

Roman Relief-Patterned Flue-Tiles found in Surrey,
and others of this Type found in Southern England

by

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A COMPLETE "PATTERNED" FLUE-TILE
(Group 1, Die 4, No. 5—Guildhall Museum).

Frontispiece

INTRODUCTION

THE excavations carried out by the writer on Ashted Common (1926-28) produced, in association with the two Roman buildings as well as with the debris from the tile-making industry at this site, a quantity of flue-tiles and pieces of flue-tiles. Some of these tiles were complete and were found still *in situ* where they had been employed to form part of the heating system of the villa and of the separate bath-building a short distance from it; others were in the debris from the Roman brickworks, or employed, as drain pipes, to remove the rainwater from the gutters round the main building.

Many of these tiles bore elaborate patterns, impressed on them during manufacture, and five such patterns were found on the tiles at this one site.

Since 1928 the writer has been collecting information regarding tiles bearing both identical and similar patterns which have been found at other Roman sites, both in Surrey and elsewhere, and has, with the assistance of many people,^{1a} managed to trace a total of forty-six such patterns. Most of these, as will be seen, are from sites centred round London (where some twenty of them have been found) and eleven patterns have been found in Surrey (at a total of ten different places).

Thus it will be seen that, next to London—clearly the focus for the production of tiles of this kind—Surrey was one of the main areas in which they were both made and used, and it has therefore seemed appropriate to place this paper before the Society, in spite of the fact that the scope of the enquiry extends beyond purely “county” limits—a term without any significance as regards sub-divisions of this country during the Roman period.

This is an attempt to deal with a class of objects which, so far, has received but little attention, though, as it is hoped to show, they may have considerable value in dating structural remains, particularly when stratified coins or pottery happen to be absent from the finds.

These objects, here referred to as "Relief-patterned Tiles," consist of box flue-tiles of normal type, but differing in one main respect. Instead of having their two broad faces merely combed, or roughly scored, to form a "key" for the plaster, these surfaces are covered with an impressed design, sometimes one of quite an elaborate nature.⁽¹⁾ This has led many persons to suppose that such tiles were intended to remain exposed to view when in use, forming part of the decoration of the building, a supposition which, as will be explained, is entirely fanciful.⁽²⁾

The normal flue-tile, apart from the many varieties ("voussoir," "double-box," etc.) made for special purposes, is of an average length of 16 in., from 6 to 6½ in. broad, and about 4 in. deep from back to front. The "walls" are normally ½ in. thick, but this may vary considerably. Usually, though not invariably, it has a rectangular opening, measuring about 3½ in. x 1½ in., cut centrally in each of the narrow sides. In manufacture, the clay, finely sorted for the purpose, was moulded round a solid core, apparently consisting of a block of wood, which would be moistened and sanded before the clay was applied. Then the small openings previously mentioned were cut in the sides,⁽³⁾ the clay trimmed level with the ends of the wood core, and, finally, the broad faces were scored, combed or, as with the class under review, stamped with a cylindrical die shaped like a small roller.⁽⁴⁾ After the tile had dried sufficiently to be handled, it was removed from its wooden core by the insertion of two fingers in each of the opposing side openings and the exertion of an upwards pull.⁽⁵⁾

(1A) The writer would like to express his thanks to all those who, by providing information and material, have enabled the production of this paper. In particular, to C. F. C. Hawkes, S. S. Frere, R. G. Goodchild, F. Cottrill, and to many others too numerous to mention individually.

(1) In the illustrations these tiles have been drawn with the *recessed* part of the design shown in black for all figures.

(2) This supposition, amounting to a "popular fallacy," so widely is it held, has arisen merely because of the elaborate nature of some of the designs, and a resultant conviction that they cannot have been intended to be concealed by plaster. As is here explained, not only is there much evidence against such a theory, but "constructionally," this would not have been possible since, when *in situ*, the tiles merely butted end to end, with an uneven joint, and were it not for the plaster covering them, smoke and fumes would have been admitted to the rooms.

(3) Tiles stamped with die No. 6 were all made with two such openings in each side, instead of one, as is more usual. Some tiles without side openings are occasionally found.

(4) In many ways similar to the "cylinder seals" of Assyria.

(5) The impressions made by the fingers during this operation can usually be seen on flue tiles.

Finally, it was taken to a kiln to be fired, and it appears likely that the type of kiln used for this process was of the large type, such as one found, during recent building work, not far from the site on Ashted Common.⁽⁶⁾ In this connection, a tile found during the excavation of a Roman bath building at Wiggonholt, Sussex, is of interest. ⁽⁷⁾ It bears an incised inscription which appears to have been a list of different types of tile, and the quantity of each; either the requirements of a certain order, or particulars of what had already been made, the final item, TVB[VLI]NDLX, being taken to refer to a batch of 560 flue-tiles.

The only part of the above process to affect the present enquiry is that of the actual pattern impressed on the tiles. The cylindrical dies used for this purpose were, normally, 3 to 4in. long and about 2 to 2½in. in diameter. Most of them appear to have been made of wood, and generally the grain of the wood, running lengthwise on the cylinder, shows clearly on the tiles on which they were used. Some few, however, particularly the more elaborate designs, are likely to have been embossed on thin bronze strips which were then fixed to the surface of a wooden core. This suggestion is inferred from three factors—the sharpness of the impressions on certain tiles; the absence of any trace of wood-grain in the case of these impressions; the presence on some (as in the case of die No. 1) of a thin raised line which crosses the design and is due, apparently, to a gap in the bronze.⁽⁸⁾ Again, certain of the designs were so intricate that they could only with great difficulty have been carved directly on a curved surface, especially so in the case of patterns requiring the use of compasses for their setting out.⁽⁹⁾

As the average width of a flue-tile is about 6in., the normal die had to be applied, and rolled out, twice on each face in order to produce a pattern covering the entire surface. As a rule, very little care was taken to apply it evenly or to prevent the second impression from overlapping the first, as would have been done had the actual design had any permanent value. Also, though several of the designs have been made to be viewed when the tile is lying horizontally (the "Dog and Stag" pattern), this is not the position which it normally occupied when in use. Again, in the case of the tiles from Plaxtol, Kent (die No. 31) the design, consisting as it does of roughly executed lettering, can have had no decorative value.

(6) The Roman brickworks at Wykehurst Farm, in the parish of Cranleigh. Surrey Arch. Coll. xlv, 74 - 96, with (fig. 6) plan and section of the kiln at Horton, near Epsom. Also (p. 92) reference to a similar "double-flue" kiln at Holt, dated c. A.D. 90 - 150.

(7) *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, lxxxi, 67, and *JRS*, xxx, 1930, 188.

(8) Probably the wooden core was either slightly too large, or else it expanded through use and caused the gap to appear.

(9) E.g. dies 8, 9, 10 and 11, the last two especially, since they were set out with the use of compasses.

In brief, the purpose of the patterning can only have been that of forming an uneven surface, or "key," to which the mortar would adhere, as in the case of the more usual combed or scored types.⁽¹⁰⁾ Once the workman had made the requisite die, no greater effort would be involved than that necessary to comb the surfaces, in fact rather less, and the resultant product could readily be identified as the work of an individual craftsman⁽¹¹⁾ or workshop, a point which implies that the workmen were paid according to their output.

Sites at which relief-patterned tiles have been found are shown, together with the numbers here assigned to each die, on separate distribution maps (figs. 4-7), but the general distribution of all such tiles is shown diagrammatically on one map (fig. 3). From it, it will be seen that these sites are concentrated in South-eastern England, with London as the outstanding centre of their production. Though it is likely that many finds are not recorded here, it is unlikely that these would affect the general pattern of the sites shown on the map.

A question now arises as to whether these tiles were made at one centre and transported to the sites at which they were used, or alternatively whether the makers themselves travelled about the country from one brickworks to another. The evidence seems to suggest that the latter was the case, and there is some material which supports it. At the Roman brick-making site on Ashted Common, some of the patterned flue-tiles found were of such a nature that it would have been impracticable to have moved them in quantity for any distance. These tiles (stamped with die 4) had a fish-tail shaped flange (or "holdfast") moulded on to the upper edge of each and projecting 3in. beyond the back of the tile. Clearly it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to transport these tiles "in bulk" without these flanges being broken off, and they must have been purposely made for the Ashted villa, where, in fact, in one of the hypocausts (Room 6) a large number remained still *in situ*. Also, with certain of the tiles, there are differences in the clay of which they are made, although the same die was used to apply the design, showing that these tiles were produced at different brickworks.

For purposes of classification, the various patterns, forty-six in all, have been grouped under nine headings.⁽¹²⁾

(10) All specimens inspected by the writer have been in use and have some trace of wall plaster adhering to them.

(11) In the case of the designs on dies 6 and 13, initials, apparently those of the maker, are incorporated in the pattern, while, as stated above, the Plaxtol design gives a name in full. In purpose, the latter is similar to a flue-tile from Silchester inscribed in graffito FECIT TVBV CLEMENTINUS (Arch. lvii, 14).

(12) These groups are: 1, "W-Chevron"; 2, "Dog and Stag"; 3, "Florid"; 4, "Compass"; 5, "Diamond and Lattice"; 6, "Billet"; 7, "Rosette"; 8, "Addenda"; 9, "Plain Chevron."

GROUP 1 ("W. Chevron," dies 1-5). Closely allied designs, produced from five different dies, but which must have been copied one from the other or else made from a common prototype. It is likely that all are of approximately the same date and, since some (dies 1, 4 and 5) have been found *in situ* in structures of Flavian date,⁽¹³⁾ a late first century date for the whole group seems fairly certain, in spite of the fact that some examples are known to have been used in late Roman buildings⁽¹⁴⁾ to which they were evidently taken, for re-use, from earlier sites.

Tiles from die 1 have been found at three sites: two in Surrey (Ashted and Ewell) and one in Herts (Verulamium).

Die 2—four sites (Verulamium, Park Street and Boxmoor in Herts, and Sutton Courtenay, Berks).

Die 3—two sites (Silchester and London).

Die 4—eleven sites: six in Surrey (Ashted, two sites, Walton Hill, Cobham, Beddington and Farley Heath) and the remainder at London, Verulamium, Ridgewell (Essex), Colney Street (Herts) and Chelmsford (Essex).

Die 5A, which was subsequently recut and slightly altered in the process, is recorded from only one site (Bradwell, Essex). The recut die, here numbered Die 5, was employed at ten sites, six of them in Surrey (Ashted, two, Beddington, Ewell, Reigate and Titsey Park), two in Herts (Boxmoor and Colney Street) and one each in Bucks and Sussex (Latimer and Alfordale).

GROUP 2 ("Dog and Stag," dies 6 and 7). Die No. 6 is one of the most original of the whole series, and the two confronting animals have been well executed in a most realistic manner. The elevated portion of the hind part of the stag is evidently due to the craftsman having allowed insufficient space for completion of the design, and implies that it was carved directly on to the cylinder. The absence of any trace of wood grain in the impressions suggests that the die consisted either of soft stone, or some similar substance. The initials *G.I.S.* at top and, at bottom and inverted, *I.V.F.E.*, have been variously interpreted, but clearly concern either the maker's full name or his initials. This die is one of the few about which something of its subsequent history is known. Like die 5A, it was recut, and though the two animals were retained unaltered, the background was filled with an arrangement of triangular shapes, obliterating most of the lettering. Alterations were also made to the thick border lines at

(13) The Flavian bath building associated with the villa and brickworks on Ashted Common, Surrey. For a discussion of buildings of this type see *J.R.S.*, xvii, 220, "Circular Bath-buildings in connection with Cohort Forts," by Mary C. Fair.

(14) Bath-buildings at Cobham (Surrey) and Wiggonholt and Highdown (Sussex). Also, in late levels, at the villa at Park Street, St. Albans (Herts.).

top and bottom of the original pattern, converting them into a crude form of "egg and dart" moulding. Tiles impressed with the original die have been found at two sites at Ashtead, Surrey, at Chelmsford, Essex, and in London (the Midland Bank site in the Poultry).

Tiles from the recut die (No. 7) have been found at Cobham, Surrey ("Chatley Farm") and at Leicester. At the latter site, they were connected with the Public Baths, which Miss Kenyon's excavations showed to have been erected in the Second Century. (In the illustration, fig. 9, the top left fragment is from Cobham, the lower piece from Leicester).

The date of the original die is clearly Flavian—at the Ashtead Common site the tiles were employed in the original construction of a bath building of this period, while the published plan of the Chelmsford building,⁽¹⁵⁾ though fragmentary, is similar to that of the Ashtead bath building and likely to be contemporary.

GROUP 3 ("Florid," dies 8 and 9). The two designs assigned to this group have both been found at more than one site. The former, a design of plant tendrils, buds, etc., is from London, Alresford (Essex), Kenchester (Hereford) and Chelmsford; the latter from London, Leicester, Cobham (Surrey), Richborough (Kent). For none of them can any date be assigned through the circumstances of their discovery, but the Cobham tiles were associated with pieces bearing designs known to be of First Century date from finds at other sites.⁽¹⁶⁾ Such a date may, however, be too early for the Kenchester site, at which the earliest buildings are ascribed to the Second Century.

GROUP 4 ("Compass," dies 10 and 11). These two designs, with their interlaced circles and chevron borders, are clearly closely connected with one another. Die 11 is merely a modification of No. 10, the pattern being adopted to fit a narrower cylinder. Tiles bearing both patterns are of a peculiar buff-surfaced brick, and this favours the possibility of their having been made at the same brickworks. The only examples of No. 10 have been found at various sites in London, while No. 11 has been found at three sites—Latimer and Cheddington in Bucks, and in London.

GROUP 5 ("Diamond and Lattice," dies 12-16, 18-23, 37-40 and 46). This, the largest group, is composed mainly of simple designs such as could easily be carved on wooden cylinders, and consequently there are many variations, though several of them have been found at more than one site. They seem to be most plentiful in Sussex and London, though a few have been found in Surrey and elsewhere.

As regards their date, some of these tiles (14, 19, 20 and 22) can be assigned to the end of the First Century from the circumstances under which they were found, but the majority lack sufficient record.

(15) *Essex Arch. Soc. Trans.*, i (1885), 60 and fig.

(16) *Villa on Ashtead Common, Surrey, op. cit.*

Patterns which appear to have been applied with similar roller-shaped dies, producing both diamond and zig-zag patterns, have been found on pieces of clay "daub" at several Roman sites.⁽¹⁷⁾ These had formed part of timber-framed buildings with walls of "wattle and daub" construction, and of late-First or early-Second Century date. In these structures the pattern was applied to the clay wall surfaces preparatory to plastering, and the subsequent destruction of these buildings by fire partially baked the clay and caused its preservation (fig. 2).

GROUP 6 ("Billet," dies 24 and 25). The two known examples consist of patterns in which rectangular compartments are filled with groups of vertical and horizontal billets, alternating so as to produce a chessboard design. Both dies were made of wood, and the tiles have associations which imply a First Century date. No. 24 has been found at Highdown and Angmering in Sussex, and at Cobham, Surrey. No. 25, at Charterhouse-on-Mendip, Somerset, and at Worsham Bottom, near Burford, Oxon.

GROUP 7 ("Rosette," dies 32, 33, 34). This is difficult to treat adequately since, of the three recorded patterns, two appear to have been lost and are now represented only by inadequate engravings. No. 32, however, has been found at three sites, and these pieces of tile have been examined by the writer. At Canterbury (excavations of 1948), five pieces patterned with this die have been found at the time of writing. The other two sites (Boxmoor, Herts, and Beckley, Oxon.), have produced only single pieces of tile bearing an incomplete impression of the design, but they are sufficient to show that the same die was used at all three sites.

Though there is no evidence as to the date of manufacture of any member of this group, the Boxmoor tile (now in the British Museum) was associated with tiles for which, from finds made elsewhere, a late-First or early-Second Century date has been established.

GROUP 8 ("Addenda," dies 17, 26-28, 30, 31, 35). Under this heading are included both fragmentary specimens, of which the complete design is still obscure, and designs which do not fit into any of the previous groups. No. 27 is of interest by reason of its having been found at London, Silchester and Dover. The small piece from die 28, found in London, has points in common with tiles of group 1, but the design is too incomplete for any certainty. No. 30, an elaborate double-pattern from Leicester, is not recorded from any other site. As they appear to have

(17) *Wroxeter, Soc. Ant. Research Reports* (i) 10 and 11, pl. v, fig. 1. Below the floor of this building, pottery of A.D. 80 - 110 or 120 was found. The lozenge pattern is very similar to that of die 19. *Silchester, Arch.*, lviii, 9, fig. 1. The pieces figured are covered with an all-over chevron pattern. *Verulamium, Soc. Ant. Research Reports* (xi) 94 and 140, pl. c. Similar to the pieces from Silchester.

been used in the Second Century Public Baths (excavated by Miss Kenyon) these tiles are likely to be of this date. The tiles from Plaxtol,⁽¹⁸⁾ Kent (No. 31) have already been described, and discussion of the several alternative readings proposed for the lower line of the inscription would be outside the scope of this paper. This design, which is at present without a parallel, emphasises the "trade mark" nature of the whole group.

GROUP 9 ("Plain Chevron," dies 29, 36, and 41-45). No. 29 has been found at Alresford, Essex, and at Canterbury, in Kent, while five analogous patterns have been found at Canterbury (41, 42, 43), Wall, Staffordshire (45), and at Verulamium (36).

CONCLUSIONS

To sum up, the results of this enquiry may be tabulated as follows:

1.—Relief-patterned flue-tiles served the same purpose as the more normal combed types and, when in use, were similarly covered with wall plaster.

2.—Their distribution implies a centre for the industry situated in London, but also that the craftsmen travelled about the country from site to site, manufacturing flue-tiles where facilities existed.

3.—Manufacture of relief-patterned tiles was confined to non-military sites, at which the craftsmen, who probably were paid according to their output, are likely to have wished each to have his own work capable of being identified easily. Hence the patterning would serve as a form of trade-mark.

4.—Evidence as to date, though at present scanty, suggests about A.D. 80-150 as the period within which most of these dies were in use. Re-use of tiles in the construction of buildings of late date renders the final date of their production somewhat obscure, but there is no evidence of their use later than (or as late as) A.D. 200.

(18) V.C.H. *Kent* iii, 1932, 122; *Soc. Ant. Proc.* xxiii, 109; *Eph. Ep.* ix, No. 1289. Here figured from rubbings kindly provided by Mr. A. J. Golding, of Maidstone Museum, and by Dr. Gordon Ward. The reading appears to be:—PARIETAIEVS (top line, and retrograde) CABRIABANVS FABRICAVI, i.e. "I, Cabriabanus, made this wall-tile."

SCHEDULE

GROUP 1 ("W-CHEVRON")

NO.	WHERE FOUND	SITE	PUBLISHED REFERENCES, ETC.	NOTES
1	1 ASHTEAD COMMON, Sy. (1925-27).	Villa, etc.	<i>Sy. Arch. Coll.</i> , xxxvii, xxxviii, xliii, 117. (Guildford and coll. A.W.G.L.).	1 Tiles found <i>in situ</i> in Flavian structure. Die apparently of embossed bronze on wood core.
	2 EWELL, Purberry Shot, Sy. (1939).	Occn. Site.	Unpublished. (coll. A.W.G.L.).	2 Found in material forming the foundation of a road, dated c. A.D. 180.
	3 VERULAMIUM, Herts. (1930).	Town (Ins. xlii, Bng 2)	<i>Soc. Ant. Research Reports</i> (xi) (coll. A.W.G.L.).	3 Two pieces found—unstratified. [Average thickness—15-18 mm.]
2	1 VERULAMIUM, Herts. (1935).	Town (Ins. ii, Bng 2).	Unpublished. (Coll. A.W.G.L.).	1 Two pieces—found unstratified. Brick of a distinctive mottled red and buff colour.
	2 PARK STREET, St. Alban's, Herts. (1943).	Villa.	<i>JRS</i> xxxv, 84, note. Report Arch. Journ. CII, 21 (Verulamium Museum).	2 Tiles found in debris (S.E. flue of hyp. xi) dated c. A.D. 300. Probably reused. Brick as last.
	3 SUTTON COURTENAY, Berks. (1921).	Saxon Village (House iv).	<i>Arch.</i> lxxiii, 179 pl. xxvi, 2. (E.T. Leeds). (Ashmolean Museum).	3 One piece—found in a Saxon hut. Brick as last, but blackened by fire.
	4 BOXMOOR, Herts. (1851).	Villa.	<i>Arch.</i> xxxv, 56. (British Museum).	4 Two pieces. Brick as last. [Average thickness—20 mm.]
3	1 SILCHESTER, Berks. (1890).	Town (Insula i).	<i>Arch.</i> lli, pl. xxvii, fig. 4 (Reading Museum).	1 One small fragment.
	2 LONDON (c. 1850).	Town (no details).	<i>Cat. Mus. Lond. Ant.</i> , C. R. Smith, p. 57, No. 250. (British Museum).	2 Large piece, with full pattern [Average thickness—15mm.]
4	1 ASHTEAD COMMON, Sy. (1925-27).	Villa.	v.s. die 1, No. 1. (Guildford and coll. A.W.G.L.).	1 Tiles found <i>in situ</i> in hyp. No. 6. Date, c. A.D. 90-150. Grain of wooden die visible on all tiles.
	2 ASHTEAD, Sy., nr. Parish Ch. (1934).	Bng (? Villa).	<i>Sy. Arch. Coll.</i> , xlii, 83. (Coll. A.W.G.L.).	2 Tiles found, with pottery of c. A.D. 100-300, among debris of N. corner of building.
	3 WALTON HILL, "Windmill Bank," Sy. (1940).	Villa.	<i>JRS</i> , xxx, pl. xviii. Plan and note. (Coll. A.W.G.L.).	3 One piece—unstratified. Date of villa, c. A.D. 100-300, with considerable rebuilding.
	4 COBHAM, "Chatley Farm," Sy. (1943).	Bath Bng.	<i>JRS</i> , xxxv, 88. Plan and note. (Coll. S.S.F.).	4 Initial date of bng.—c. A.D. 320. Material reused from earlier buildings.
	5 LONDON, corner of K. Wm. & Canon St. n.d.	Town.	Unpublished PP. I of this paper. (Guildhall Museum).	5 One almost complete flue-tile.
	6 FARLEY HEATH, Sy. (1926).	Temple.	Unpublished. (Guildford Museum).	6 Found in building debris by S. E. Winbolt.
	7 VERULAMIUM, Herts. (1934).	Town (Theatre Insula).	<i>Sy. Arch. Coll.</i> , xliii, 117-118, fig. (Coll. A.W.G.L.).	7 Several pieces—unstratified.
	8 COLNEY STREET, Herts. (1941).	Kiln.	<i>JRS</i> , xxiv, 82, note by Dr. N. Davey. (Verulamium Museum).	8 Trial excavations. Pieces of one tile.
	9 RIDGEWELL, Essex 1796.	Villa	<i>Arch.</i> xiv, pl. xlii, 6. (Tiles now lost).	9 Coins of Ist-IVth centuries found.
	10 BEDDINGTON, Sy. (1910).	Bath Bng. 1 (excd. 1871).	<i>JBA.</i> , xxvii, 514-519. Coll. S.S.F.).	10 Tiles recovered from surface of site.
	11 CHELMSFORD, Essex (1849 & 1947).	? Bath Bng. or Villa.	Found originally in 1849 and further examples during recent excavations (1946-48) conducted by Major Brinson. (Chelmsford Museum).	Several fragments found in 1849; one piece in 1947. [Average thickness—15 mm.]
5a	BRADWELL, Essex n.d.	Saxon Shore Fort.	Unpublished (Winchester Museum).	Examination of this piece (particularly of the wood-grain impressions) proves it to be from the same die as No. 5, the latter being 5a recut and slightly altered.
5	1 ASHTEAD COMMON, Sy. (1925-27).	Villa	v.s. die 1, No. 1. (Guildford and coll. A.W.G.L.).	1 Tiles, <i>in situ</i> , in hypocausts of c. A.D. 90-100.
	2 ASHTEAD, Sy., nr. Parish Ch. (1934).	Bng (? Villa).	v.s. die 4 No. 2. (Coll. A.W.G.L.).	2 One piece.
	3 EWELL, Purberry Shot, Sy. (1939).	Occn. Site.	v.s. de 1, No. 2. (Coll. A.W.G.L.).	3 Piece of tile found below road of c. A.D. 180.
	4 REIGATE, Dood's Fm., Sy. (1848).	? Villa.	<i>Sy. Arch. Coll.</i> xxxvii, 153, Arch. Journ. vi (1849) 285. British Museum).	4 Possibly the site of a Roman brickworks.
	5 TITSEY PARK, Sy. (1864-65).	Villa.	<i>Sy. Arch. Coll.</i> iv., 214-237. (Guildford Museum).	5 One large piece among finds from this site.
	6 ALFOLDEAN, Sussex (1936).	Occn. Site.	<i>Sz. Arch. Coll.</i> 64 and 65, S.E.W. (Coll. A.W.G.L.).	6 One small fragment.
	7 LATIMER, Dell Fm., Bucks. (1864).	Villa	<i>Records of Bucks</i> iii, 5, 182-183, fig. (Aylesbury Museum).	Impression of wood-grain of die 5 shows very clearly on all tiles.
	8 COLNEY STREET, Herts. (1941).	Kiln.	v.s. die 4, No. 7 (Verulamium Museum).	
	9 BEDDINGTON, Sy. (1891 & 1910).	? Bath Bng 2 (excd. 1891).	<i>Arch. Review</i> , iv (1891) 68-69. Coll. S.S.F.).	[Average thickness—15 mm.]

GROUP 2 ("DOG AND STAG")

NO.	WHERE FOUND	SITE	PUBLISHED REFERENCES, ETC.	NOTES
6	1 ASHTEAD COMMON, Sy. (1925-27).	Villa.	<i>Sy. Arch. Coll.</i> 37, 38 and 43 fig.). (British Museum, Guildford, etc.).	1 Complete tiles found <i>in situ</i> . Flavian.
	2 ASHTEAD, Parish Ch., Sy. (1854)	? Villa.	<i>Hist. of Sy.</i> Brayley (fig. incorrect). (Tiles lost).	2 Found during alterations to church.
	3 LONDON, Poultry (1936).	Town.	Unpublished. (Coll. A.W.G.L.).	3 Small piece from site of Midland Bank.
	4 CHELMSFORD, Essex (1849).	Bath Bng.	<i>Essex Arch. Soc. Trans</i> 1 (1885) 60. <i>Eph. Ep.</i> iii, 142, No. 120 (Chelmsford Museum).	4 Tiles found with structure (apparently a bath bng. of Flavian type). Tiles described, not figured; found with some stated to have "a Byzantine pattern." [These tiles have (1947-8) been found again by Major Brinson.]
7	1 COBHAM, Chatley Fm., Sy. (1943).	Bath Bng.	v.s. die 4, No. 3. (Coll. S.S.F.).	Die 7=die 6, recut, with alterations to the pattern (animals unaltered).
	2 LEICESTER, Forum Exns. (1936).	Town.	Forthcoming report (Miss Kenyon). (Leicester Museum).	1 Small piece—upper part of a dog. 2 Small piece—lower part of stag.

GROUP 3 ("FLORID")

8	1 LONDON, Mark Lane (1866).	Town.	<i>Trans. Lond. and Mx. Arch. Soc.</i> iii, 216.	1 Most of one side of a complete flue-tile with mortar adhering to it.
	2 ALRESFORD, Essex (near Wivenhoe), (1884).	Villa.	<i>Cat. Guildhall Mus.</i> pl. xi, No. 4. (Guildhall Museum). <i>Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.</i> , n.s. iii, 136. <i>Ex. Note Bk.</i> 1884. <i>Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.</i> x, 178. (Colchester Museum).	2 Six pieces of tile. Coins of Commodus and Crispina among the finds.
	3 KENCHESTER, Hereford. (1912-13).	Town (Magna).	<i>The Roman Town of Magna</i> , G. H. Jack (Hereford Museum).	3 Two pieces—unstratified.
	4 CHELMSFORD, Essex (1849).	? Bath Bng. or Villa.	See 6, No. 4, of Group 2. This piece, located by Major Brinson in 1948 was found in 1848 and described as having a "Byzantine pattern," but was not figured. (Chelmsford Museum).	One fragment, with a good clear impression, showing most of the design. (The writer has a cast of this tile, kindly presented by Major Brinson).
9	1 LONDON, Baltic House (1903).	Town.	Unpublished. (Guildhall Museum).	1 One piece. Cat. No.—M.A. 1829.
	2 LONDON (site, unspecd.), (1850).	Town.	<i>Cat. Mus. Lond. Ants.</i> (C. R. Smith) p. 57. (British Museum).	2 Four pieces, one found 1864.
	3 COBHAM, Chatley Fm., Sy.	Bath Bng.	v.s. die 4, No. 3.	3 Several pieces. v.s. 4, No. 3.
	4 LEICESTER (1887 & 1936).	Town.	v.s. die 7, No. 2.	4 Four pieces. Forum site. Early Second Century.
	5 RICHBOROUGH, Kent (1923).	Roman Port & later, Fort.	Tile unpublished (Richborough Museum).	5 One fragment. Site published in Research Reports of Soc. of Antiquaries (Rich. I-III).

GROUP 4 ("COMPASS")

10	LONDON (a) Bart's. Hosp. (1930). (b) Leadenhall Mkt. (1883). (c) Site unknown (1850).	Town.	Unpublished. (Guildhall Museum). <i>RCHM, London</i> —note by J. F. Price. (British Museum). <i>Cat. Mus. Lond. Ants.</i> (C. R. Smith) p. 57. (Whereabouts unknown).	(a) Recorded as found in Roman Town Ditch. (b) Cat. No. 83, 10-15, 5. (c) Small piece, figured by C.R.S., now lost.
	1 LATIMER, Dell Fm., Bucks (1940).	Villa.	v.s. die 5, No. 7. (Aylesbury and coll. S.S.F.).	1 Buff-surfaced red brick, as Nos. 2 and 3.
	2 CHEDDINGTON, Bucks. (1944).	? Villa.	Unpublished. (Coll. E.M.J.).	2 Two pieces from surface of site (E. M. Jope).
11	3 LONDON (site unspecd.), (1850).	Town.	Unpublished. (British Museum).	3 Cat. No. 56, 7-1, 737.

GROUP 5 ("DIAMOND AND LATTICE")

NO.	WHERE FOUND	SITE	PUBLISHED REFERENCES, ETC.	NOTES
12	LONDON (a) Site unspcd. (1881). (b) Stafford Ho., K. Wm. St., (1920). (c) E. India Ho., L'd'nhall St., (1850). (d) K. Wm. St. Ho. (1928).	Town.	Unpublished. (Guildhall Museum). Arch. lxxi, 59. (Guildhall Museum). Unpublished. (British Museum). Unpublished.	One piece—design incomplete. One piece—Cat. No. 64, 3-19, 35. One piece—exhibited at K. Wm. St. House.
13	1 LONDON (site unspcd.), (1937). 2 LONDON (site unspcd.), (1850). 3 COBHAM, Chatley Fm., Sy. (1943). 4 BECKLEY, Oxon. (19—). 5 LEICESTER, Forum site (1936).	Town. Town. Bath Bng. Villa. Town.	Unpublished. (Guildhall Museum). Cat. Mus. Lond. Ant. (C. R. Smith). (British Museum). v.s. 4, No. 3. (Coll. S.S.F.). Or. Arch. and Hist. Soc. Proc. 1, 186, fig. (Ashmolean Museum). Forthcoming report (Miss Kenyon). (Leicester Museum).	Lettering, possibly maker's initials, are incorporated in this pattern. 3 Two pieces found. 5 Three pieces.
14	1 ASHTEAD COMMON, Sy. (1927). 2 ASHTEAD, nr. Parish Ch., Sy. (1934). 3 EWELL, Purberry Shot, Sy. (1939). 4 BOXMOOR, Herts. (1851).	Villa. ? Villa. Occn. Site. Villa	v.s. 4, No. 1. Surrey Arch. Coll. xlii, 77-84. (Coll. A.W.G.L.). Surrey Arch. Coll. forthcoming. (Coll. A.W.G.L.). Arch. xxxv, 56. Tiles not figured. (British Museum).	1 Tiles from period i (Flavian) bng. reused to form period ii (late Second Century) drains. 4 Two pieces. Sharper impression than on tiles 1-3; latter made when die had become worn.
15	1 COBHAM, Chatley Fm., Sy. (1943). 2 PARK STREET, St. Alban's, Herts. (1943).	Bath Bng. Villa.	Unpublished. v.s. 4, No. 3. (Coll. S.S.F.). v.s. 2, No. 2. (Verulamium Museum).	1 One piece. 2 One piece.
16	1 WALL, Staffs. (1912). 2 ALFOLDEAN, Sussex (1936). 3 CANTERBURY (1936). 4 CHELMSFORD, Essex (1849 & 1947).	Town, Bath Bng Occn. Site. ? Bath Bng. or Villa.	Unpublished. (Wall Museum). Sussex Arch. Coll. 64 and 65, S.E.W. (Tiles apparently lost). Unpublished. (Coll. S.S.F.). See 6, No. 4 and 8, No. 4. (Chelmsford Museum).	1 Two pieces. 2 Photograph of tile in writer's possession (not certain whether this is from die 16 or a similar one). 3 One piece. Very sharp impression. Many pieces found on both occasions.
18	1 LONDON, 2 sites, n.d. 2 ALFOLDEAN, Sussex (1936).	Town. Occn. Site.	Unpublished. (Guildhall Museum). v.s. 16, No. 5. (Tiles apparently lost).	1 One tile (curved) from K. Wm. St. 2 v.s. 16, No. 5.
19	1 COBHAM, Chatley Fm., Sy. (1943). 2 ANGMERING, Sussex (1937). 3 WIGGONHOLT, Sussex (1937). 4 EASTBOURNE, Lansdoane Pl., Sussex (1944). 5 RIDGEWELL, Essex (1796). 6 ALFOLDEAN, Sussex (1936).	Bath Bng. Bath Bng. Bath Bng. — Villa. Occn. Site.	v.s. 4, No. 3. (Coll. S.S.F.). Sussex Arch. Coll. 79, 17, fig. 10. (Coll. R.G.G.). Sussex Arch. Coll. 77, 13-36 and 81. (Coll. R.G.G.). Unpublished. (Coll. Dr. A. E. Wilson, F.S.A.). Arch. xiv, pl. xlii, 4. (Tiles lost). Sussex Arch. Coll. 64 and 65. (Tiles lost).	2 From a level dated "Late First Century." 3 Tiles reused in a late building. 4 Found with First Century pottery. 5 Dng. shows tile apparently of this pattern. 6 v.s. 16, No. 5.
46	CHELMSFORD, Essex (1849 & 1947).	Bath Bng. and ? Villa.	See 6 No. 4, and 8 No. 4 (Chelmsford Museum).	Several pieces found on both occasions.
20	WIGGONHOLT, Sussex (1937).	Bath Bning.	v.s. 19, No. 3. (Coll. R.G.G.).	See note, to 21, 1, below.
21	1 WIGGONHOLT, Sussex (1937). 2 WEST HAMPNETT, Sussex (1867). 3 ANGMERING, Sussex (1937). 4 LONDON (site unspcd.), (1850).	Bath Bng. — Bath Bng. Town.	v.s. 19, No. 3. (Coll. R.G.G.). Journ. Arch. Assn. xxiv, 214, pl. 16. (Tiles lost). Sussex Arch. Coll. 79, p. 21, fig. 10, 1. (Lewes Museum). Roach Smith Coll. (British Museum).	1 Die 20, but with addition of diamonds cut to centre of each mesh. 2 Tiles, found in Saxon wall of church, of "voussoir" type.
22	1 ANGMERING, Sussex (1937). 2 LONDON, Coal Excge., Lower Thames St. (1848).	Bath Bng. Town (Bath Bng).	Sussex Arch. Coll. 79, p. 17, fig. 10, 4. (Lewes Mus. and coll. R.G.G.). Journ. Arch. Assn. iv, 47, fig. 1 (British Museum).	4 Impressed on a complete tile of "double-box" type.

GROUP 5 (Continued)

NO.	WHERE FOUND	SITE	PUBLISHED REFERENCES, ETC.	NOTES
23	1 WIGGONHOLT, Sussex (1937).	Bath Bng.	v.s. 19, No. 3. (Coll. R.G.G.).	1 One piece—impression poor.
	2 COBHAM, Chatley Fm., Sy. (1943).	Bath Bng.	v.s. 4, No. 4. (Coll. S.S.F.).	2 Very deeply impressed design.
	3 HIGH DOWN, Sussex (1937).	Bath Bng.	<i>Sussex Arch. Coll.</i> , 80, p. 63. (Worthing Museum).	3 One piece (11½ in. x 5½ in. x 9/10 in. thick).
	4 ANGMERING, Sussex (1938).	Villa.	<i>Sussex Arch. Coll.</i> (Hove Museum and coll. A.W.G.L.).	4 Several pieces.
37	LONDON, Trinity Square (1882).	Town.	Unpublished. (British Museum).	
38	1 SILCHESTER, Berks. (n.d.).	Town.	Unpublished. (Reading Museum).	2 Apparently a piece from this die, but drawing insufficiently clear.
	2 HARTLIP, Kent (1848).	Villa.	<i>Collectanea Antiqua</i> II, pl. viii. (Tile lost).	
39	SILCHESTER, Berks. (n.d.).	Town.	Unpublished. (Reading Museum).	
40	LONDON (site unspcd.) (1850).	Town.	Roach Smith Coll. (British Museum).	Cat. No. 56, 7-1, 731. One piece.

GROUP 6 ("BILLET")

24	1 HIGH DOWN, Sussex (1937).	Bath Bng. A.D. 100-300.	<i>Sussex Arch. Coll.</i> 80, p. 63. (Worthing Museum).	1 Very thick (28 mm.) coarse tile, as also are the two following.
	2 COBHAM, Chatley Fm., Sy. (1943).	Bath Bng. A.D. 120—?	v.s. 4, No. 4. (Coll. S.S.F.).	2 Tiles apparently reused from earlier bng.
	3 ANGMERING, Sussex (1937).	Bath Bng. A.D. 70-150.	<i>Sussex Arch. Coll.</i> , 79, p. 21, fig. 10, 7. (Lewes Museum).	3 Tile from a level dated c. A.D. 100.
25	1 CHARTERHOUSE-ON-MENDIP, Somerset (19—).	?	<i>V.C.H. Somerset</i> , I, 337, fig. 91. (Taunton Museum).	1 One piece, found with pottery of Late First Century types. Tile 19.8 mm. thick.
	2 WORSHAM BOTTOM, nr. Burford, Oxon. (1920).	? Villa.	<i>Arch.</i> 73, 179, and pl. lxxiii, 2. (Ashmolean Museum).	2 A small piece, but proved by errors in pattern to be from same die as No. 1.

GROUP 7 ("ROSETTE")

32	1 BOXMOOR, Herts. (1851).	Villa.	<i>Arch.</i> xxxv, 56. Cat. No. 52, 8-77. (British Museum).	1 One piece; design incomplete.
	2 BECKLEY, Woodperry, Oxon. (1873).	Villa.	Unpublished. (Ashmolean Museum).	2 One piece of a "voussoir" tile.
	3 CANTERBURY, Kent (1948).	Town.	Publication pending (coll. S.S.F.).	3 Five pieces. Imprint of pattern much sharper than for 1 and 2. Pieces of "voussoir" tiles.
33	RIDGEWELL, Essex (1796).	Villa.	<i>Arch.</i> xiv, pl. xiii, 2. (Tiles lost).	Redrawn (size conjectural) from fig. op. cit.
(34)	HARTLIP, Kent. (1848).	Villa.	<i>Collectanea Antiqua</i> , II, pl. viii. (Tile lost).	One small piece, here copied from fig. op. cit. It may have been a piece of die 32.

GROUP 8 ("ADDENDA")

17	1 WALL, Staffs. (1912).	Town (Bath Bng).	Unpublished. (Wall Museum).	1 Die 4 5/8 in. in circumference, unusually small.
	2 MARGIDUNUM, Notts. (19—).	Town.	Tiles unpublished (Nottingham Univ. Museum).	2 Three pieces, found by Dr. F. Oswald during his excavations at this site.
26	ALRESFORD, Essex (1885).	Villa.	v.s. 8, No. 2. (Colchester Museum).	Several pieces.
27	1 LONDON (site unspcd.), (1850).	Town.	<i>Cat. Mus. Lond. Ant.</i> , Cat. No. 56, 7-1, 732. (British Museum).	1 One piece } Together give full
	2 SILCHESTER, Berks. (n.d.).	Town.	Unpublished. (Reading Museum).	2 Two pieces } pattern.
	3 DOVER, Kent (n.d.).	—	In Dover Castle.	3 One piece. No particulars as to finding.
28	LONDON, L'd'nhall Street (1864).	Town.	Unpublished. Cat. No. 64, 3-19, 39. (British Museum).	Small piece—pattern incomplete.
30	LEICESTER (1) Site unspcd. (1896). (2) Forum (1881). (3) Forum (1936).	Town.	1 and 2, unpublished; 3, report forthcoming. (Leicester Museum).	These three pieces are probably from the Public Baths (Second Century) on the Forum site.

GROUP 8 (Continued)

NO.	WHERE FOUND	SITE	PUBLISHED REFERENCES, ETC.	NOTES
31	PLAXTOL, Allan's Fm., Kent (1857).	Villa.	<i>Arch. Cant.</i> ii, 4. <i>Proc. Soc. Ant.</i> xxiii, 108. <i>Romn of Rn. Bn.</i> (Haverfield) p. 33. <i>Eph. Ep.</i> ix, 1290. (Maldstone Museum).	Lettered inscription, in 3 lines, the lowermost incomplete on all tiles.
35	DORCHESTER, Oxon. (1935).	Town.	<i>Oxoniensia</i> , ii, 41-73. (Coll. A.H.A.H.).	Very small fragment—unstratified.

GROUP 9 ("PLAIN CHEVRON")

29	1 ALRESFORD, Essex (c. 1930). 2 CANTERBURY, Kent (1946).	Villa. Town.	Unpublished. (Colchester Museum). Excavations still in progress (Coll. S.S.F.).	1 One piece. Picked up on site of villa excavated in 1884. 2 Two pieces—unstratified.
36	1 VERULAMIUM, Herts. (theatre site), (1934). 2 ELSTREE, Herts. (1947).	Town. ?	Tile unpublished. (Coll. A.W.G.L.). Publication forthcoming. (Coll. Dr. N. Davey).	One piece. One large piece.
41	CANTERBURY, Kent (1946).	Town.	Publication forthcoming. (Coll. S.S.F.).	One piece—from Pit 3.
42	CANTERBURY, Kent (1946).	Town.	Publication forthcoming (Coll. S.S.F.).	Two pieces.
43	CANTERBURY, Kent (1946).	Town.	Publication forthcoming (Coll. S.S.F.).	One piece.
45	WALL, Staffs. (1912).	Bath Bng.	Unpublished (Wall Museum).	Two pieces. Wood grain visible.
44	CHELMSFORD, Essex (1899 & 1947).	? Villa.	Found in the early excavations and by Major Brinson in 1947 (Chelmsford Museum).	Several pieces found.

ADDITIONAL FINDS (1948).

(Information received too late for insertion
in the Schedule, or the Distribution Maps).

DIE No. 8.

5. COLCHESTER, Essex. Three pieces (which join together, giving full width of tile) found by Major Brinson, Hon. Secretary of the Roman Essex Society, during his excavations at this site (1948)
"Gosbecks Farm."

DIE No. 32.

4. GREAT CHESTERFORD, Essex. One fragment, with good impression of part of the pattern. Found during the excavations conducted by Major Brinson at this site (1948).

I am indebted to Major Brinson for kindly supplying information and photographs of the above tiles.

Four further fragments with this pattern from CANTERBURY (excavations of summer, 1948), and two more with pattern No. 42 (one of the latter giving the full design) have kindly been submitted to me by Mr. Frere. The former show that the figure on p. 32 is incorrect in one or two minor particulars.

INDEX of SITES and TILES found at each

(Numbers of dies found at more than one site are in *italics*).

<i>County and Place</i>	<i>Patterns Found</i>	<i>County and Place</i>	<i>Patterns Found</i>
SURREY		HERTFORDSHIRE	
1 ASHTEAD ...	4, 5, 6, 14.	1 ST. ALBAN'S (Verulamium)	1, 2, 4, 36.
2 ASHTEAD COMMON	1, 4, 5, 6, 14.	2 ST. ALBAN'S (Park Street)	2, 15.
3 BEDDINGTON ...	4, 5.	3 BOXMOOR ...	2, 14, 32.
4 COBHAM ...	4, 7, 9, 13, 15, 19, 23, 24.	4 COLNEY STREET	4, 5.
5 EWELL ...	1, 5, 14.	5. ELSTREE ...	36.
6 FARLEY HEATH	4.		
7 TITSEY PARK ...	5.		
8 REIGATE ...	5.		
9 WALTON HEATH	? 4 (not yet verified by author).	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	
10 WALTON ON THE HILL ...	4.	1 CHEDDINGTON ...	11.
		2 LATIMER ...	5, 11.
LONDON ...			
	3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18. 21, 22, 37, 40, 27, 28 (probably many more unrecorded).	BERKSHIRE	
		1 SILCHESTER ...	3, 38, 39, 27.
		2 SUTTON COURTENAY	2.
SUSSEX		OXFORDSHIRE	
1 ALFOLDEAN ...	5, ? 16, 18, 19.	1 BECKLEY ...	13, 32.
2 ANGMERING ...	19, 21, 22, 23, 24.	2 BURFORD (Worsham Bottom) ...	25.
3 EASTBOURNE ...	19.	3 DORCHESTER ...	35 (incomplete fragt.).
4 HIGH DOWN ...	23, 24.		
5 WEST HAMPNETT	21 (found in church. Probably from Chi- chester).	LEICESTERSHIRE	
6 WIGGONHOLT ...	20, 21, 23.	LEICESTER ...	7, 9, 13, 30.
KENT		NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	
1 CANTERBURY ...	16, 29, 41, 42, 43, ? (small fragt., as 19), 32.	CASTLE HILL (Margidunum) ...	17.
2 DOVER ...	27.	STAFFORDSHIRE	
3 HARTLIP ...	38, 34 (original now lost. The drawing published is a poor one; it may represent part of No. 32).	WALL ...	16, 17, 45.
4 PLAXTOL ...	31.	HEREFORDSHIRE	
5 RICHBOROUGH ...	9.	KENCHESTER ...	8.
ESSEX		SOMERSETSHIRE	
1 ALRESFORD ...	8, 26, 29.	CHARTERHOUSE-ON- MENDIP ...	25.
2 CHELMSFORD ...	4, 6, 8, 16, 46, 44.	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	
3 RIDGWELL ...	4, 19, 33.	NEAR CAMBRIDGE ...	(Die unrecorded).
4 BRADWELL (Othona)	5A (die No. 5 before it was recut).		

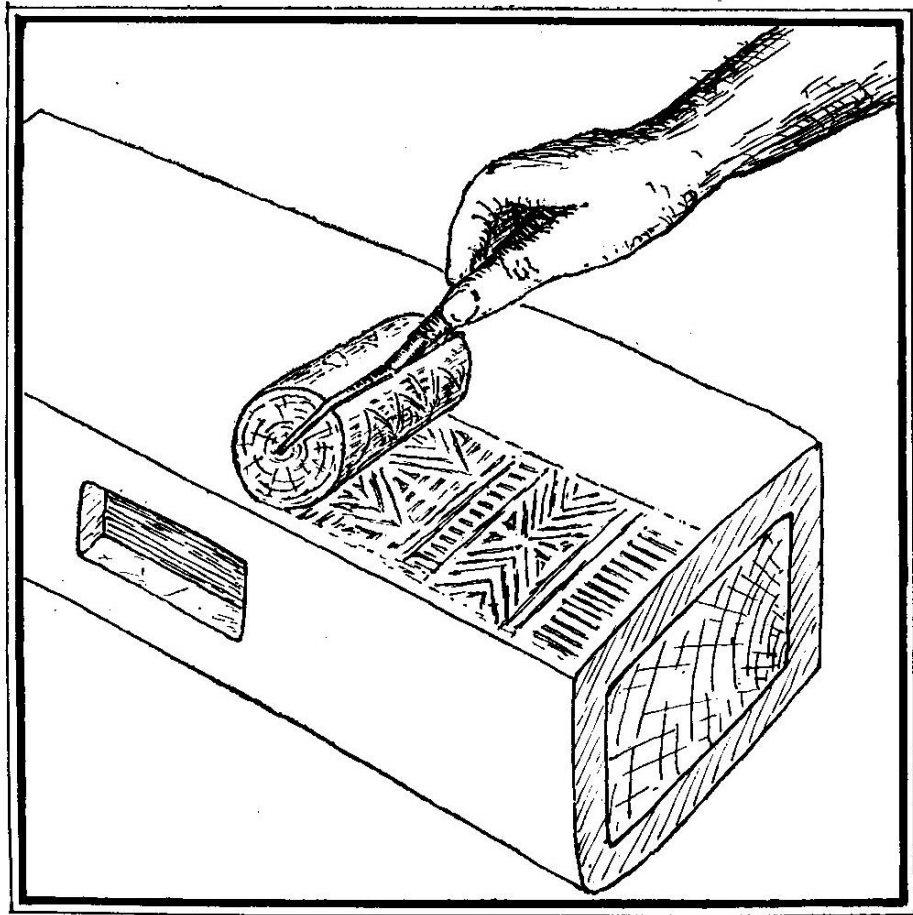
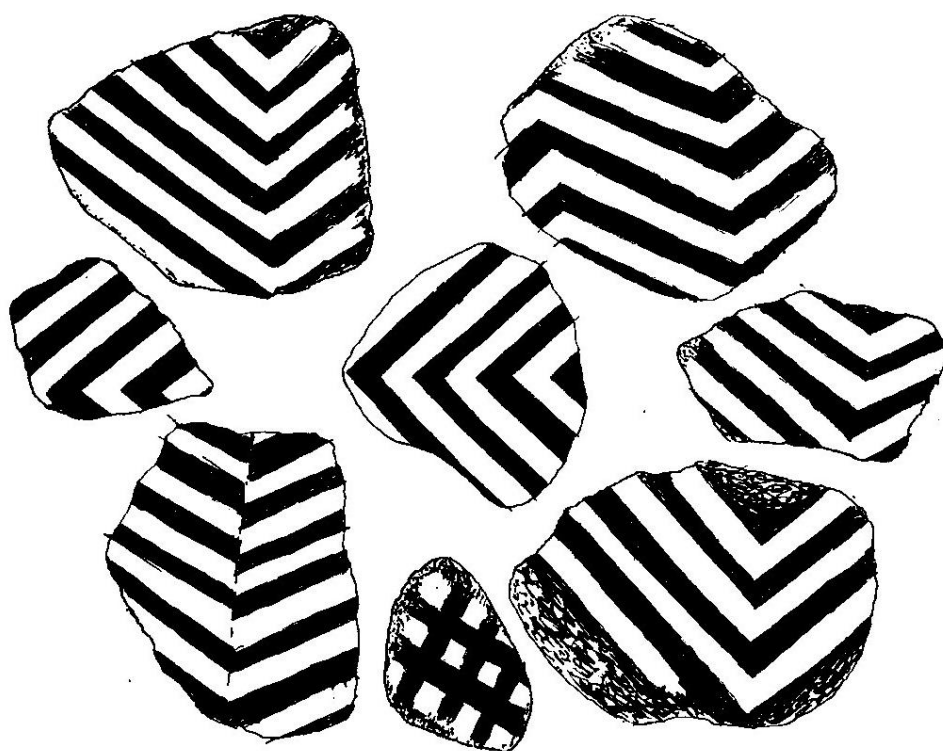


Fig 1.

PROCESS OF APPLYING THE PATTERN TO A FLUE-TILE.




SCALE OF  INCHES.
 PIECES OF 'DAUB', PATTERNED WITH A ROLLER-SHAPED DIE,
 FROM 1ST CENTURY BUILDINGS AT SILCHESTER, BERKS.

Fig. 2.

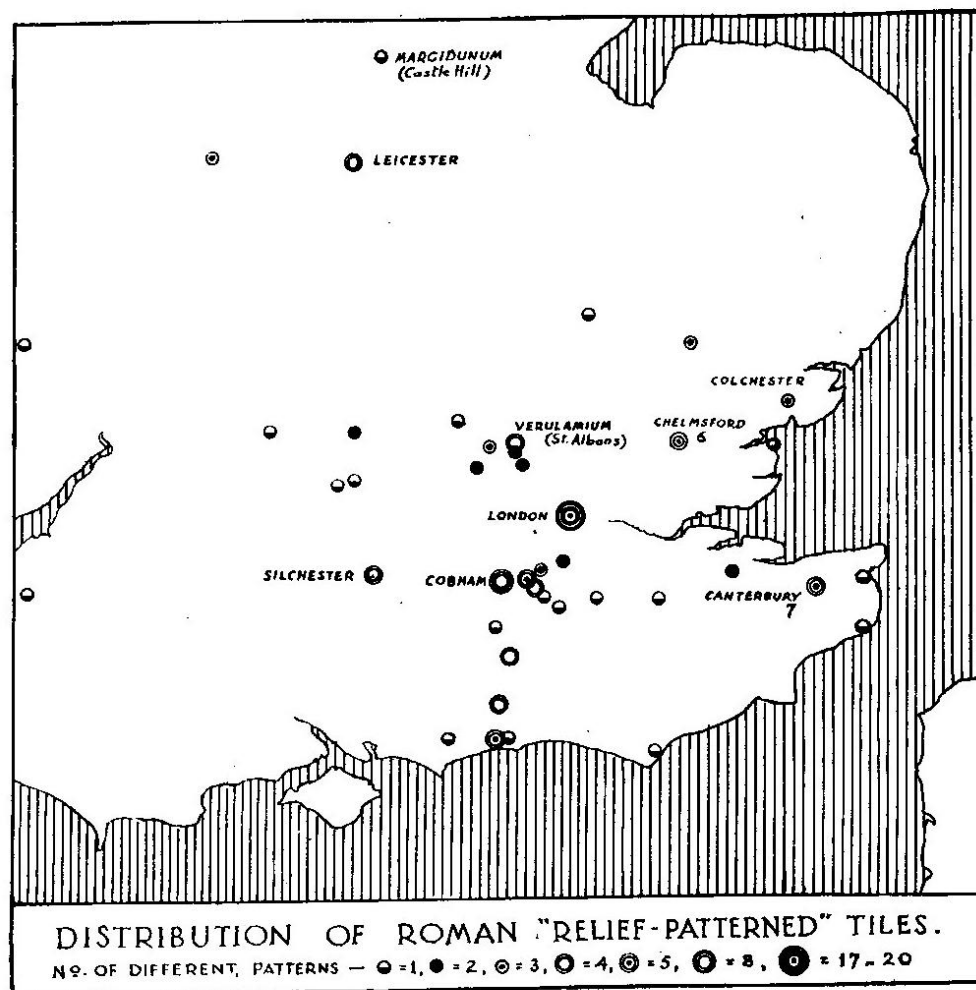


Fig. 3.

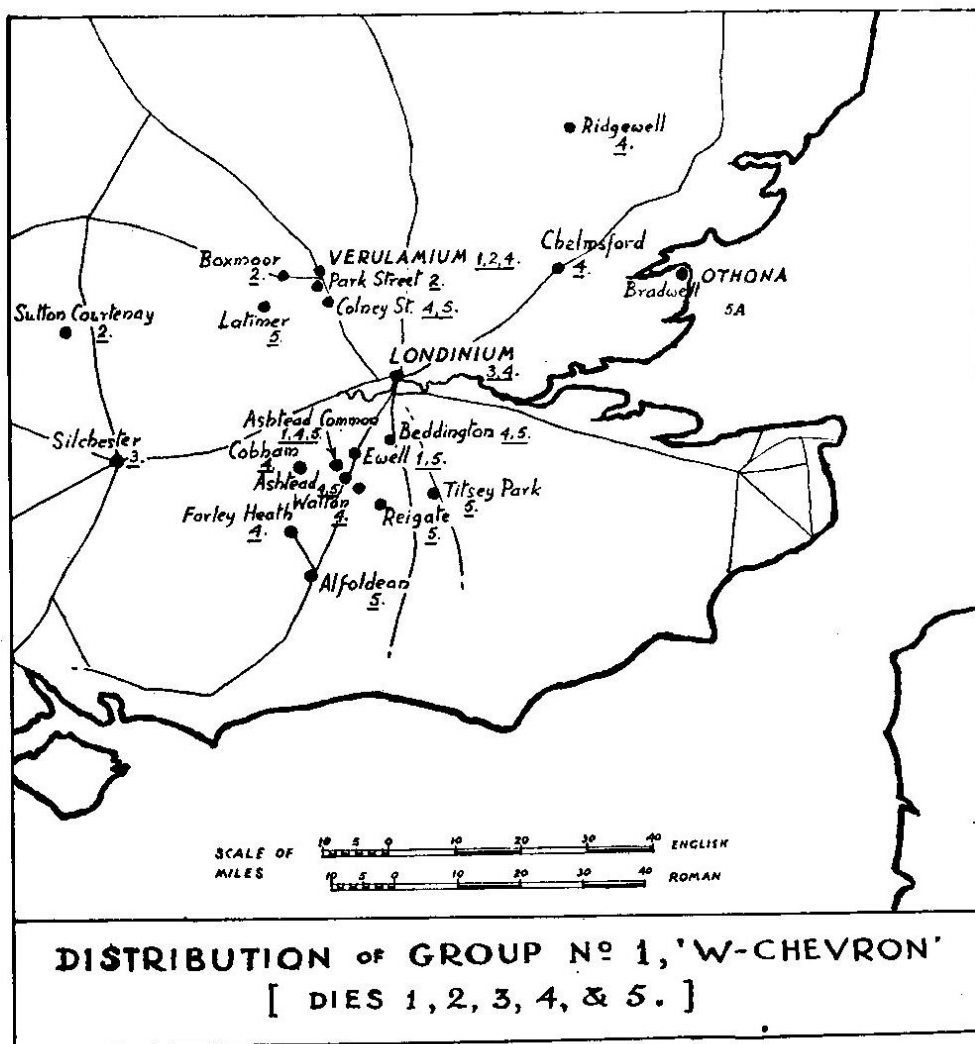


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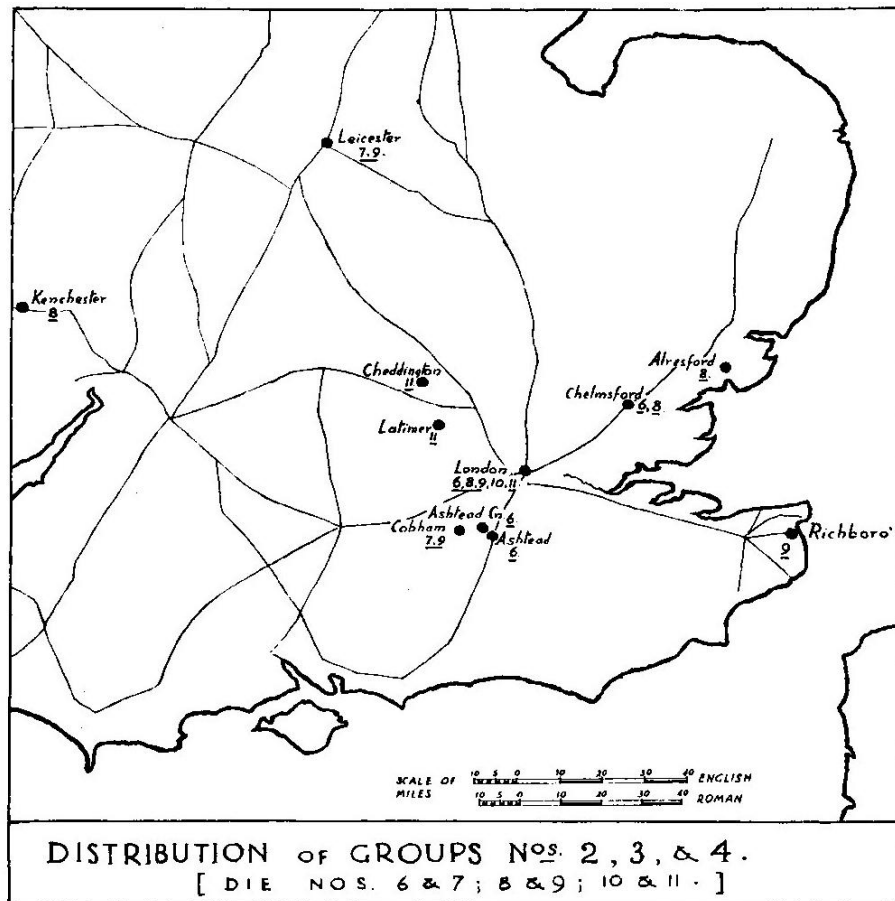


Fig. 5.

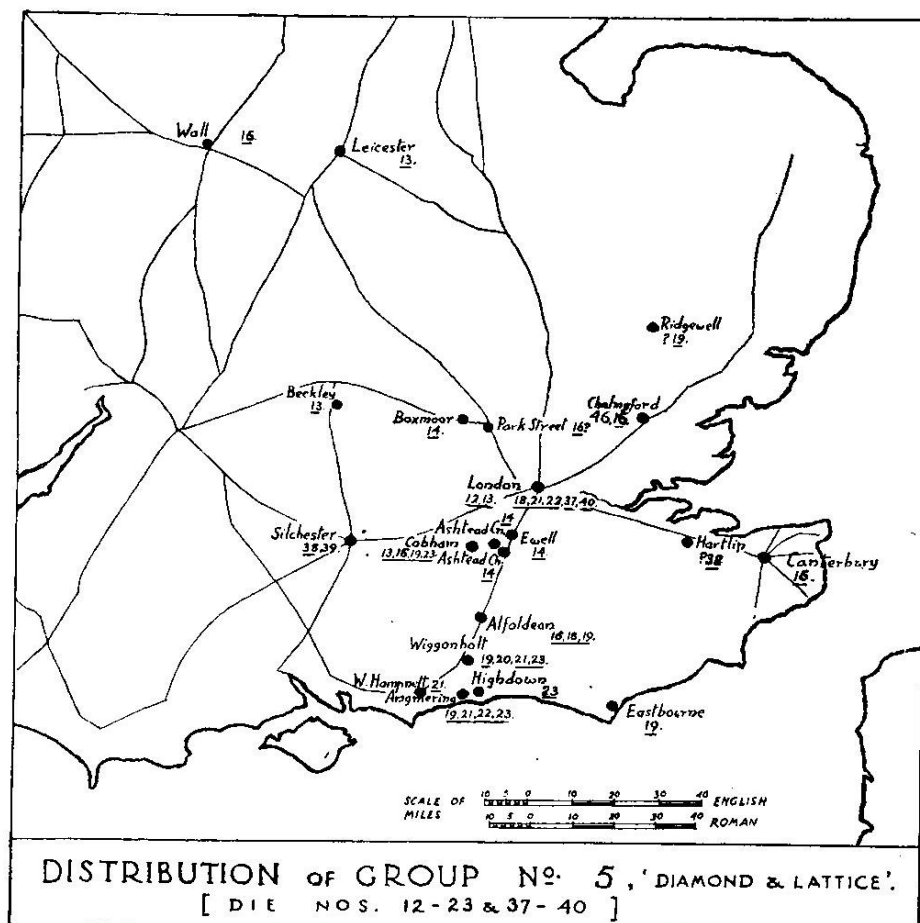


Fig. 6.

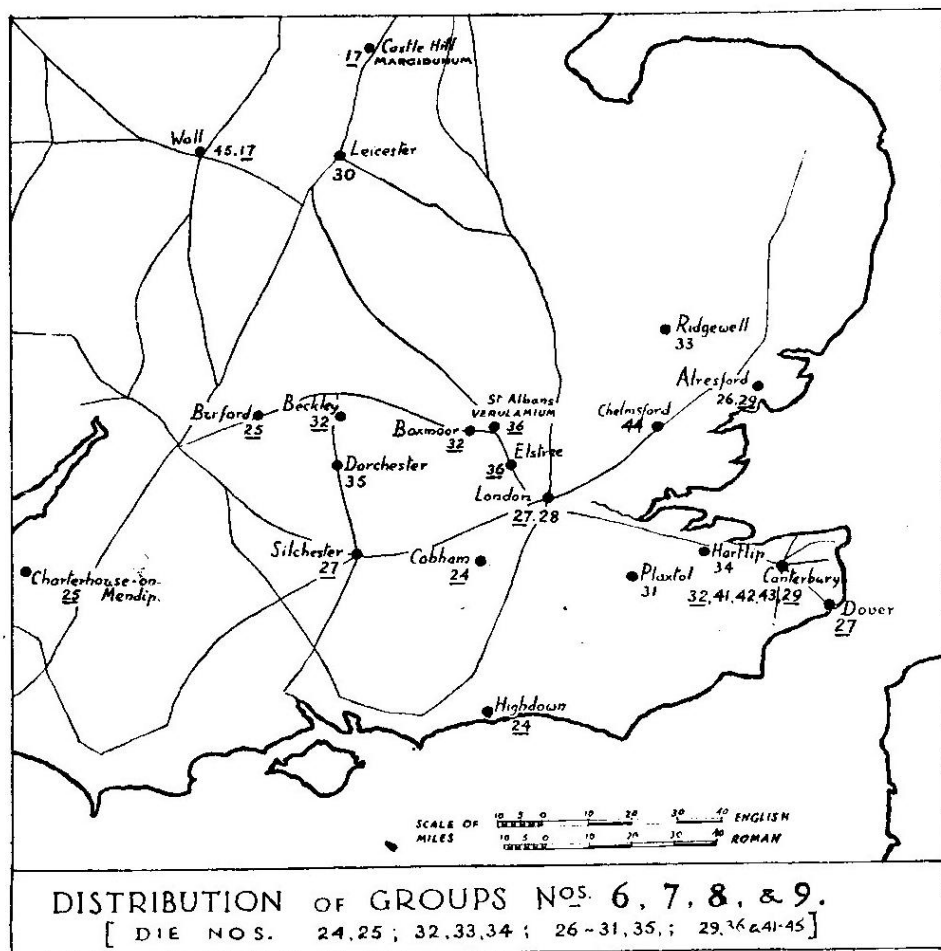
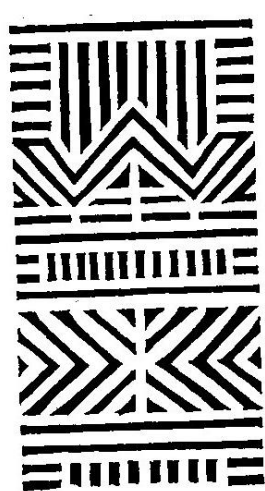
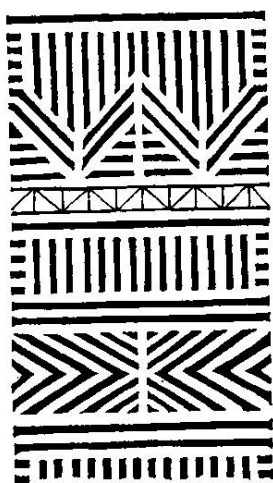


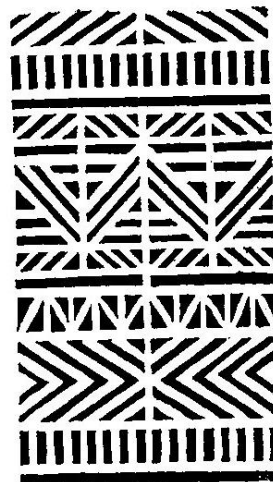
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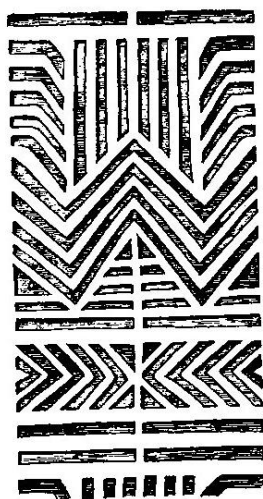
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3



4

GROUP 1
'W - CHEVRON'



5A



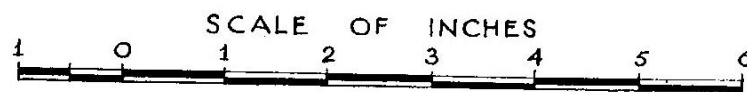
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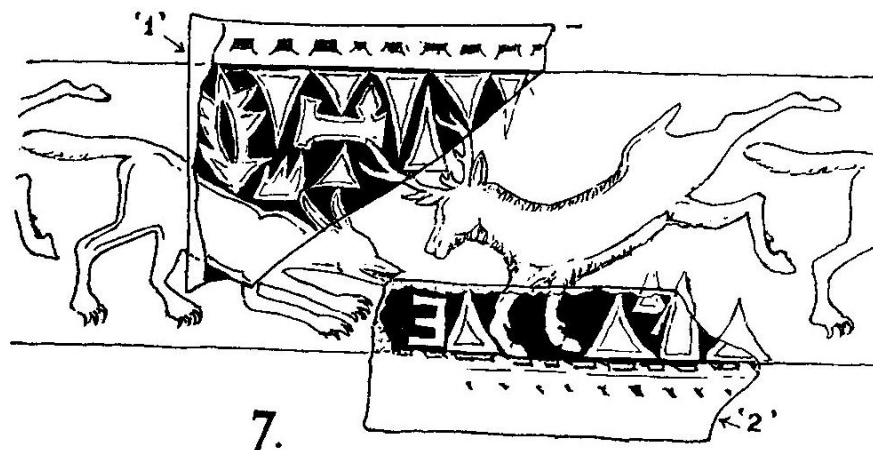
SCALE OF INCHES



Fig. 8.



6.



7.

GROUP 2

'DOG & STAG'

Fig. 9.



8.



9.

GROUP 3
'FLORID'

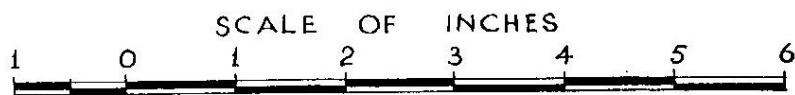
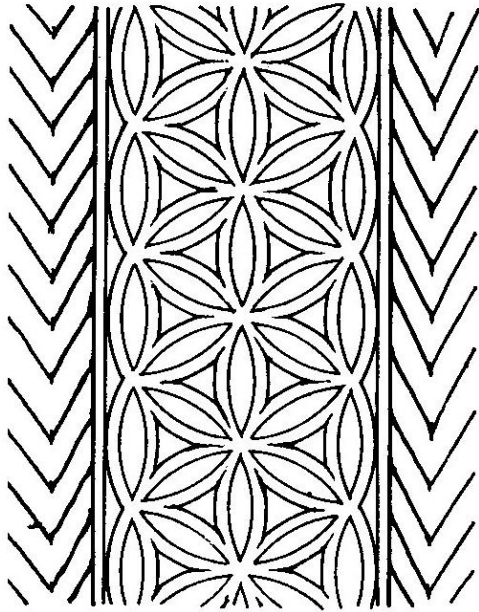
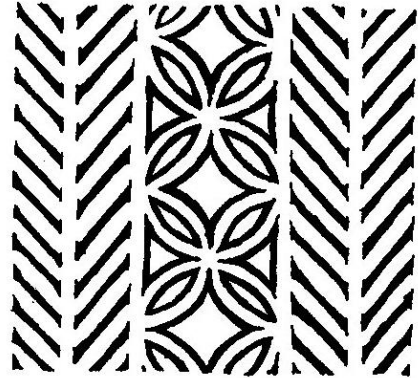


Fig. 10.



10



11

GROUP 4
'COMPASS'

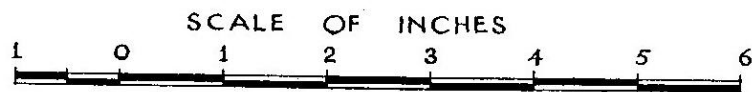


Fig. 11.

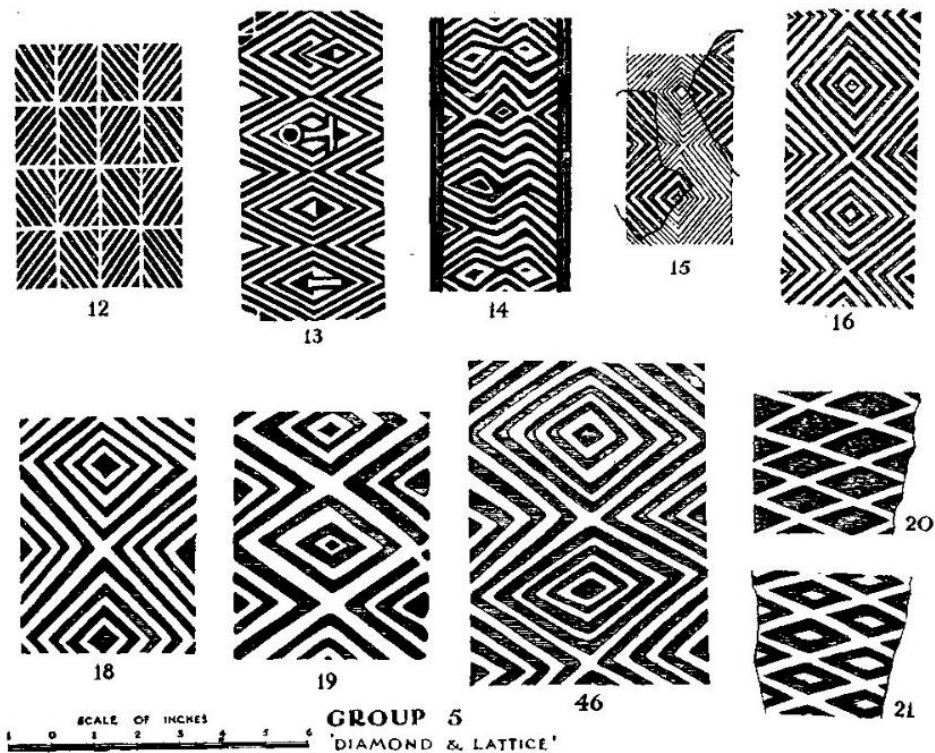
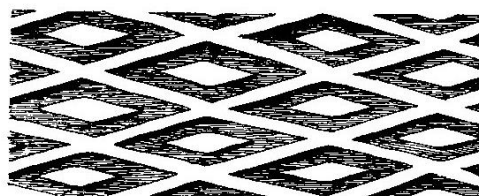
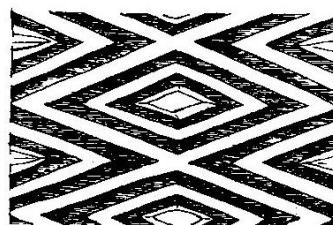


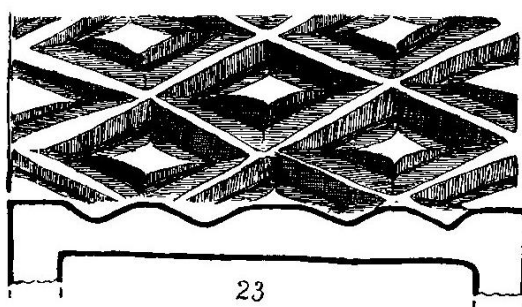
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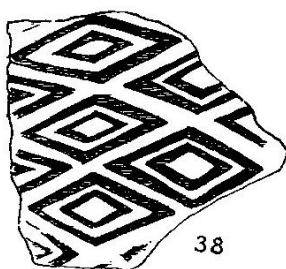
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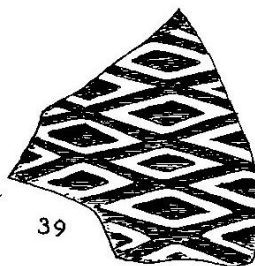
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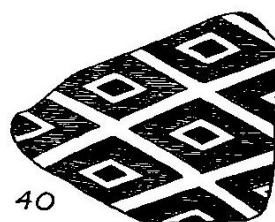
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38



39



40

GROUP 5 (CONTINUED)

SCALE OF INCHES

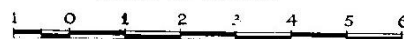
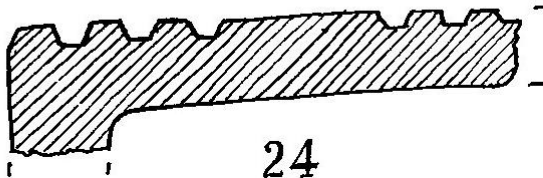
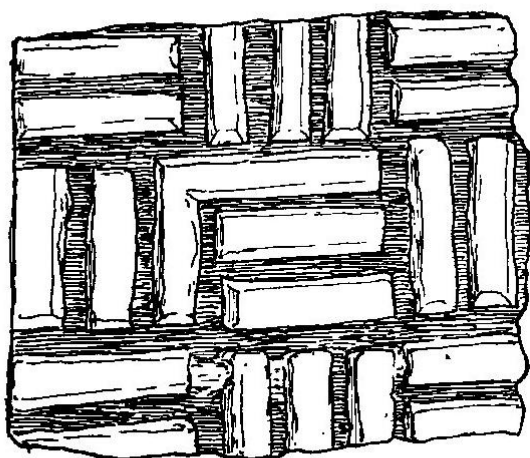
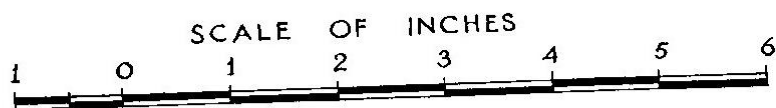
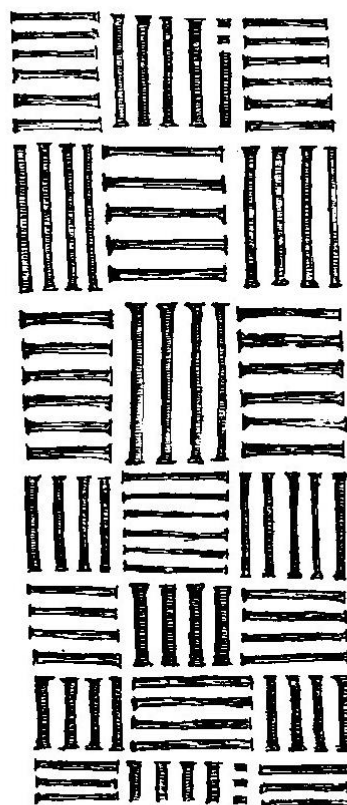


Fig. 13.



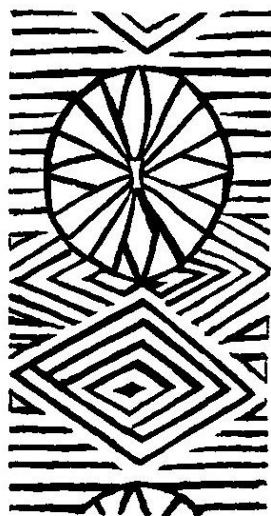
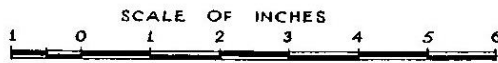
24

GROUP 6
'BILLET'

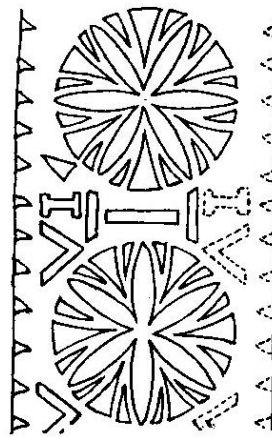


25

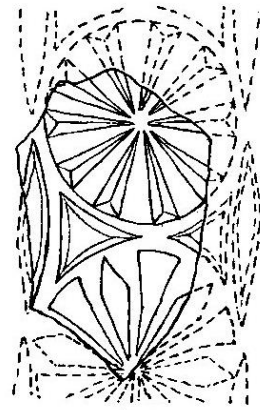
Fig. 14.



32



33



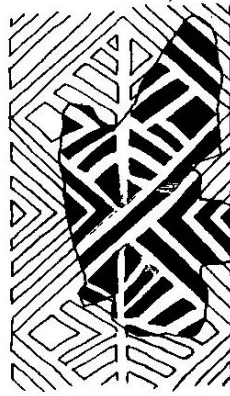
34

GROUP 7
'ROSETTE'

Fig. 15.



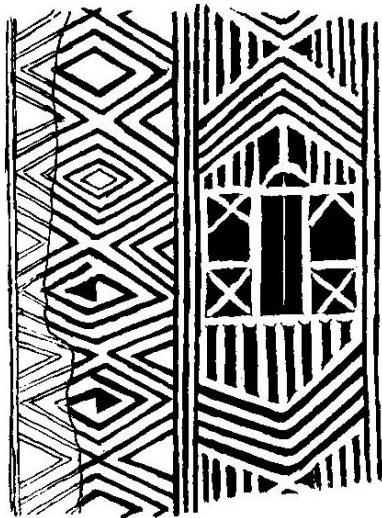
17



26



27.

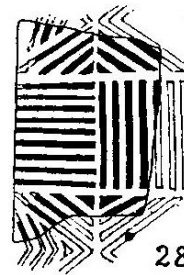


30.

SCALE OF INCHES



35



28.

GROUP 8 'ADDENDA'

Fig. 16.



31.

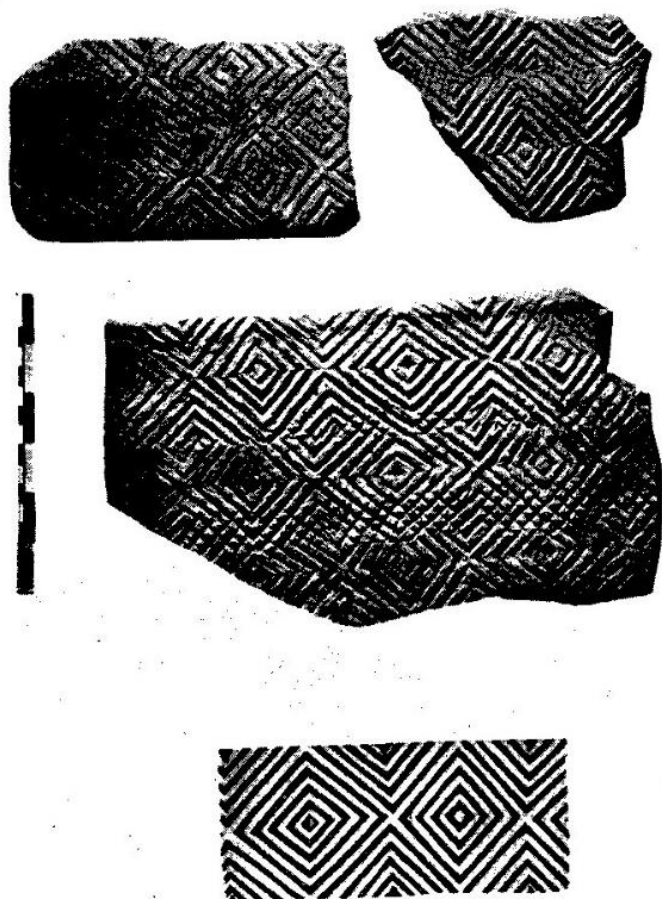
GROUP 8

'ADDENDA' (CONTINUED)

SCALE OF INCHES



Fig. 17.



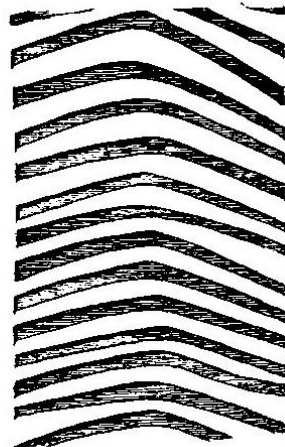
PIECES OF TILE WITH PATTERN FROM DIE NO. 16
(Top right, from Canterbury; bottom right, Wall, Staffs.; centre, from Chelmsford).



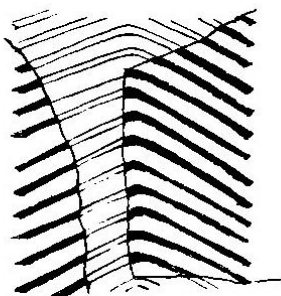
29



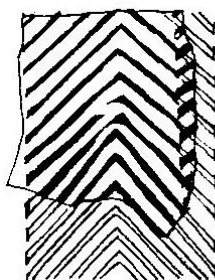
36



45



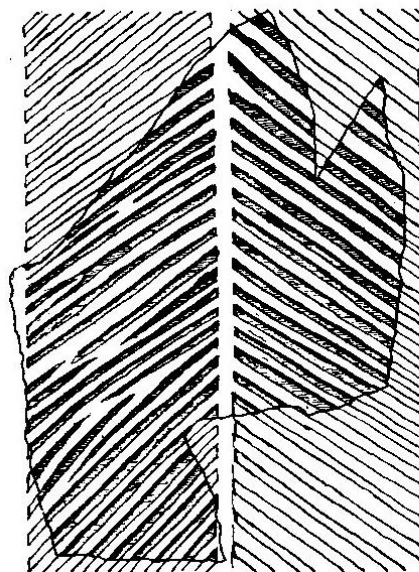
41



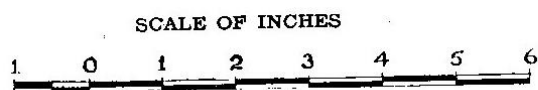
42



43



44



GROUP 9
'PLAIN CHEVRON'

Fig. 18.