



Vale.  
I hope you have enjoyed visiting my home and finding out  
about the Romans here at Fishbourne.  
Come back and visit us soon.

Cheery-bye.  
Have you had a good day? I hope you want to find out more  
about archaeology.



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# All Clued Up

## about the Romans at Fishbourne

### Salve.

My name is **Tiberius Claudius Togidubnus** – and  
this palace was once my home.

I am going to help you find out about Fishbourne  
Roman Palace in the past. You will need to use  
your eyes and hands – and talk to people as you  
go around the palace.

I hope you enjoy exploring.



**Diggory Scrubbs**, here. I am an archaeologist  
and will help you to understand a bit more  
about Fishbourne Roman Palace today.

Let's get started. You choose where to begin.

You may find pictures of me, or some Roman  
people, which might help you find some of the  
answers.

# The Museum

Find the display on the wall which shows a slice through the ground here at Fishbourne.

Look closely at the display. Can you spot...

- 1) Some stones with flat sides which were once a wall
- 2) A mosaic floor
- 3) A post hole



Do you need a clue about **post holes**?  
When wooden posts rot away in the ground they leave dark patches of soil behind.

Which of the three things was put there **first**?

The wall

The mosaic floor

The post hole

What clues have you spotted that make you think that?



As time passes, and the use of a place changes, layers of archaeology build up on top of one another in the ground. This is known as '**stratigraphy**'.

'**Strata**' is the Roman word for layers!



Find the plants garden.

We Romans use plants for all sorts of things.



Find two plants and write or draw what they were used for.

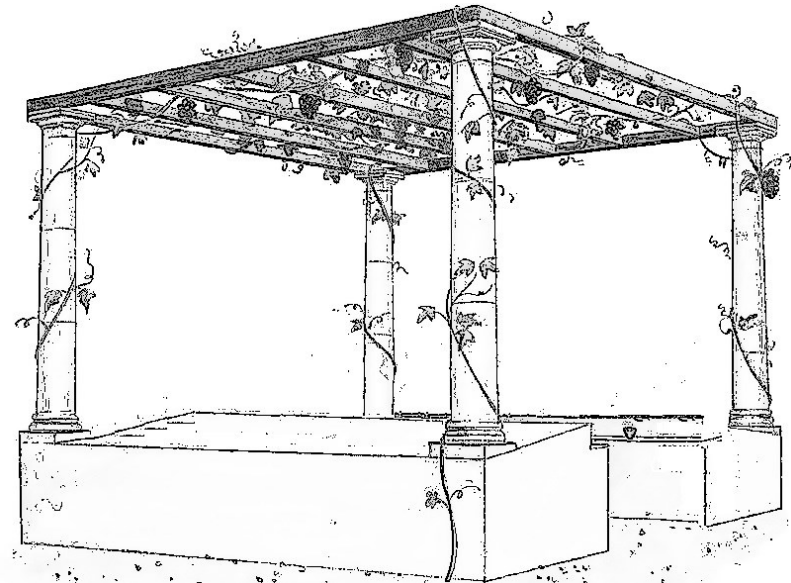
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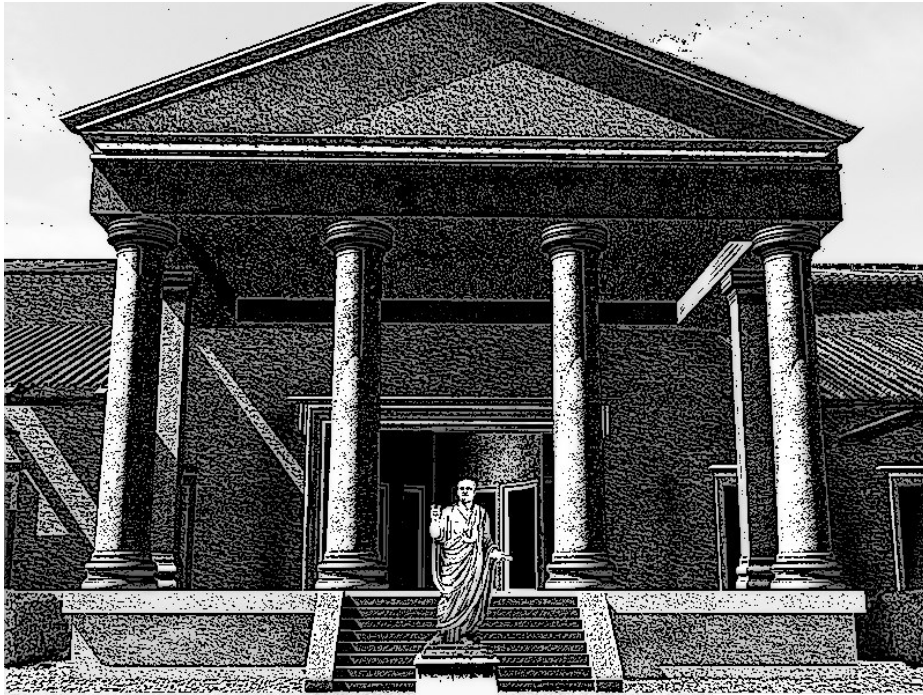
Find the Triclinium.

This is a Roman dining area.



Draw in the people enjoying their meal.

Find the middle pathway of the garden.

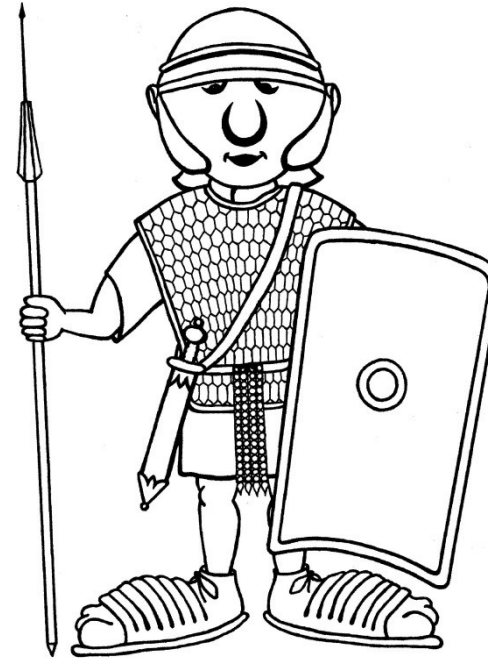


This is what we think it would have looked like as you walked to meet Togidubnus.

Think of some really good words to describe how you feel and what you see as you walk up to meet him?

How many paces is it from one end of the path to the other?

Find the display about the Roman army at Fishbourne.



I have found evidence of Roman soldiers here at Fishbourne.

What was found?

Colour in the items on the picture of the soldier.



Find the large carving on the wall.

Talk to a friend, your adult helper, or ask someone who works here at the palace about what you can see in the picture.

Draw or write about your favourite part.

## Find a display of pottery

Describe or draw

a pot that was used in the kitchen

a pot that was used in the dining room

Look out for a large plain pot.

Look out for a decorated pot.



Look closely at the pots. Can you find some which have letters printed into the clay?

What might the marks mean?



The Romans liked to drink wine. It was brought to Britain in large clay jars called **amphorae**. There are some on the wall in the museum that you can gently touch. Can you work out how they were made?

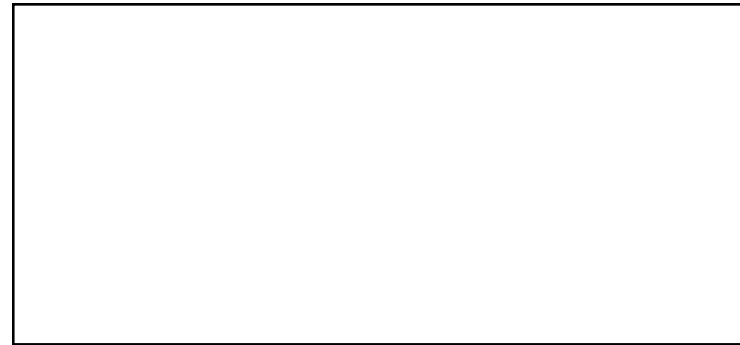


# The Gardens

You can only see half of the garden today. People have built a road and houses over the rest of it.



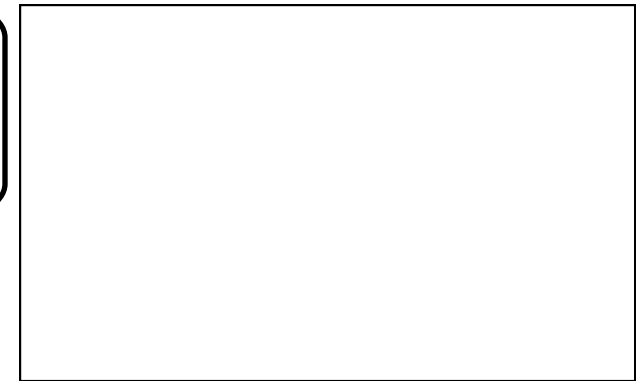
Look at the shapes of the hedges. Draw some of the patterns in the box below.



Why were they planted in this way?



Draw one of the trees at the bottom of the grass lawn. They have been **espaliered** - their branches only go out at the side.



How did the Romans get the trees to grow this way?



### Look around until you find a skeleton



The skeletons that we found here are really exciting .

They are **not** Romans.

The people were buried here after the palace had been destroyed, maybe in the Saxon times.

Draw or write about the skeleton.

### Find the black and white mosaic near the skeleton.

I love the patterns in this mosaic. Can you see it was once just one big room but it has been made into two rooms?

Draw three different patterns in the boxes.



### Find the display which shows how the Romans decorated the inside of the palace.

Some of the palace walls were decorated with painted plaster and some were decorated with tiles.



Choose the wall decoration you like best and complete the design in this box.

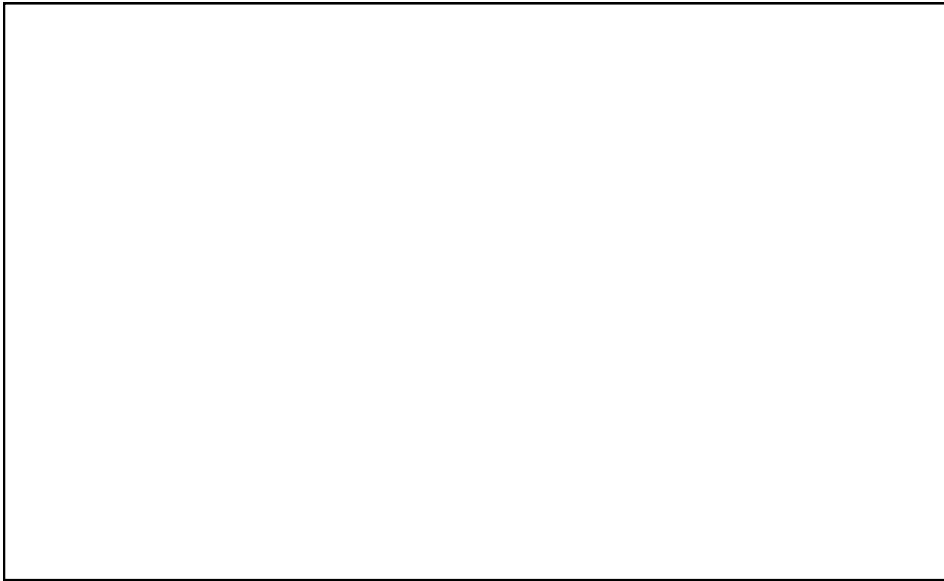


Different coloured paints were made in all sorts of clever ways.

For example, the green paint was made by putting the metal called copper into barrels of urine (wee) until it went rusty. Copper rust is green; the rust was scraped off and used as paint!

Find the display about the materials used to build the Palace.

Find a roof tile and draw it in the box.



The Romans used clay to make tiles for their roofs. Sometimes people and animals walked over the tiles when they were drying in the sun. You can see their footprints.

Touch the footprints.  
Who, or what, made them?

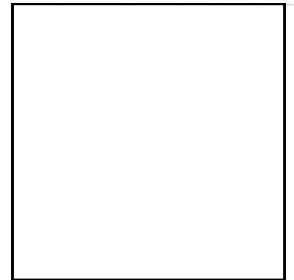
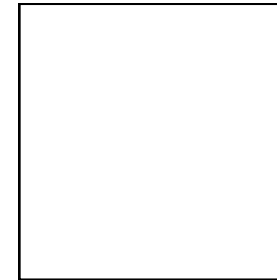
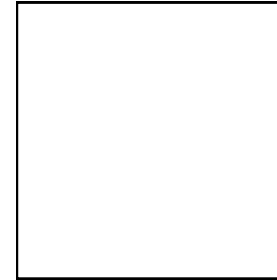


43,000 tiles were used on my Palace!

Find the mosaic which shows a boy riding on a dolphin

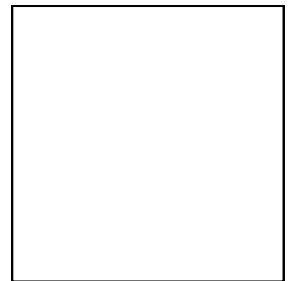
There are some 'mistakes' on this **mosaic**. You have to look really hard to find them.

How many 'mistakes' can you find? Ask someone to help you. Draw some of them in the boxes.



Only the gods were perfect - so the mistakes might have been put there on purpose!

Find the **bird standing on a leaf**. We think this is the mosaic maker's mark. Draw it in the box.



Remember that word **Hippo**? The seahorse is called a **hippocampus**.

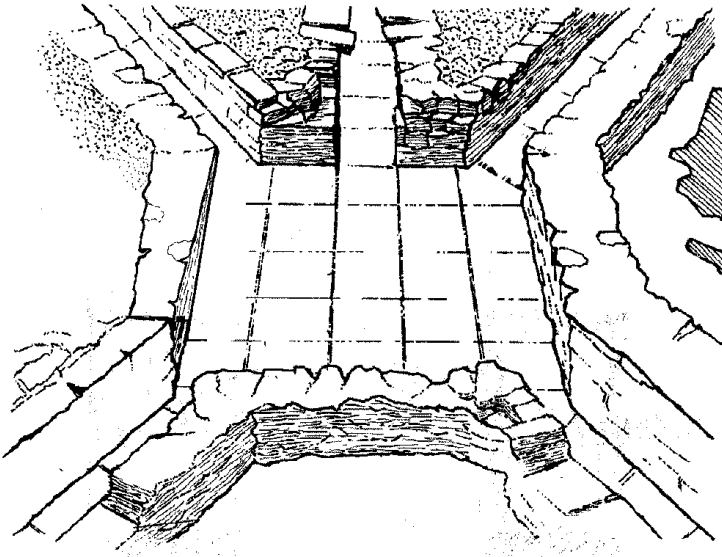
Draw a **hippocampus**, or a **sea-jaguar**, in the box.



# The North Wing

## Find the hypocaust

A **hypocaust** is the way Romans heated their rooms. This one was built a long time after the rest of the building.



Draw or write how you think it worked on the picture.

Look hard. Find a clue that proves what Togidubnus told you about the hypocaust. Mark it on the picture.

The Romans had fires in the middle of their rooms before they built hypocausts.

Why is a hypocaust better than a fire?



## Find the reconstruction of a room in the Palace.

How is it different from your living room at home?

Name three differences.

- 1).....
- 2).....
- 3).....

Look hard and find something made of **clay**, **stone** and **glass**. Draw these in the correct box.

Clay

Glass

Stone

This room is a modern copy of a Roman one.

Think about what you have seen on your visit today.  
What can you find in this room that you have seen in the museum?



**Find the display of jewellery.**



We know there were children at the Palace because we found a child's ring. Can you find it?

Many rings had stones with carvings on them. Find one of the stones and draw it in the box.

Nearby you will find the broken head of a statue. It is a young boy. No-one today really knows who the statue is.

Who do **you** think it is?

**Tiberius Claudius Togidubnus**

**Emperor Nero**

**Julius Caesar**

**A slave**

Why do you think that?

**Find the display next to the statue of the boy.**

There are some interesting things in this case.

Find a Roman horseshoe and draw it in the box.



A Roman horseshoe was called a **hipposandal**.

Remember the word 'hippo' - we will see it again.

**Find the display about what happened to the Palace in the end.**

How was the Palace destroyed?

.....

The Palace was destroyed around AD270. It was found again in 1960.

Find something that happened here after the Palace had gone.

Draw or describe it in the box.

Fabulous!

