

PREHISTORIC ROCK PAINTING OF ARCHERS IN BATTLE

Painting in red pigment. Morella la Vella, Province of Castellón de la Plana, Spain



*a.* ANCIENT FIELDS ON CHARMY DOWN, NORTH OF BATH, SOMERSET

A limestone plateau with grass-covered banks showing the remains of the field walls of ancient cultivation plots. (These were destroyed during the 1939-45 war to make an airfield)



*b.* CELTIC FIELDS NEAR KINGSTON, DORSET

The double line (right centre) was a lane, leading to the fields. The fields were separated by stone walls and within them can be seen the ancient 'lands', two or three yards wide

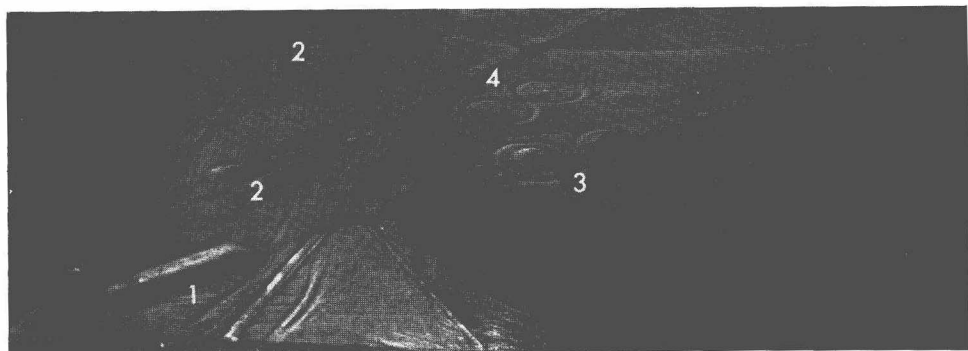
## EARLY FIELDS IN BRITAIN



*a.* ANCIENT LYNCHETS AT SHENINGTON, NEAR BANBURY, OXFORDSHIRE  
These may have been cultivated into Anglo-Saxon times



*b.* GRIMES GRAVES, NORFOLK  
Three tunnels or mine-galleries leading off from a main pit-shaft. (See also p. 26)



*a.* BARROWS AT WINTERBOURNE STOKE, NEAR STONEHENGE, WILTSHIRE

There are more barrows of different dates grouped round Stonehenge than anywhere else in England. In this picture there are four main types. The earliest is the long barrow (1) in which Windmill Hill people would have been buried. Then come the more common bowl barrows, (2) introduced by the Beaker people, for burying only one person, in the Bronze Age. Bell barrows (3) usually contain men, sometimes with ornaments and weapons. Women were generally buried in disc barrows (4) with only a small tump in the centre



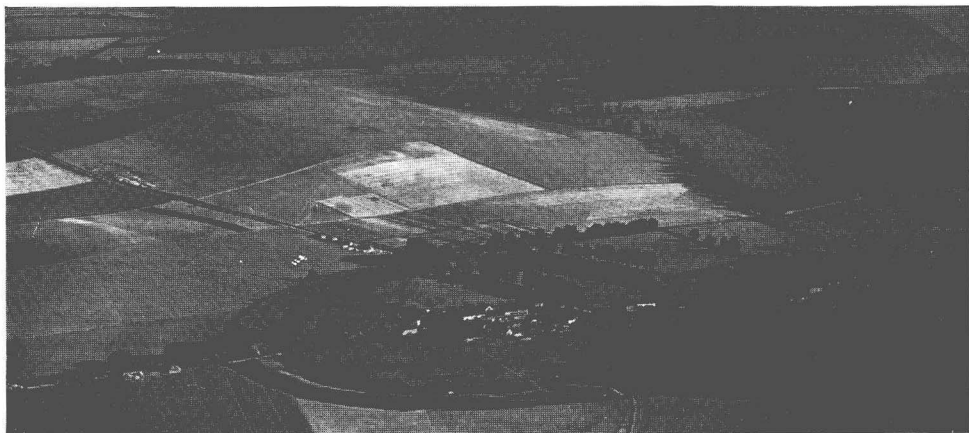
*b.* HETTY PEGLER'S TUMP, ULEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Looking into the stone-built long barrow from the entrance. Outside it measures 120 feet long altogether



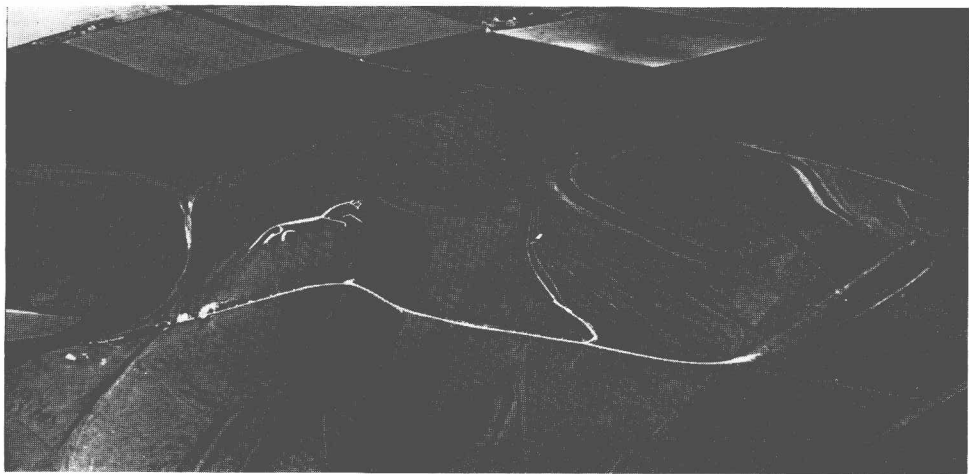


*a.* THE INTERIOR OF A HUT AT SKARA BRAE, ORKNEY ISLES



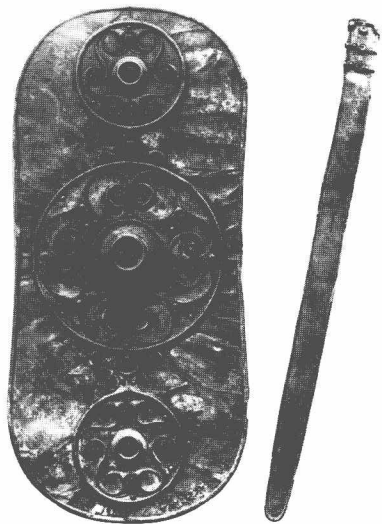
*b.* AVEBURY AND SILBURY HILL, WILTSHIRE

In the foreground is the circular ditched enclosure of Avebury. Behind is Silbury Hill, 130 feet high, the longest artificial mound in Europe



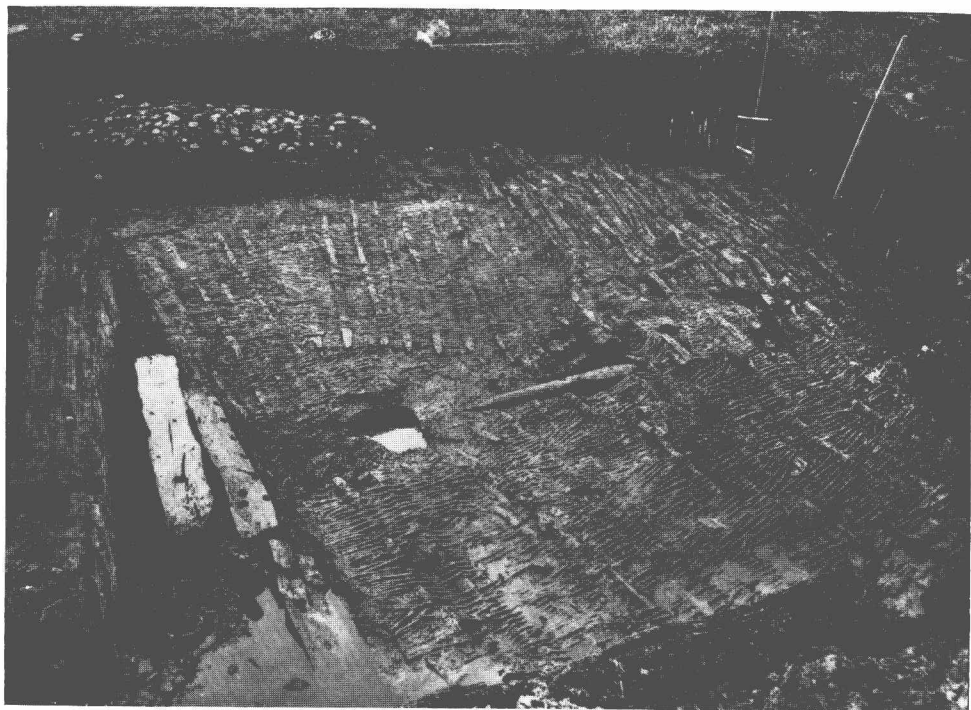
*a.* UFFINGTON CASTLE AND WHITE HORSE HILL, BERKSHIRE

The entrance to the Iron Age hill-fort can be seen on the shortest side of the ramparts, which enclose about 8 acres. To the left is the famous White Horse—perhaps the tribal symbol of the people who lived in the fort

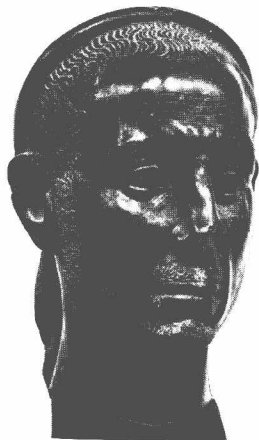


*b.* THE BATTERSEA SHIELD AND A SCABBARD

The shield is 32 inches long, made of bronze, decorated with red enamel. Both it and the scabbard were found in the River Thames



*a.* THE FOUNDATIONS OF A HUT, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, SOMERSET  
The oak posts and wattle-work have been preserved by the water

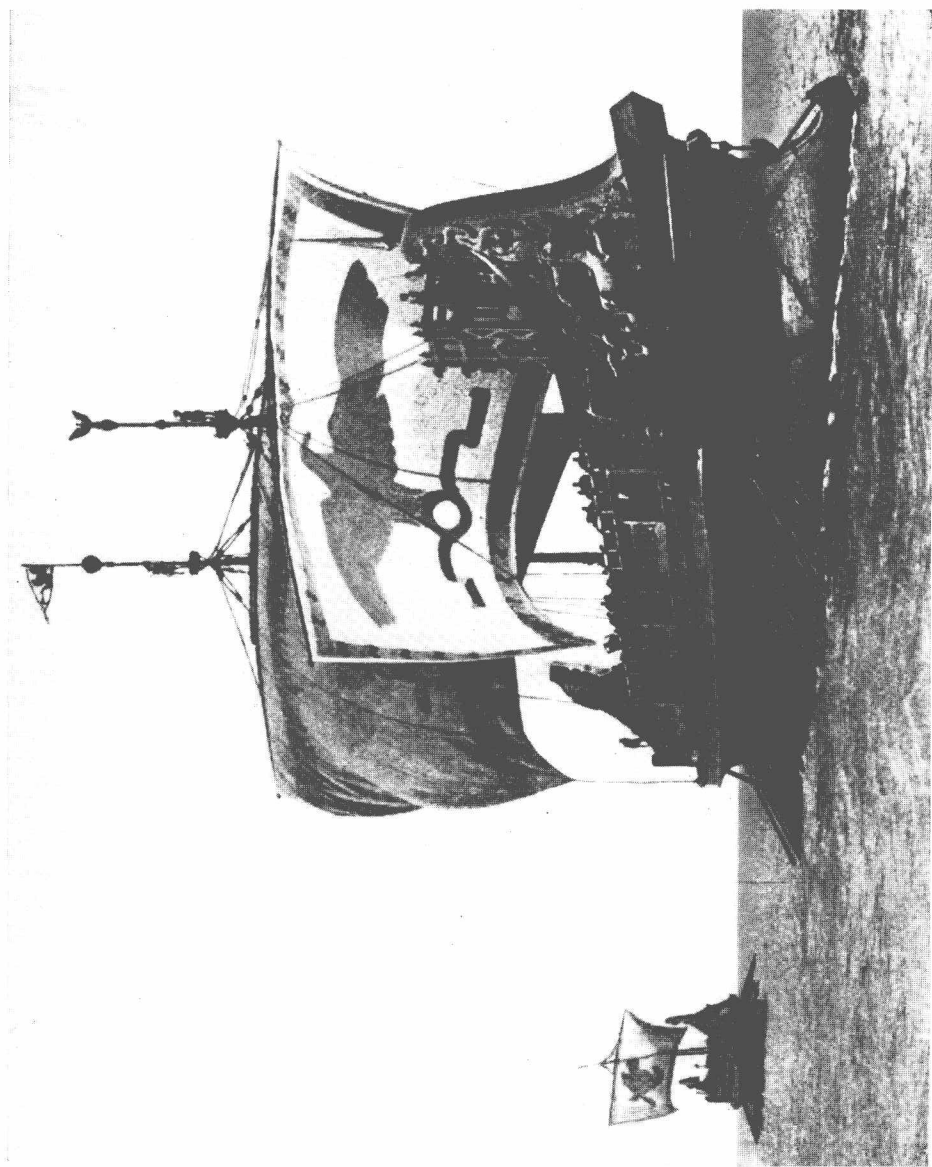


*b.*  
JULIUS CAESAR

*c.* A ROMAN  
BRIDGE OVER  
THE RIVER  
TAGUS NEAR  
ALCÁNTARA,  
SPAIN







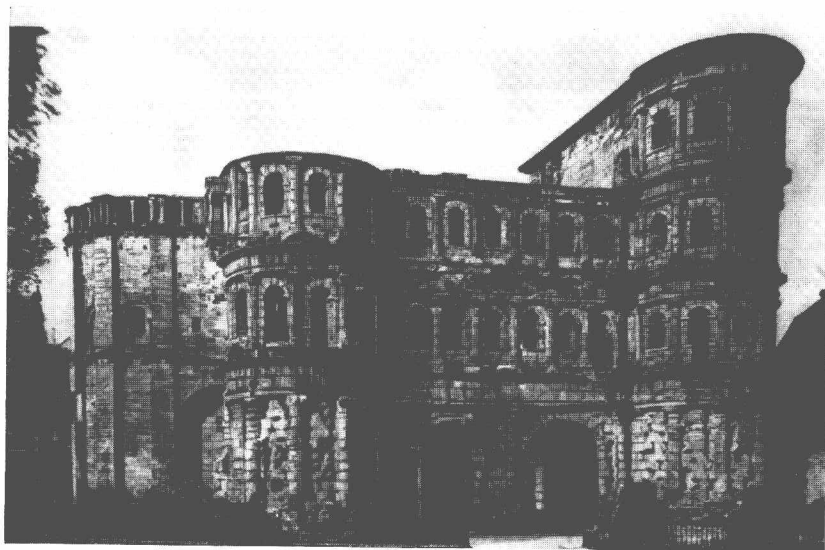
RECONSTRUCTED ROMAN WARSHIPS AT SEA

The first ship is a trireme, with three banks of oars



MAIDEN CASTLE, NEAR DORCHESTER, DORSET

This air-view shows the very complicated defences of the two entrances. About A.D. 43 Vespasian stormed the fortifications, and by A.D. 70 the population was transferred into the new Roman town of Dorchester



*a.* A ROMAN GATEWAY INTO THE TOWN OF TRIER IN WEST GERMANY

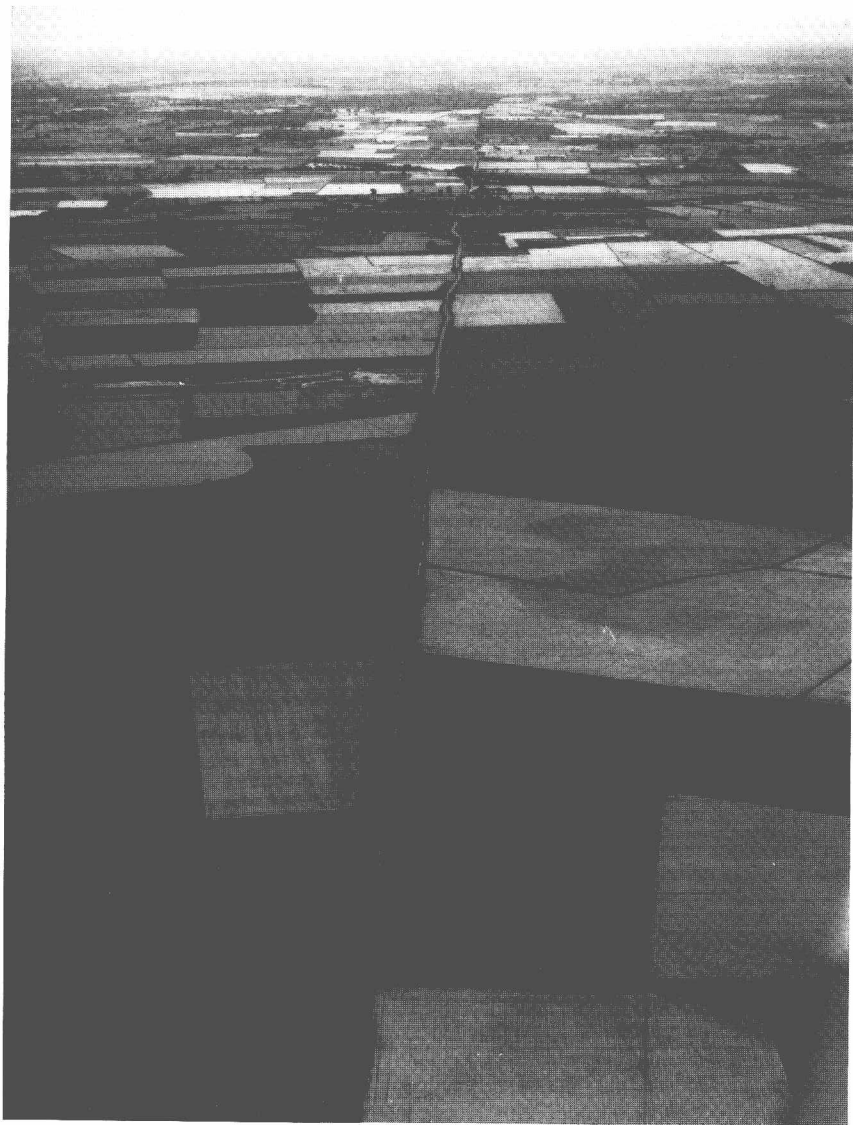


*b.* THE COLOSSEUM IN ROME

Enlarged and completed under the Emperor Titus in A.D. 80. The oval arena is 206 yards long and 170 yards wide, and originally there were seats for 45,000 spectators



THE ROMAN BATHS AT BATH, SOMERSET



KING STREET, A ROMAN ROAD NEAR WEST DEEPING, LINCOLNSHIRE

The air-view is looking south down the road, which is built up on a six-foot-high causeway over low-lying ground behind the Wash. The road is 40 feet wide, with a ditch on the western side, which is full of water and shows up as a white line

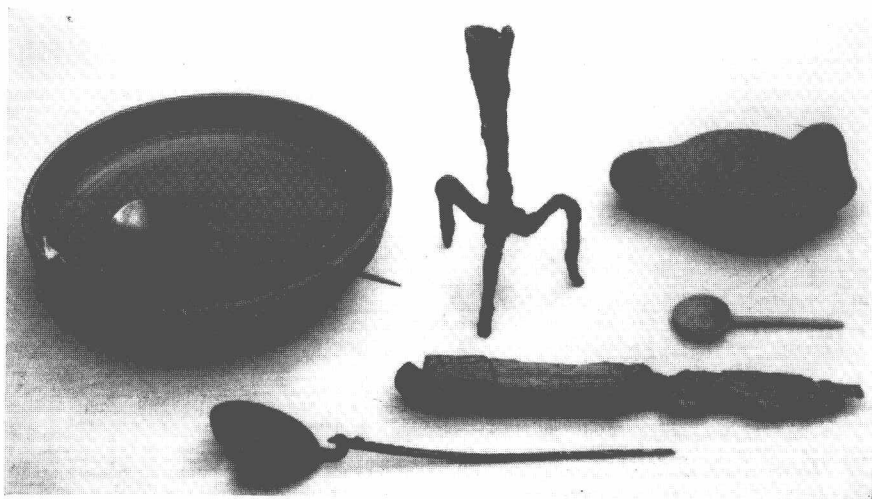




*a.* A ROMAN MILITARY ROAD ON WHEELDALE MOOR, GOATHLAND, YORKSHIRE



*b.* A ROMAN COUNTRY ROAD BEING EXCAVATED IN SOUTH ITALY  
The road is flanked by two rock-cut ditches which have filled with earth



*a.* ROMAN TABLE-WARE AND DOMESTIC LIGHTING FROM SILCHESTER

A silver spoon in a dish, a bronze spoon, and a smaller bone spoon. The table-knife has patterns carved on its handle. The 3-legged candle-stick is made of iron, and the oil lamp of pottery



*b.* ROMAN TOOLS FROM SILCHESTER

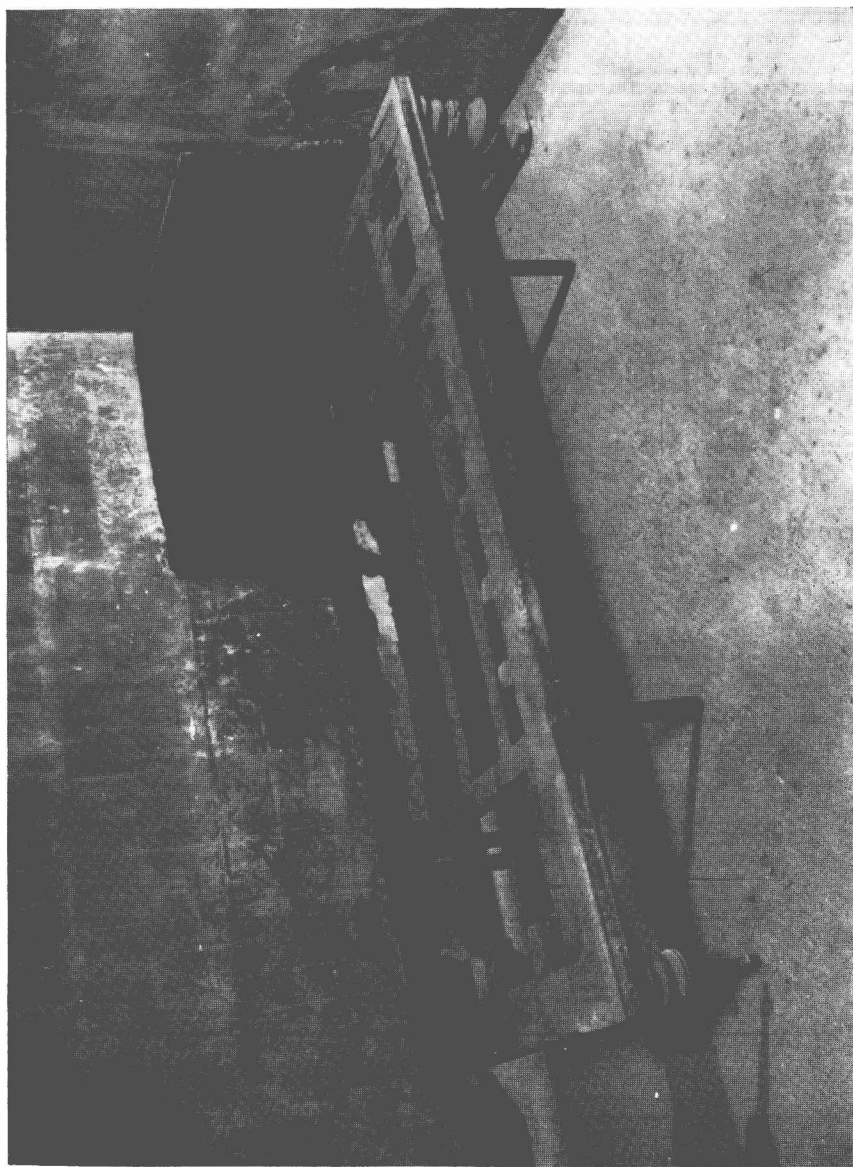
A carpenter's plane, an axe-head, a pair of pliers, and a saw-blade



*a.* ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY, AND A BRONZE JUG FROM SILCHESTER  
The jug is on the left. The decorated jar was made at the villa pottery of Castor



*b.* IMPORTED RED SAMIAN POTTERY AND GLASS FROM SILCHESTER  
The pottery has impressed ornament round it, and the glass has a greenish tinge



A WOODEN ROMAN BED FOUND AT POMPEII, NEAR NAPLES, ITALY