roman Londoners.*

westerly sector; nearly a quarter of all winds are from the south-west (23%), while 48% are from the westerly sector generally. By contrast only 26% of winds are from the easterly sector. Of course, with our growing consciousness of the reality of climate change, we may well question whether modern data would have applied in past times.

Analysis of Dutch records has compared wind frequencies during the first half the 18th century with those in the period 1890 to 1937. This shows some differences in the frequency pattern, but is not sufficient to invalidate the general conclusion that the winds blew predominantly from the westerly sector (Lindgrén and Neumann, 1985, 639-40). In fact there seems to be no good reason to doubt that the meteorological scenario which underpins the wind frequency pattern, that of the Atlantic depressions which sweep across north-west Europe, can be applied to the beginning of the first millennium AD.

Also of significance are the tidal streams; in the main body of the English Channel these flow alternately eastwards and westwards, changing direction every six and a quarter hours. In the Dover Strait they flow alternately north-eastwards and south-westwards. Tidal streams normally flow at between one and two knots, but in extreme cases they can flow considerably faster. Small craft sailors learn the importance of working the tides, that is to say sailing with a favourable tidal stream and above all avoiding adverse tidal streams. It is quite feasible to sail from Boulogne to Ramsgate (for Richborough) and have a favourable tide for the whole or most of the passage; one can see from Caesar's account



of his first passage to Britain in 55 BC that he was exploiting favourable tidal streams. A passage from Boulogne to the Solent, on the other hand, must involve alternately carrying and stemming the tidal stream. Moreover, it would be necessary to negotiate the swift-flowing tidal currents around the Owers, off Selsey Bill. Because one could not have known in advance the speed that a fleet might attain under sail, it would be impossible to judge the stage in the tidal cycle at which the fleet might reach the Owers. In simple terms the naval commanders could not know in advance whether they would come to a virtual standstill at this late point in their voyage.

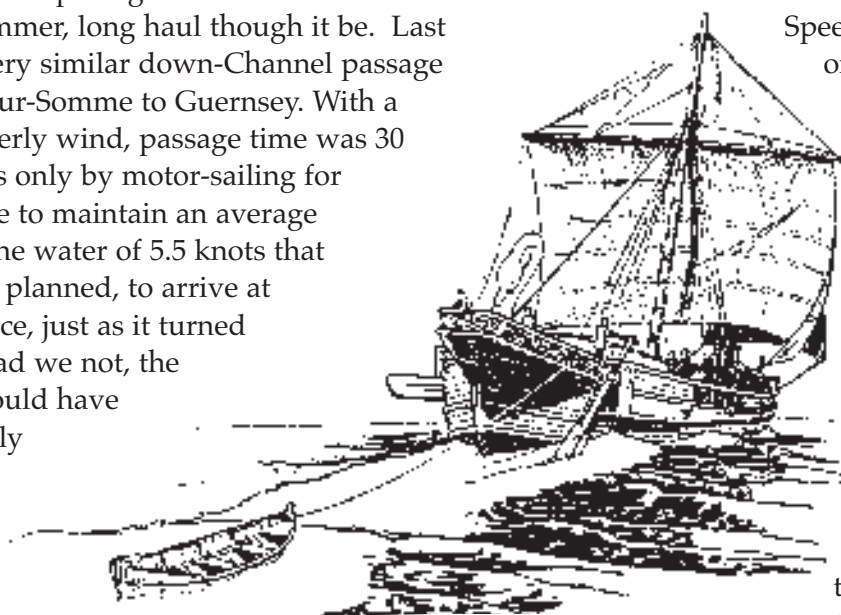
Of course modern sailing craft, mainly pleasure yachts, do make the passage down Channel to the Solent every summer, long haul though it be. Last year I made a very similar down-Channel passage from St Valéry-sur-Somme to Guernsey. With a light north-westerly wind, passage time was 30 hours, but it was only by motor-sailing for much of the time to maintain an average speed through the water of 5.5 knots that we managed, as planned, to arrive at the Alderney Race, just as it turned in our favour; had we not, the passage time would have been considerably extended. The difference between modern sailing craft with high-technology rigs and auxiliary diesel power and ancient sailing craft is stark.

In his account of his British expeditions, Caesar reports that his fleet consisted of two types of vessels; warships and transports. From the description that he offers of his warships it is clear that these were built on the lines of those the Romans used in the Mediterranean; one significant thing he says about them was that they were less familiar in appearance to the Britons than the transports. The transports were built locally and, given their familiarity, it is reasonable to assume that they were built in a local tradition which the Britons recognised. That tradition would be that designated by maritime archaeologists as the Romano-Celtic tradition. The wrecks of two large

sea-going trading vessels from the Roman period have been identified as representative of this tradition, that found in the Thames in London (Blackfriars 1 - Marsden, 1972, 113-32) and that found in the entrance to the harbour at St Peter Port (Guernsey 1 - Rule and Monaghan, 1993).

A large part of my book is devoted to an assessment of the likely performance of both Mediterranean-style warships and Romano-Celtic trading ships, in terms both of their potential speed and their windward ability, that is how close to the wind they could sail. What became clear from this study is that it would have been the transports which determined the speed of the invasion fleet, rather than the faster and more manoeuvrable warships.

Speed under sail depends on wind strength and there is good evidence, from Caesar and elsewhere, that light winds would have been preferred for an invasion passage. The conclusion that I reached was that in such conditions the transports would have been capable of an average speed through the water of three knots or less. As to windward ability, my study suggested that the transports would have been able to do little better than sail at right angles to the



*A modern reconstruction drawing of a Roman merchant ship. This type was well known in the Mediterranean and is known to have ventured*

*as far north as Britain. It is depicted sailing downwind, a point of sailing known to generations of sailors as 'a soldier's wind'.*

direction of the wind. With windward performance as poor as this, the naval commanders would have had no option but to wait for a favourable wind, either directly from astern or from one of the two quarters.

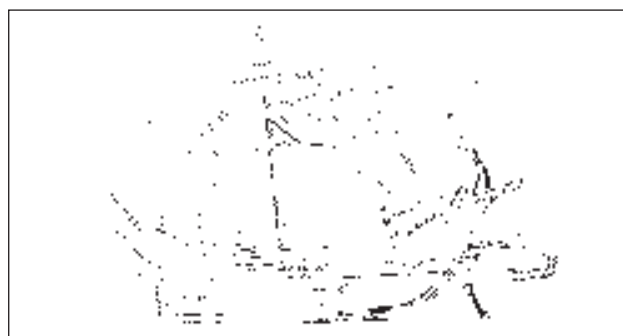
However, we are not dealing with a single-ship passage, but with the passage of a fleet of possibly up to a thousand ships. Fleet operations impose constraints of their own. Fleets sail somewhat more slowly than the single ships making up the fleet would in the same conditions. This is because of the determination of the fleet commander to keep his fleet together in formation. Other factors also extend any given passage time. For example,

time is required to take up formation at the start of the passage and to moor up and disembark at the end. These factors need to be taken into account in estimating the total passage time for a fleet from the beginning of embarkation to the completion of disembarkation.

Standard navigational techniques allow one to make an estimate of the time required for a particular passage in tidal waters; in particular they make possible hourly corrections for the effect of tidal streams. Using these techniques, I made an assessment of the time required for a passage from Boulogne



*The Roman army at sea. The relief from the Temple of Fortuna at Praeneste (above) shows a large Roman bireme massed with soldiers. Behind them stands a fighting turret and to the left is the slanted mast of the artemon. The first century AD graffito from Pompeii (left) shows a typical ship of the period.*



to the Nab. A ship averaging three knots through the water would take 32 hours to reach the Nab. However, the Nab is still several hours from a destination, say in Chichester Harbour, and we are looking at a fleet operation, not a passage by a single ship. If one allows for the constraints of a fleet operation, time required to take up formation, time to moor up and disembark, it seems that the fleet commanders could not have expected to complete the passage in less than two to three days. One would add that this progress assumes a steady favourable wind — from the easterly quarter.

The considerable amount of detail that Caesar gives of the passages he made to and from Britain allows us to validate this conclusion. For example, from the times he gives for the leg from Boulogne to South Foreland in 55 BC one can calculate that his average speed over the ground could not have been greater than three and a half knots and that, given the evidence that he had a favourable tide, his speed through the water would have been

considerably less. At the same time, he gives us the time taken for two of his passages between Boulogne and East Kent; one of sixteen hours and another of nine. Overall his preference was for leisurely over-night passages, with a landing early the next morning.

In my research I was keen to put the invasion of AD 43 in the context of other invasions and attempted invasions of Britain during the age of sail. In addition to Caesar's expeditions a century earlier, I investigated the invasion passages of Constantius in AD 296, of William of Normandy in 1066, the Armada of 1588 and of William of Orange in 1688. What emerged from this study was the sheer unpredictability of cross-Channel fleet operations under sail; of the 16 passages involved, a total of

eight (50%) failed in their objective. Against this the high success rate of the cross-Channel passages recorded by Caesar across the Dover Strait is remarkable: of the seven passages described only two (29%) failed to reach their destination. On these two occasions the fleet was not under Caesar's personal command; in one case he reports that the fleet was driven back to the continent by a storm and the implication is that on both occasions the commanders sailed in unsuitable conditions.

None of this means that an invasion passage westwards along the south coast of England to the Solent would have been impossible, but there can be no doubt that it would have presented significantly greater difficulties than a crossing of the Dover Strait and that the probability of failure was significantly higher.

However, in spite of his success on the short route, Caesar's fleet was twice damaged at anchor in freak storms on the east Kent coast. It has been suggested that the Wantsum might have been



'dangerous, if open to the tides at both ends' and that the Romans in AD 43 would have avoided this area, preferring the supposedly safer harbours of the Solent (Hind, 1989, 13-14, 20). It seemed to me to be important to assess these claims. First the damage to Caesar's fleet arose primarily from the failure of his ground tackle. There is some reason to suppose that this was because the Romans were anchoring with rope rather than chain; chain increases many times the holding power of anchors of any design. The fact that in 56 BC Caesar had had occasion to note, as a matter of interest, that the Veneti of western Gaul used chain rather than rope with their anchors suggests that general Roman practice was to use rope.

It is clear from Caesar's account that his fleet had anchored off the open coastline of east Kent, probably in the Deal/Walmer area and not in the Wantsum. His

experiences cannot, therefore, be taken as evidence of the shelter offered by the Wantsum. A visit to

Richborough demonstrates that the high ground of Thanet and mainland Kent would offer a fleet moored in the Wantsum excellent shelter in winds from any direction except the east; as for the east, shelter would have been afforded by the Stonar Bank running south from Thanet to the east of Richborough. A comparison of data for tidal stations at each end of the Wantsum with those for the Swale on the north Kent coast, which is not dangerous, and for the Menai Strait, which is, demonstrates that the Wantsum was not treacherous. In fact Richborough continued to be an important harbour throughout much of the Roman period and the Wantsum was a significant waterway until the end of the first millennium and beyond.

An important conclusion of the study of the invasion passages of 55/54 BC, AD 296, 1066, 1588

and 1688 is that the choice of invasion route was influenced by strategic considerations. For example, the Roman fleet which invaded Britain in 296 to put down the usurper and pseudo-Emperor Allectus landed in the Solent (Hind, 1989, 14). If they landed in the Solent in 296, why not in 43? But the strategic situation in 296 was entirely different; there was no question of

landing in east Kent, where Richborough, Reculver and Dover had been

heavily fortified as part of the chain of forts of the Saxon Shore. Moreover, the fleet that landed in the Solent sailed from the Seine.

In AD 43 the fleet sailed from Boulogne and east Kent was wide open.

In the only detailed ancient account we have of the invasion, Dio Cassius makes a curious comment: the fleet sailed 'in threes'.

This has given rise to much academic discussion: did the

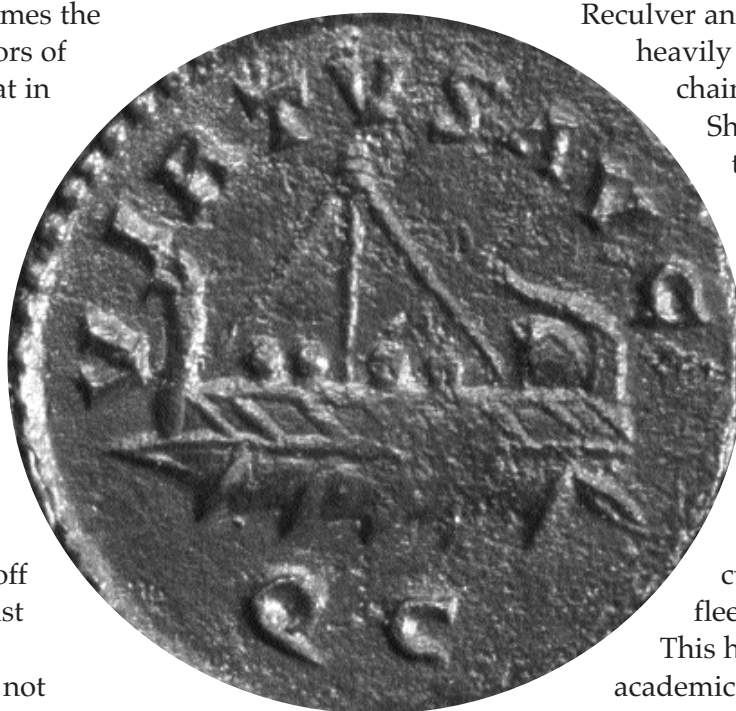
fleet land at three separate places, or did it sail on three different occasions?

A conclusion that the invasion force

landed in three waves, the first to set up a fortified base at a beachhead on Richborough island, the next two waves to follow through into the hinterland beyond Richborough, gives, in my view, the best explanation to fit with the nautical and strategic considerations that would have applied in AD 43.

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*The reverse of a silvered-bronze coin of Allectus minted in Britain at the end of the 3rd century AD. It is dedicated to the emperor's naval prowess,*

# CARAUSIUS: REBEL EMPEROR OF ROMAN BRITAIN

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*Guy de la Bedoyere discusses the spectacular rebellion in AD 286 by Carausius. He challenged the authority of the emperors Diocletian and Maximian and became the first British emperor in history.*

In the year AD 286 Roman Britain was 243 years old and the Roman Empire was under threat. Over the next few years Roman Britain would experience a spectacular rebellion led by the extraordinary Carausius. Imaginative, ingenious, belligerent and probably charismatic, Carausius was a man who seized his moment. One of the first truly historical figures in Britain's history, he had far more impact than someone like Boudica, but is scarcely known today outside the numismatic world. He challenged the authority of the emperors Diocletian and Maximian and became the first British emperor in history. But this was no Celtic throw-back. Carausius was determined to restore Rome — in Britain.

In 284 a Roman soldier called Mausaeus Carausius participated in a war in Gaul against vagrant rebels, the Bagaudae (or Bacaudae), earning himself a considerable reputation. The forces were led by Emperor Maximian, appointed by his imperial partner, Diocletian. Carausius had been born in Menapia, roughly equivalent to modern Belgium, and lived much of his early life at sea. He spent his formative years in a region controlled by the Gallic Empire, an experience which may have had a significant effect on his ambitions. The Gallic Empire was a breakaway part of the Roman Empire in Britain, Gaul and Germany, which lasted from about 259 to 273.

The Bagaudae were a disparate sub-class, thrown together by experiences of landlessness, disorder and barbarian attacks. They finally managed to operate on a cohesive and significant



*Carausius, as depicted on a bronze radiate coin. From a painting by the author.*

scale in 284, presenting a threat to civil order in Gaul and Diocletian's nascent authority. The revolt was put down by 286 but that required time, manpower and money, matters which were increasingly regarded as intolerable by the population bearing the impact in the forms of heavy taxation and conscription. In the same year Diocletian made Maximian joint Augustus, giving him control of the West while he took charge of the East.

## Promotion

Meanwhile, problems from seaborne raiders in the Channel remained unabated. It would take an exceptional man to deal with the threat from 'Franks and Saxons'. Carausius was appointed by Maximian to lead a naval force in the Channel from Boulogne. Despite his humble background, there was nothing unusual about his rise to fame. In the egalitarian world of Roman military brutality, qualifications of birth had long been replaced by opportunism and ability. The growing plebeian officer class eroded the traditional conflation of Roman military and aristocratic landowning interests, but Carausius appears to have cultivated an unusually productive relationship with the Romano-British.

Carausius either planned his rebellion long in advance, or acted on impulse. Maximian came to believe that Carausius was allowing pirates to sail down the Channel to raid in Britain and Gaul first. Then he was believed to be intercepting them on the way home, pocketing a percentage of the 'takings' rather than returning the loot to the



rightful owners. This was the story circulated by Maximian but it is equally possible that he had discovered Carausius was becoming popular in Gaul and Britain. Either way Carausius was declared an outlaw and a price put on his head.

### Rebellion!

Carausius moved decisively, so he must have known he had popular support. He declared himself emperor in Britain and part of Gaul, immediately embarking on a sophisticated public-relations campaign. He avoided challenging the Empire in battle. Instead he presented his domain as the place in which all those neglected Roman civil, military and religious values would be restored and cherished. Britain was to be not a new Rome but, literally, a refounded old Rome expressed in the language of the great Roman pagan tradition.

Carausian ideology may have been cynical or genuine, but he was a propaganda genius. The civil and military situation in the late 3rd century required little embellishment to be presented as the result

of collapsing central authority, and in urgent need of a remedy. Whether or not the Bagaudae were

responsible for encouraging wealthy Gallic landowners to take themselves off to Britain is an idea which can neither be proved or disproved, but it would have enhanced the impression that Diocletian was unable to quash rebellions without considerable difficulty. This would have seemed all the more convincing if pirate raids were occurring in the Channel.

Carausius, as a self-declared saviour, would have been more easily perceived by the Romano-British as a natural leader than Maximian or Diocletian. With the experience of the Gallic Empire dominating the recollections of everyone over the age of 15 there would have been little living-memory tradition of rule by a powerful and long-lived emperor based in Rome. It is also likely that a significant number of the *honestiores* (the wealthy ruling class) found political separation an

attractive idea because of the increased prospects for economic self-preservation.

### The Art of Coinage

Carausius knew coinage could make or break his regime. By the time he seized power in 286 the

Roman state had virtually ceased to issue bullion coinage in any significant quantity. Older, better, coin had been hoarded away or melted down. Apart from gold, which played little or no part in everyday transactions, other

Roman coinage since around 250 had become a motley collection of issues originating under a plethora of different regimes. The only thing they had in common was an almost total absence of silver content, something which damaged imperial credibility as much as it provoked inflation.

Aurelian (emperor of Rome, 270-5) had tried to restore currency stability. Instead of allowing a coin to

fix its value based on the silver content, now coins would bear statements of value making them legal tender at that nominal

value. Carausius started producing bronze radiate coinage as soon as his reign began. This guaranteed that his image and name were circulated widely and fast, though these issues lacked the five per cent silver of Aurelian's reformed radiates.

But, knowing full well that his credibility amongst the British garrison was at stake, Carausius ordered new gold and silver coins, perhaps using the booty he had been accused of appropriating. At 90 per cent purity the silver coins were prepared to a standard unknown since the reign of Nero, 220 years before. Compared to the best the legitimate Empire could produce, Carausian silver was spectacular but in Britain, where the miserable coins of the Gallic Empire dominated the circulating coinage, they must have been even more impressive. The psychological



*Carausius knew the propaganda value of coinage, and started producing coinage, including new gold and silver coins as soon as his reign*

impact of producing high-quality silver and gold cannot be underestimated. In the Roman world it was synonymous with legitimacy.

The new silver was probably issued at ceremonies to soldiers or officials who had committed themselves to Carausius. The reverses depicted a variety of solid Roman virtues: Carausius was 'restorer of the Romans', the faithfulness of the army was proclaimed, and so on. In one remarkable issue he presented himself in a messianic posture, unprecedented for a Roman emperor, by adapting a line from Virgil's Aeneid. On these coins, Carausius was 'the awaited one', welcomed by Britannia ('Expectate veni', 'Come, awaited one'). This intriguing brag suggests that when Carausius seized power there was already an undercurrent of discontent.

### The Virgil Coins

But the most sophisticated element was confined to the bottom part of the reverses, the 'exergue'. Here the letters RSR were placed on most of the silver, some of the gold and a very few bronze radiates. This is where normally an abbreviated form of the mint city was located, for example ML for Moneta

Londinii (a mint founded by Carausius), or one of the Aurelianic

statements of value. So, it was assumed until recently that RSR stood either for a mint, which was unidentifiable, or perhaps a financial official, the Rationalis Summae Rei. The latter made better sense because Carausius had an official called Allectus described as holding a similar, but not identical, title.

The letters RSR happen also to correspond with the initial letters of Redeunt Saturnia Regna. A line from Virgil's messianic poem known as the Fourth Eclogue, it means 'The Saturnian Reigns return' (equivalent to 'The Golden Age is back'). This association of the letters might be regarded as coincidence, but two unique medallions, in bronze, of Carausius have survived. One bears RSR on the bottom of the reverse. The other bears the letters INPCDA in the same place. The line following Redeunt Saturnia Regna in Virgil's Fourth Eclogue reads 'Iam Nova Progenies Caelo

Demittitur Alto'. This means, 'Now a new generation is let down from Heaven above'. Not only do the letters correspond but the meaning is precisely appropriate to Carausius' more explicit and conventional messages on the coins.

Moreover, reducing stock phrases and formulae to initial form was customary in the Roman world.

There is no other such verbal reference to Virgil's works on any other Latin Roman coin (as opposed to those struck in the Greek-speaking cities of the eastern part of the Empire). Virgil wrote the Eclogues more than 300 years before, he supported Augustus and had been an integral part of developing the legendary origins of the Empire by associating the Empire with traditional

pagan Roman religion and myth. His works had since been drilled into every child who attended school in the Roman Empire.

Carausius was utilising a popular theme which had wide and subliminal associations in literature and contemporary religious belief. Carausius, or his supporters, realised that by subtly appealing to this knowledge of Virgil, he could associate himself with ancient

Roman tradition. That Carausius felt able to exploit this seam of traditional belief in

Britain, an outpost of the Empire, tells us much about what Britain had become. If knowledge of Virgil could be exploited in the late 3rd century then Roman Britain now had an educated, latinised, elite who appreciated traditional Roman values. This has implications for our understanding of Britain in the 4th century, and in many ways this is the first real signpost to the nature of the maturing province. However, this does not mean that, because the Romano-British elite were familiar with classical literature and imagery, they spent their lives in esoteric detachment from the world. It means that the metaphors, allegories and images they utilised to decorate their environment, speech and thoughts were drawn from the classical canon.

When his reign began, Carausius was striking coins at Rouen, indicating that he controlled northern Gaul as well as Britain. Even the biased



*The reverse of the INPCDA medallion. Most likely the letters refer to a line from*



official accounts fail to mention any hostility to him in Britain itself. An impression must have circulated amongst some of the garrisons of Roman Britain, in their run-down forts, that the Empire was unconcerned with them. Low morale and the prospect of excitement probably stimulated their support, while the troops who had been sent to Britain as prisoners-of-war under Probus are unlikely to have taken much persuading. Good silver would have guaranteed allegiance. He also issued bronze coins in the names of the legions in Britain and northern Europe, including the VI Victrix, the legion based at York and under the command of the governor who controlled Britannia Inferior.

The only inscription which mentions Carausius is a milestone from near Carlisle, an important town within the northern region, presumably therefore under Carausius' control. It is extremely unlikely that the milestone was unusual at the time, and its survival reflects the remoteness of the region.

Support for Carausius must have come from those who had most to lose by remaining in the legitimate Empire. From around the 270s onwards villas began to increase and some were enlarged and embellished in a spurt of growth which extended well on into the 4th century. There was a pattern of revolts in the 4th century which invariably involved Romano-British support of some sort and the literary records occasionally imply that the *honestiores* of Britain had participated. Perhaps a trend had emerged in which some of the Romano-British elite saw their best chances in political detachment from the Roman world, but had no desire for cultural or economic severance.

As Britain grew richer so she became worth attacking and, at the same time, she became a viable independent political domain. Her elite would have found the idea of sacrificing their wealth to pay taxes which funded military campaigns on the continent unacceptable. Carausius emerged as the man best placed to protect them both from taxes and the privations of barbarians. Their wealth, and relative insulation from military disasters on the continent, may also have created a desire to secede from a system which threatened their status. Carausius, and his associates, must have recognised that his rhetoric and economic interest would be welcomed.

Whether Carausius succeeded in creating an efficient process of government or whether the regime operated on an ad-hoc basis is unknown. That his successor, Allectus, was described as a high official, connected probably with financial affairs, suggests there was a formal administration. Carausian panegyrics, probably alluded to by the Virgilian slogans on the RSR and INPCDA coins, would have been read out to troops, or perhaps in public places. Some of his coins have reverses depicting the emperor on horseback with the legend 'Adventus Aug[usti]', 'the coming of the Emperor'. This was a standard theme, issued to record imperial visits. Carausian versions do not specify the location, but it would be unlikely that they did not record real visits by him to major towns or military bases in Britain to reinforce his rule. The adventus types also appear on some of the silver RSR coins and had perhaps been handed out on such occasions.

### Treachery

The importance of sustaining military support may have led Carausius to neglect civilian government. With only the Carlisle milestone to work from it is impossible to judge. The unique medallions, and some coinage, depict Carausius as a consul. Numismatists believe that Carausius awarded himself consulships in 287 and 289, based on studies of coin legends. The consulship was the most important magistracy which any Roman could hold. Carausius was posing as the ultimate legitimate Roman ruler in a context which will have outraged Diocletian and Maximian. He even adopted the forenames Marcus Aurelius, a convention devised by Caracalla in the early 3rd century to claim pseudo-descent from the house of the deified Emperor Marcus Aurelius.

Around 289 an invasion of Britain was prepared, recorded in a panegyric to Maximian. It describes how promising weather conditions were followed by catastrophic storms which destroyed the campaign before it had begun. Carausius remained in power, and a subsequent panegyric of 291 makes no mention of the aborted invasion. Maximian was obliged to negotiate a peace. For the moment Carausius enjoyed naval supremacy in the Channel.

In 293 Diocletian and Maximian appointed assistants and heirs. This system was known as the Tetrarchy. In the west Maximian was joined by

Constantius Chlorus, who was ordered to recover Britain. Carausius was aware of the plans. He issued an extraordinary series of bronze coins bearing his bust alongside those of Diocletian and Maximian with the optimistically conciliatory legend 'Carausius et Fratres Sui' ('Carausius and his Brothers'). He also issued coins in their sole names, but with reverse legends ending AVGGG, a convention indicating three Augusti. Carausius had decided to pose as a legitimate member of Diocletian's multi-ruler system, in spite of flaunting himself as a consul. But Diocletian and Maximian knew that tolerating Carausius would be an admission of weakness which would destroy their prestige and threaten their reforms.

In 293 Constantius blockaded Boulogne harbour and retook the city. The setback might have destroyed Carausius' reputation. If the Fratres conciliation coins were part of change in policy, that new strategy might have contributed to a power struggle within Carausius' command. He was

murdered by, or on the orders of, Allectus who then became emperor in Britain. Carausius disappears from history instantly. This raises the possibility that Carausius and Allectus were just the visible faces of a cabal, something implied in a panegyric recording the eventual defeat of the regime, now riven by internal disputes. Allectus issued his own coins, but the allusions to classical literature and the conciliation coins were never revived. Silver was not issued (at least, none has ever been found), but Allectus maintained an output of good-quality gold and even introduced a smaller bronze coin, known as a quinarius.

This points to dogmatic maintenance of an independent Britain and a rejection of assumed membership of the imperial college. The mint-marks on Allectan coinage continued the sequences begun by Carausius, showing that London and the 'C' mint remained in use. Allectus

kept up a programme of public appearances, recorded on gold coins with the legend 'Adventus Aug[usti]'. Some of the bronze coins indicate that he also appointed himself to a consulship, but any hints of a messianic coming or a revival of a mythical pagan paradise were abandoned. Carausian coins are distinguished by a careless but ebullient style, depicting the hero as a flamboyant thug. Allectan coins are, by contrast, conventional and better made. The revolt may have endured for the moment, but it had lost its spirit.



*The medallion above depicts the triumphal entry into London by Constantius who is mounted and portrayed in Adventus mode. The legend which runs round the*

*medallion reads 'restorer of the eternal light'. Constantius and the war galley coming up the Thames are welcomed by a kneeling figure personifying the diety of London.*

In London a monumental building was begun, using timber probably felled in 294; this might have been Allectus' headquarters. The idea seems reasonable, but there is little evidence. (The wood may have been allowed to season for years before it was used.) The best evidence for an association with the regime is the fact that the building was abandoned before completion.

Even if Allectus was still able to count on Romano-British support he must have been aware of the impending invasion. Allectan coinage is found in Gaul, which proves that there was

some traffic, probably commercial, but he may have retained a power base of sorts. The subsequent restoration of Hadrian's Wall forts might suggest that troops had been pulled en masse to bolster his defences. However, an inscription of 296–305 at Birdoswald describes a fort ruined by natural decay. The dislocated central authority of the late 3rd century makes a more plausible background to long-term decay.

Once Constantius had been able to quash barbarians in the Rhineland he was able to begin the campaign against Britain. The panegyric of 297 describes Britain as a startlingly fertile and mineral-rich province, and says how it had been the Romans who had brought civilisation to this outpost of the known world. Of course Britain



would be described as immensely valuable; Britain, and its romanisation, were trophies. It could not be abandoned because of damage to prestige.

### The Last Battle

The assault on Allectan Britain was launched in two waves, despite bad weather. Constantius sailed from Boulogne and Asclepiodotus, the praetorian prefect, from the Seine. Hidden by fog, Asclepiodotus and his force were able to pass the Isle of Wight without being spotted by the Allectan navy. He landed, presumably in the Southampton area, burnt his fleet and marched inland. Thanks either to the surprise or disorganisation Allectus had failed to gather his forces. He fled inland, abandoning another fleet under his command, with whatever units he was able to amass at a moment's notice. These seem to have been mainly mercenaries. Asclepiodotus caught up with Allectus and they fought a battle in which Allectus was defeated and killed.

Afterwards, Constantius' half of the force eventually reached Britain and seized London. This was presented as a triumphal entry on a well-known gold medallion struck to commemorate the event, and very likely awarded to a participant in the campaign. Constantius is depicted in adventus mode, but this time with the legend, 'Redditor Lucis Aeternae', 'restorer of the eternal light'. The mounted Constantius and a war galley alongside are welcomed by a figure standing outside a city gate. The letters LON make it clear that London is the city being referred to. The defeat had been total. Britain's first experiment at empire was now over, but the *honestiores* remained in control of the Romano-British landscape.

### References

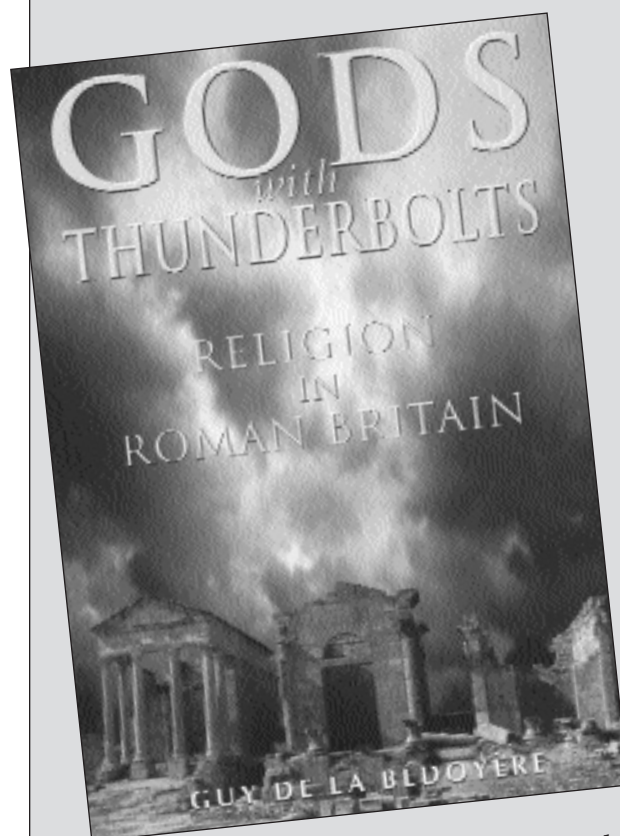
This passage is taken from *The Golden Age*, published by Tempus. A more detailed record is published in my paper 'Carausius and the Marks RSR and INPCDA' in *The Numismatic Chronicle* 158 (1998), pp.79-88.

The Carausian coins are at The British Museum, London, Room 69a (open daily, Sundays afternoons only). Tel: 0207 636 1555.

John Casey's *Carausius and Allectus: The British Usurpers* (Batsford 1994, but now distributed by Routledge) came too soon for this discovery but it is still the fullest account of the events of the reigns. ISBN 0 7134 7170 0.

You can find the complete texts of Virgil's *Eclogues*, *Georgics* and *Aeneid* as well as other classical texts at <http://patriot.net/~lillard/cp/latlib>

Guy de la Bedoyere has written some 14 books on Roman Britain and the Roman world. Eight of his books are published by Tempus and the latest, *Gods with Thunderbolts: Religion in Roman Britain*, covers the existing Celtic religion in Britain, the impact of the Romans and beginnings of Christianity. He looks at how the Romans tolerated Celtic practices and their pantheon, even incorporating aspects into their own religion. In examining many Roman religious sites across Britain, de la Bedoyere builds a vivid picture of beliefs and ritual. The appendix to the book includes a list of the gods and goddesses of Roman



Britain, with their epigraphic references, an extremely useful tool for all archaeologists and historians. Beautifully illustrated with maps and colour plates, this book interprets the religious thoughts of the Romano-British through archaeological remains and contemporary records. *Gods with Thunderbolts* (£25) is available to KAFS members at a 10% discount, see page 27.

# BOOK REVIEWS

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*Our series of book reviews offers readers a selection of some of the best recently published books on archaeology. KAFS members may also enjoy a 10% discount on any of the books ordered.*

*Mick's Archaeology*, by Mick Aston (£12.99)

First published in 2000, this personal account of Mick Aston's interest in archaeology, proved such a success that it has been updated with extra pictures this year. As Professor of Archaeology at the University of Bristol, Mick Aston had been an archaeologist for many years before being shot to fame as the chief archaeologist on Channel 4's *Time Team*. This book is a record of his fascination with archaeology from his first interest to his current renown.

It was a visit to Stonehenge at the age of 17 that inspired his love of archaeology and he pursued it at Birmingham University, eventually specialising in landscape archaeology. Mick then spent his early career in local council archaeology jobs and teaching. He now divides his time between teaching, research and broadcasting. It is his love of teaching that makes him such a good communicator and a natural for a popular television series like *Time Team*. He discusses his television work in the book and how the series works and has changed his life.

Naturally, in an almost autobiographical book like this, *Mick's Archaeology* focuses on his particular areas of interest. As well as his early specialisation in landscape archaeology, Mick Aston is well known for his knowledge of mediaeval monasteries, and he has written one

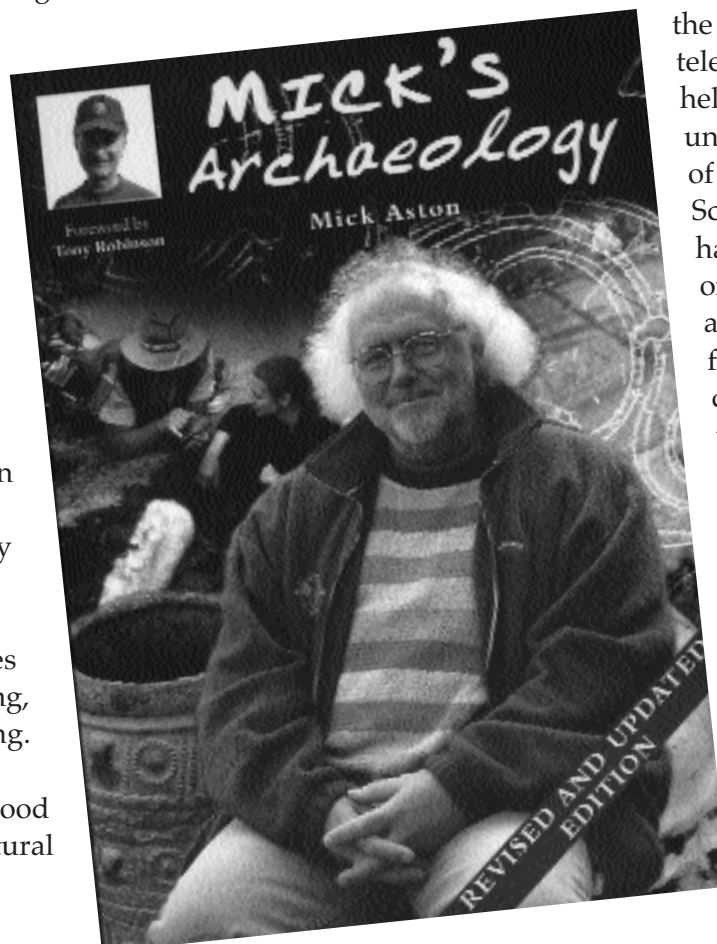
of the definitive books on the subject, *Monasteries*, in *Mick's Archaeology* he describes the appeal that the subject has for him.

Other archaeological facets that Mick Aston is attracted to are featured in *Time Team*. The use of experimental archaeology, re-enactors and reconstructions of tools and structures are a key element of many programmes. Experimental

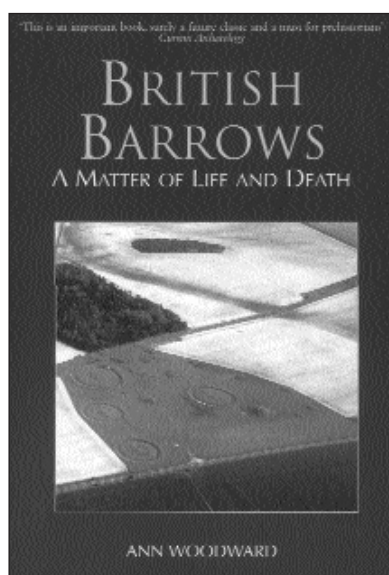
archaeology not only brings the subject to life for the television camera, it often helps archaeologists to understand many aspects of the past more clearly. Scientific disciplines that have aided archaeology on screen and off, are also explained, such as forensic archaeology and dendrochronology, not to mention geophysical survey, or 'geophizz'.

Mick Aston also explains his recent interest in the archaeology of buildings and his long-term project at Shapwick. He describes how, between filming, he has spent much of his time over more than a decade

researching the early development of a village in Somerset, Shapwick. It is clear that his enthusiasm for the project and his love of archaeology are as keen now as they have ever been. This book is a testament to the life of a busy archaeologist who has built up and developed a wide range of interests in his profession. It is his constantly enquiring mind that makes Mick Aston's book such a compelling read.





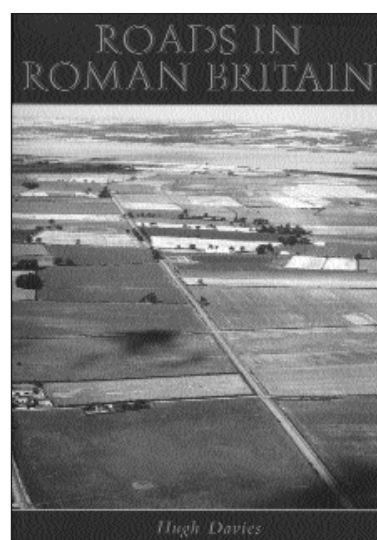


*British Barrows: A Matter of Life and Death*, by Ann Woodward (£17.99)

A thematic survey of the evocative monuments of our prehistoric past, this book describes the variety of barrow forms and puts them into a wider context. No other type of

structure has survived from ancient times in such quantity as barrows; they have fascinated generations of antiquarians and archaeologists. Dr Ann Woodward draws on their knowledge and her own research to provide some new approaches to the study of British barrows.

Dr Woodward focuses on Neolithic and Bronze Age long and round barrows, and covers some square Iron Age barrows. She examines barrows as graves and as monuments in the landscape, and includes a chapter on 'Barrows in a sensory world', which is an introduction to a new aspect of archaeology, concentrating on how we react to the landscape. Chapters on barrow cemeteries and the exotic substances found in barrows are more conventional topics, and she compares grave goods in barrows across Britain.



*Roads in Roman Britain*, by Hugh Davies (£16.99)

After almost 30 years in the Transport Research Laboratory, Hugh Davies studied Roman roads for a PhD thesis, and this book gives a new insight into the subject. As Dr Davies states, 'This

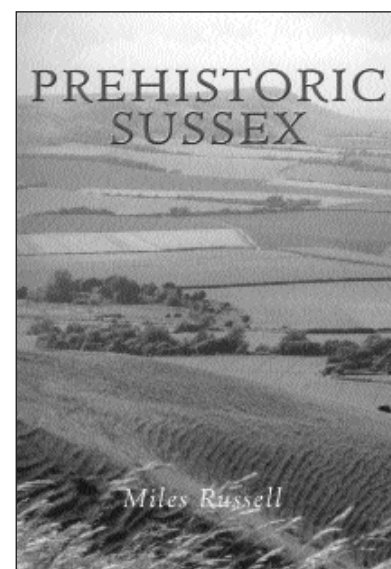
is not a general guide to Roman roads but an investigation of these roads from an engineering viewpoint'. The book investigates every aspect of the structure, width and gradient of the roads, as

well as the Roman road network and Roman towns. The book has good clear diagrams and maps, including interesting street plans. The gazetteer gives details of all the Roman roads in Britain. Dr Davies' work is essential reference for anyone interested in Roman Britain and Roman engineering.

*Prehistoric Sussex*, by Miles Russell (£16.99)

This beautifully written book is a narrative account of the prehistory of Sussex. Dr Miles Russell succeeds in dispelling many myths that prehistoric society was basic and simple, with the ancient occupants

of Sussex waiting for Roman civilisation to transform their lives. Dr Russell gives a lucid chronological account of all the major sites and finds in the county, always using the evidence to carry the story along. This style, together with the clear drawings and photographs, makes the book accessible to the general reader, interested in the county or the period, as well as to specialists and archaeologists. A gazetteer provides a selection of some of the best prehistoric sites to visit in Sussex; each one has a national grid number to make it easy to locate.



**T**o order, KAFS members may discount 10% on the published price shown.

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# THE KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL COURSES

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*The listing of archaeological courses for Spring and Summer 2003.*

*The fee is £35 a day unless otherwise stated, and if you become a member there is a 10% discount on full prices, except field trips. To join, fill in the form on the last page of the magazine, and to book a course fill in the form on page 31. For further details of courses, access our web site at [www.kafs.co.uk](http://www.kafs.co.uk)*

## *April 5th & 6th, Field walking and Map Analysis*

Historic maps are an essential tool for archaeologists seeking to identify and locate archaeological sites. Paul Wilkinson will explain how to analyse maps using examples. This course will also teach and demonstrate the methodology of field walking. We will use the maps to locate a site and then field walk it. There will be practical exercises on setting out grids and other methods of recording and we will try to identify the finds.



## *April 12th & 13th, Archaeobotany, the Science of Analysing Archaeological Weeds and Seeds*

An introduction to identifying some of the organic material found on archaeological sites to reveal the diet, medicine and environment of our ancestors. We will learn about on-site sampling and collect samples from a site and process them using bucket flotation. We will also be shown how to identify snails and plant remains, gathering examples ourselves to analyse. Archaeobotanist Lisa Gray, who has worked for Birkbeck College and the Museum of London, will lead the course.

## *Easter, April 18th to April 27th, Excavation of a Mediaeval Palace at Teynham*

Our fourth season of field work and excavation at Teynham, site of the Archbishop of Canterbury's mediaeval palace. This year we will concentrate on excavating the kitchen areas of the manor house and the newly discovered buildings close to the church. We will also survey and excavate parts of the mediaeval, possibly even Roman, harbour at Teynham. Beginners should book for the first five days, experienced students may choose any days. Member's special fee £25 per day.

## *May 3rd, 4th & 5th, Discovering and Excavating Archaeological Sites*

Another exciting bank holiday of archaeological discovery and excavation. We shall look at the ways in which archaeological sites are discovered and excavated, and study the techniques used to pin-point sites. During the three days, we will locate, survey and excavate a possible Roman hexagon feature, and a prehistoric site previously unknown, to the east of Canterbury, in the very best traditions of *Time Team*.

## *May 17th & 18th, Prehistoric Flints*

A practical weekend course on the identification of prehistoric flint and stone with Terry Hardaker. He will explain the technology used to produce prehistoric tools from different periods. On Sunday we will undertake some field walking and Chris Butler will explain how you can analyse your assemblage of flintwork to date it and discover past landscape use.



### *May 10th & 11th Field Trip to Hadrian's Wall with Professor David Breeze*

A trip to the very edge of the Roman Empire. Our guide is Professor David Breeze, the expert and author on Hadrian's Wall. Organised with *BBC History Magazine*, member's special fee is £90 for the weekend, including entrance fees and transport by coach along the Wall. For details, itinerary and suggested accommodation see our website: [www.kafs.co.uk](http://www.kafs.co.uk).



*Hadrian's Wall, built in the 2nd century, is perhaps the most spectacular memorial of the Roman Empire in Britain. It ran across hill and dale from the Tyne to the Solway Firth, dividing Britain in two, separating Roman from barbarian—a magnificent feat of Roman engineering.*

### *May 24th, 25th & 26th, The Iron Age in Kent*

A practical three-day course on Iron Age Kent. We will study archaeological finds from the period, such as pottery, with Kent's leading Iron Age pottery expert, Peter Couldrey, and visit sites in the area. We will also survey and record a section through the defences of a newly discovered *oppidia*, an Iron Age town. This will help us understand Kent prior to the Roman invasion.

### *May 31st & June 1st, The Past from the Air*

Prehistoric farms, Roman roads and villas, lost mediaeval settlements are all hidden in the landscape but can clearly be seen from the air. Specialists from English Heritage will show students various types of aerial photographs and explain the skills needed to interpret them. There will be a practical exercise using aerial photographs to map a site in Kent.

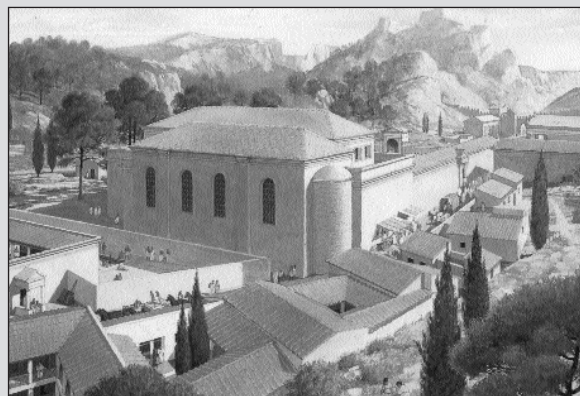
### *June 7th & 8th, Bones and Burials*

Osteo-archaeology is the study of human remains. The course will be held by Trevor Anderson, consultant to Canterbury Archaeological Trust, who has appeared on *Meet the Ancestors*. He will explain on-site recording of human remains and how they can reveal information about the person's state of health. Excavated skeletons will be available for study in practical sessions.

### *June 14th & 15th, Surveying for Archaeologists*

Archaeological survey plays a vital role in field work. It provides a framework for recording and helps us analyse a site. From basic site rules to laser technology and using optical site levels, many methods will be taught. Practical exercises will take place at Syndale, our site in July, so this course is essential for those excavating there and for those who want to master survey.

### *June 21st to June 29th, Field Trip to Roman Provence*



A wonderful combination of beautiful Provençal scenery, the relaxed ambience of lovely towns and some of the most spectacular Roman remains in the world made this an incredibly successful trip in 2002. In June 2003 we will run it in conjunction with *History Today*. We will visit great sites such as the Pont du Gard, and the amphitheatres in Nîmes and Arles, as well as lesser known sites such as the watermills at Barbegal. Interesting extras, like a tasting of Roman-style wine at a vineyard on a Gallo-Roman site, make this a marvellous and interesting holiday. For a summary of the itinerary see p.11. The full itinerary and details are on the website: [www.kafs.co.uk](http://www.kafs.co.uk).

*July 5th to August 3rd, Excavation at Syndale Park, Site of the Roman Town of Durolevum*

The site of the lost Roman town of Durolevum is now firmly established at Syndale. The town appears in the Antonine Itinerary — a kind of map of the Roman Empire probably made in the 3rd century — but its location was later forgotten, until it was re-discovered and confirmed as the site of the town by the activities of KAFS.

Excavation in 2003 will concentrate on some of the Roman buildings located to the south of Watling Street (below). The buildings fronted on to the Roman Watling Street and were probably constructed of timber with a

still-surviving cobbled floor. On one of these floors our test trench in 2002 revealed hundreds of Roman artefacts — coins, metal tools, amphora, pottery and oyster shells — all stratified in a black charcoal demolition layer. Other areas which will be investigated include the large, possibly military ditches on the summit of the hill. Again, test trenches have revealed a plethora of Roman artefacts filling the ditches. This is probably our most important investigation so far at Syndale and we hope to answer some of the outstanding research questions. Each week will have a structured introduction course, itemised below. Member's special fee £25 per day.



*The Roman road that runs through Syndale Park is shown with startling clarity in this 'geophizz' printout by Malcolm Davies (left). We will undertake a landscape survey over the winter months in preparation for the month of excavation next summer. Already field walking in adjacent fields has indicated the extent of the Roman settlement, which will be clarified by investigation in 2003.*



*Excavation in 2002 revealed one of the cobbled floor surfaces in the Roman buildings that fronted on to the Roman Watling Street in Syndale Park.*

*The policy of the Kent Archaeological Field School is 'preservation in situ'. The Roman buildings are recorded and then preserved intact for posterity.*

Beginners are welcome on the Monday to Friday courses and will be guided through the process of archaeological excavation. Training will be given in excavation theory and practice. Beginners should book a five-day course, with the option to continue at the weekend. Experienced students may book the days they wish. Topics taught each day are:  
**Monday:** Why dig?  
**Tuesday:** Excavation techniques  
**Wednesday:** Site survey  
**Thursday:** Archaeological recording  
**Friday:** Small finds recording  
 Events with the Museum of London or *BBC History Magazine* may be held over weekends, but KAFS students may excavate only, at the usual fee, with the option to buy lunch.



*August 9th & 10th, Post-Excavation Recording, Processing Finds and Publication*

This course will trace the whole process of post-excavation work, from site recording to preparing a report for publication. Using the example of Syndale, we will record the finds, draw plans and maps, carry out site photography and process some of the finds. As well as this hands-on work at the site, we will learn how to prepare a report. The various types of publication from academic reports to popular guides will be analysed and discussed. The course will give those who have attended the excavation a chance to see the results of their work and put them in context.

*August 16th & 17th, Landscape Archaeology*

A course designed for those who want to know more about the English landscape, whether they are archaeologists, historians or anyone interested in our past. It will draw attention to recent research and studies in the English landscape and show how these are relevant to the local researchers' own interests. We will look at the six main categories of information available to us: archaeology, aerial photography, historic maps, local history, place-names and related studies.

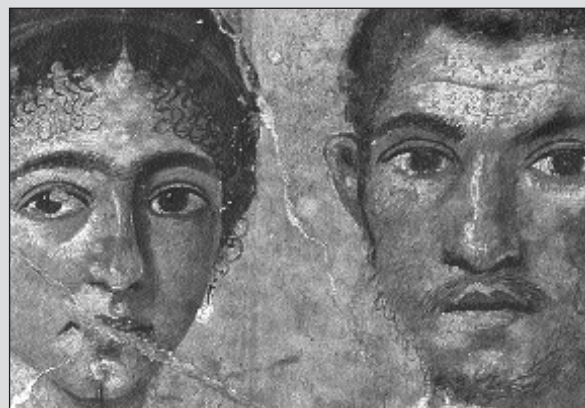
*August 23rd, 24th & 25th, The Study of Roman Roads in East Kent*

In 2002 we successfully located, excavated and recorded a section of Watling Street at Syndale (shown on Meridian Television). Over this bank holiday we will locate, survey and excavate another section of Watling Street on the way to the Roman town and fort of Richborough (below).



*August 31st to September 7th SOLD OUT  
September 21st to September 28th  
Field Trip to the Bay of Naples*

Although we have sold out for one week there are places for 21st to 28th September. This week will be with *BBC History Magazine* and we should be in Ravello during a local festival, featuring a firework display. We will visit the Roman towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum, as well as Cumae, Baiae, Pozzuoli, Oplontis, the Villa Jovis on Capri and the National Archaeological Museum at Naples. For a summary of the itinerary see p.13. The full itinerary and details are on the website: [www.kafs.co.uk](http://www.kafs.co.uk).



BOOKING FORM

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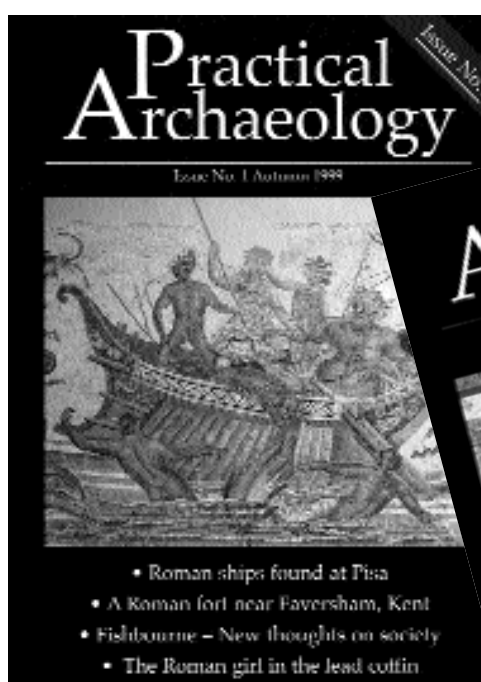
Website: [www.kafs.co.uk](http://www.kafs.co.uk) E-mail: [info@kafs.co.uk](mailto:info@kafs.co.uk)

*Please note that courses are bookable in advance only and are non-refundable. Member's 10% discount does not apply to special field trips. Children under 16 years old are welcome on courses, but must be accompanied by an adult; under-16s are not allowed on excavations.*

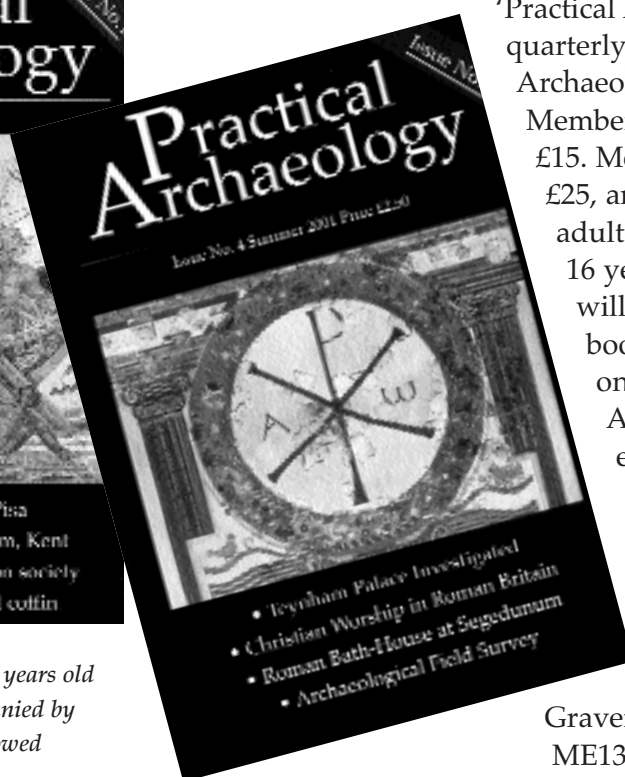
# MEMBERSHIP FORM



## Practical Archaeology



*\*Please note that children under 16 years old are welcome on courses, if accompanied by an adult, but under-16s are not allowed on excavations.*



'Practical Archaeology' is published quarterly for members of the Kent Archaeological Field School Club.

Membership for a single person is £15. Membership for two adults is £25, and family membership (two adults and two children under 16 years old\*) is £30. Membership will entitle you to priority booking with a 10% discount on courses at the Kent Archaeological Field School, except where special members' fees apply, and special 'members only' field trips.

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