

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS : SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1944.

REPORT BY MRS. AUDREY WILLIAMS, F.S.A.

In the war-devastated areas of Canterbury open cellars and unoccupied ground floors afford a unique opportunity for acquiring by excavation information about the city in earlier times. In 1944 Major F. W. Tomlinson, F.S.A., Honorary Secretary of the newly-formed Canterbury Excavation Committee, organized sufficient voluntary labour to begin this work. The supervisor was lent by the Ancient Monuments Department of the Ministry of Works.

The first area investigated lay at the junction of St. George's Street and Burgate Lane. Here the cellar west of Burgate Lane (Fig. 1, and Plate I) was fully trenched and across the cellarless ground east of the lane a section was cut at a right angle to the line of the medieval town wall (Fig. 1, II).

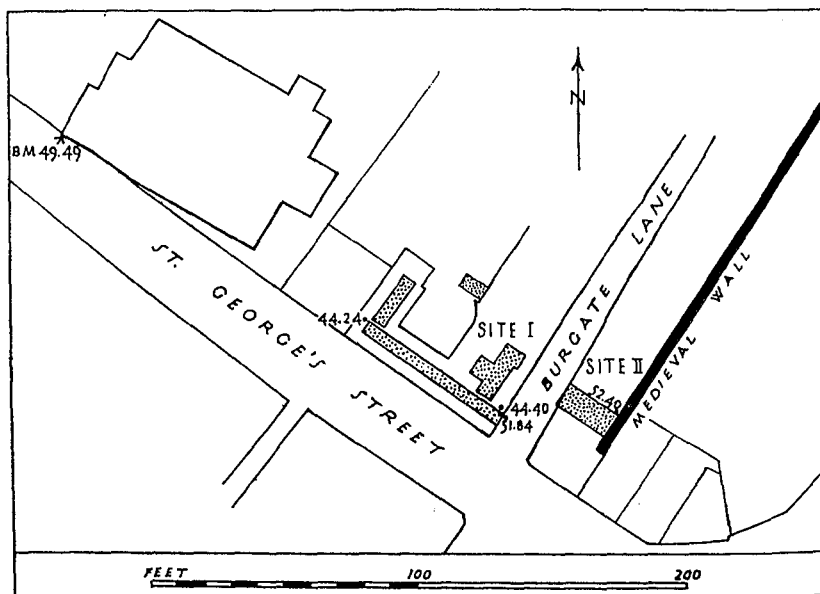


FIG. 1.

SITE I.

In the cellar undisturbed ground lay 4 to 8 inches below the floor and 7 feet 9 inches to 8 feet 1 inch lower than the present road level. It was for most part a bright yellow clay, but to the west the clay

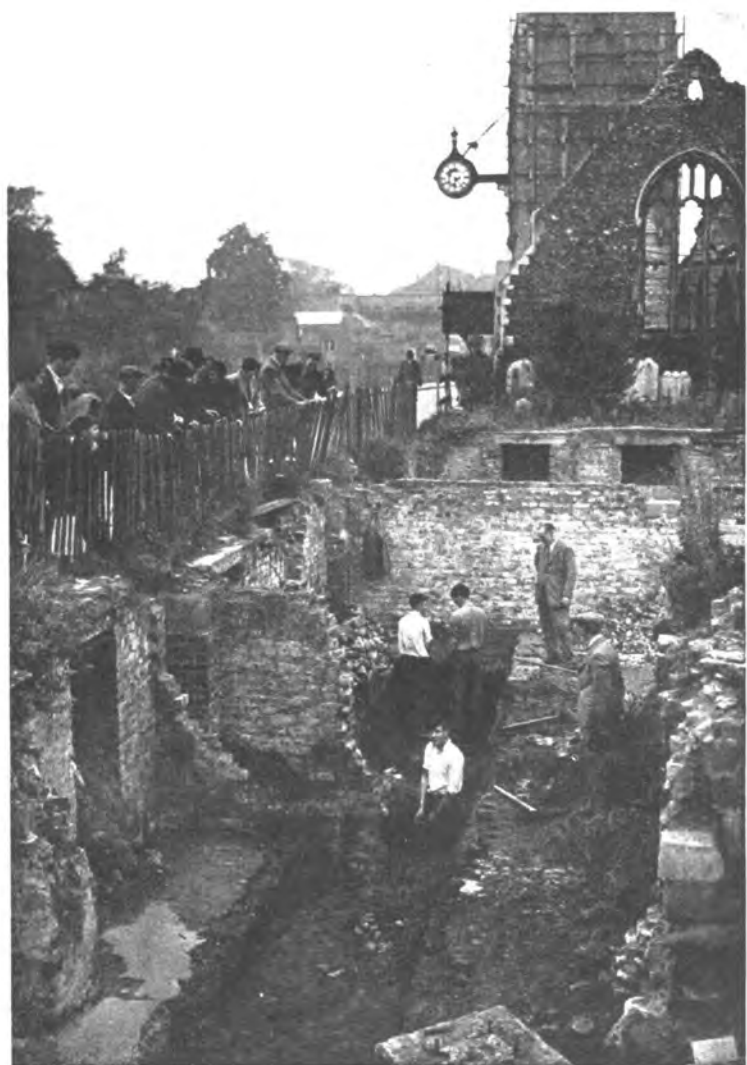


PLATE I. THE EXCAVATIONS ON ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CANTERBURY, with Major F. W. Tomlinson, Hon. Secretary of the Canterbury Excavations Committee.

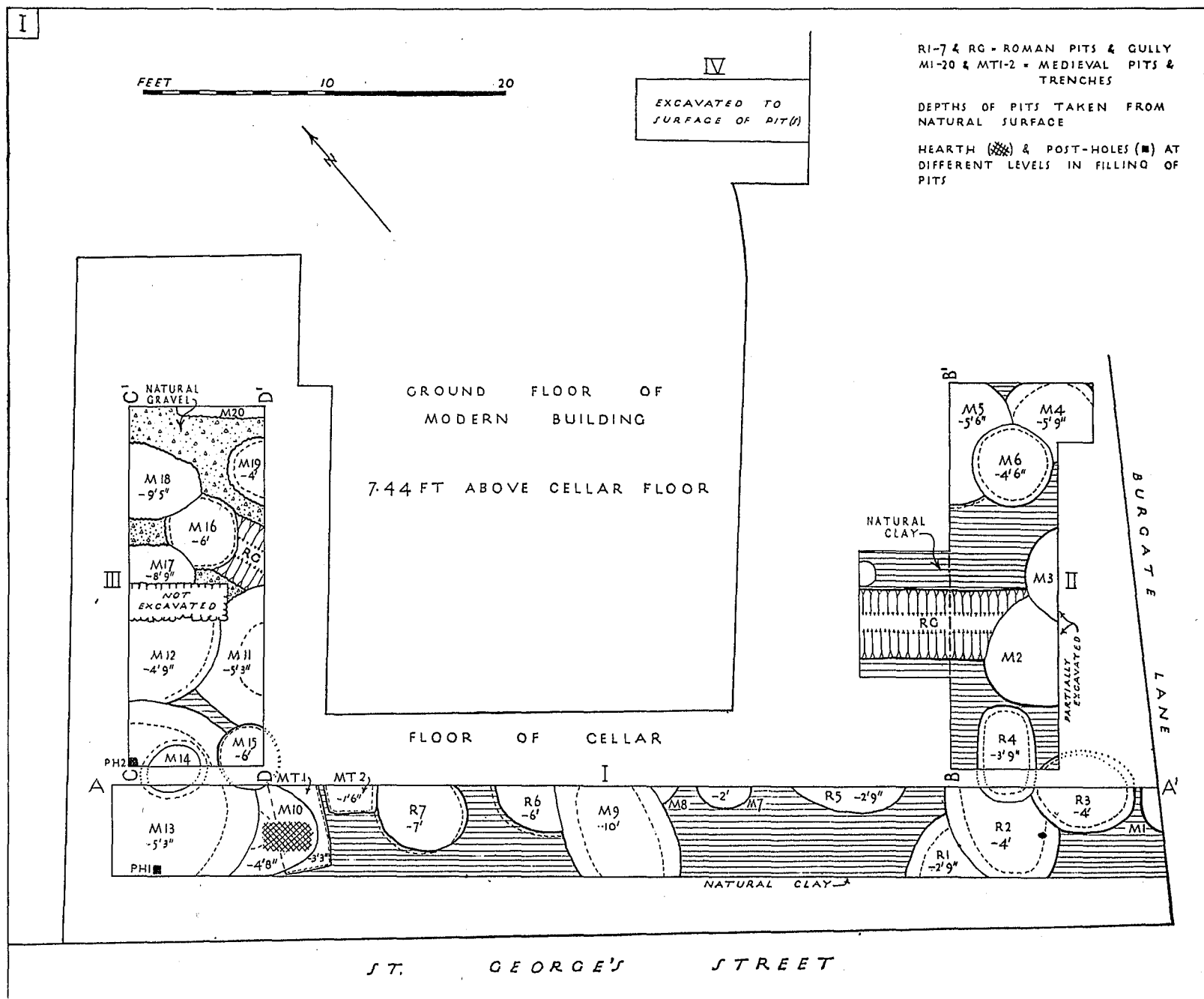


FIG. 2. SITE I. PLAN

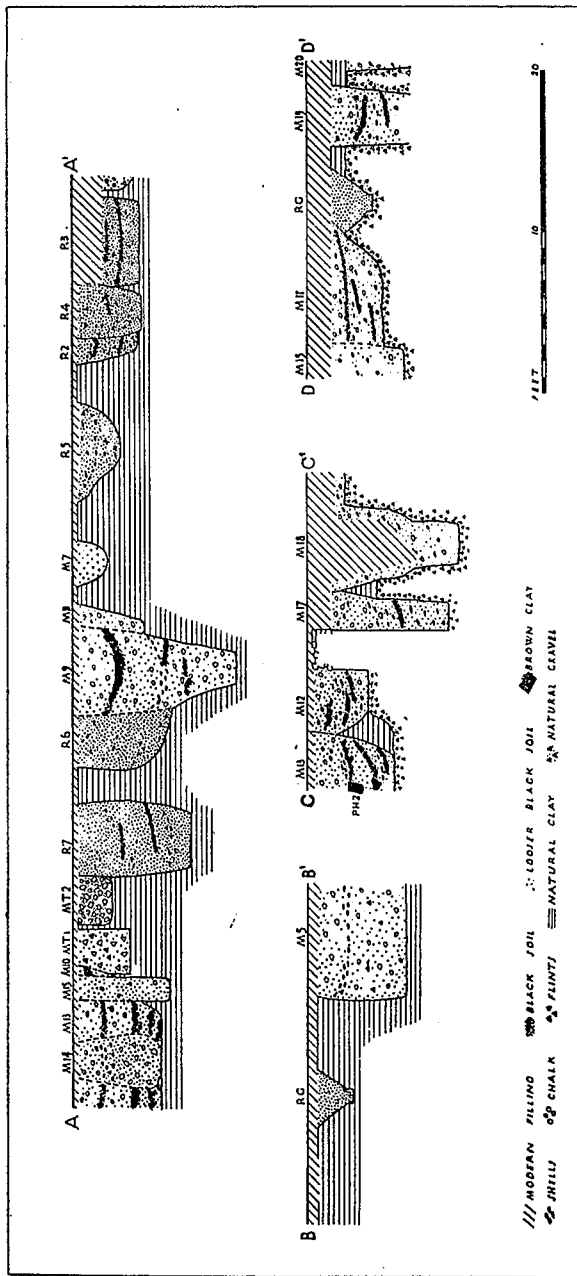


FIG. 3. SITE I. SECTIONS.

changed to a breccia-like mass of small flints naturally cemented together. Into this old surface had been dug a series of pits and a few small trenches (Fig. 2).

Seven of these pits (R1-7) were of Roman origin, producing nothing of later date. They were roughly round or oval (Plate II, 1), measuring at the lip 6 feet or more across. Their depth varied from less than 3 feet to 7 feet at most. Some had been filled in and then cut into by subsequent pit-digging (Nos. 1-4). Their filling consisted chiefly of soft black soil containing household rubbish—potsherds, indeterminate scraps of bronze and iron, a few coins and quantities of animal bones (pig, ox and sheep or goat) and oyster shells. The homogeneous nature of the filling indicated that each pit was quickly filled. There were, however, as the sections (Fig. 3) show, occasional deposits of clean yellow clay. Probably this clean material, obtainable from the cutting of fresh pits, was thrown in for sanitary reasons.

The pottery and coins (see list below, and Fig. 5) point to these rubbish pits having been in use from the middle of the second century into the fourth century. Some of the sherds were abraded and had obviously been lying about for a long time before reaching the midden. While the fresher fragments give a rough chronology for the pits, the possibility of a considerable time-lag must be admitted; the pits may be rather later than even the latest sherds found in them. Pit R1 is of early-middle second century date, with a third century pit (R2) impinging. The two pits (R3 and 4) interlocking with R2 must both belong to the fourth century since a mortarium of late type occurred in R3, though the later pit (R4) had late third century coins and no distinctively fourth century material. Pit R5 dates to the late third-fourth century, R6 to the late third century and R7, on the evidence of a coin of Constantine I, to the middle of the fourth century at earliest.

Two short lengths of gully (RG) were uncovered (Plate II, 2). They were identical in character and presumably belonged to the same feature, but the presence of a shop floor at street level prevented fuller examination. Funnel-shaped in section (Fig. 3 BB¹ and DD¹), the gully was 3 feet wide at the top, 10 inches wide at the bottom and 2 feet 2-4 inches deep. In the absence of packing material or carbonized wood it must be taken as a drain of some kind rather than a palisade trench. At either end it was cut into by medieval pits, but on the west, at least, it obviously never ran much farther than at present; otherwise it would have reappeared between pits M16 and 18. The filling of the gully resembled that of the pits. Its few scraps of Roman pottery were not datable, but a radiate (? Tetricus I) coin in worn condition showed that it was open as late as the late third-fourth century.

The use of this ground as rubbish dump persists in medieval times. On Site I twenty medieval pits were found, on Site II yet another. This last must belong entirely to the later period, in that it began very little

below present street level, but some of the pits in the cellar may well have been dug in Roman times and struck again by medieval diggers starting work at a higher level. This is borne out by the proportion of medieval pits to Roman in this limited space. In turn, the medieval pits had been decapitated by the excavations for the modern cellars. A trial cutting (Fig. 2, IV) was made through the ground floor north of the cellar in the hope of establishing later levels. Unfortunately building operations had disturbed the upper part of the section but medieval pit filling was encountered nearly 3 feet above that in the cellar itself.

Generally bigger than the Roman examples, the medieval pits varied greatly in shape and size. Some were wide-mouthed, bag-shaped holes, others cylindrical shafts with vertical or undercut sides (Fig. 3). The deepest (M9) dug in clay, was 10 feet deep, another in the hard gravel ran down over 9 feet to underlying chalk (Plate III, 1). New pits frequently overlapped older ones. By removing the filling to section faces showing the relationship of successive pits it was possible to arrive at the chronological sequence indicated by their numbering on the plan. The filling was again black soil but looser in texture and, owing to an admixture of chalk and mortar, lighter in colour than the Roman filling. Again intermittent deposits of clean clay occurred presumably for the same reason as in Roman times. From the filling came fragments of pottery, animal bones (ox, young pig and two retriever-like dogs) and innumerable oyster shells.

This filling suggests that these pits, like their Roman predecessors, were dug expressly to receive the rubbish they now contain. If they had been intended as wells or water-receptacles they would surely have been deeper with probably traces of a lining of timber or, in the gravelly sub-soil, clay might have been expected. Had they been cess-pits certainly a different type of filling would have been found.

Two of the medieval cavities appeared to be trenches rather than pits; MT1 was older than pit M10 which partly overlay it; MT2 just cut into the edge of a Roman pit (R7). They both had parallel, almost perpendicular, sides and square ends. MT1 was 3 feet 3 inches deep and contained black soil and flint nodules; MT2 with a depth of 18 inches was filled with a mixture of pieces of chalk and black soil. How far to the north these trenches ran could not be ascertained.

Minor features of interest were a hearth at a high level in one pit (M10) and a pair of post-holes at a lower level in another (M13). The hearth, used when the lowest 3 feet of the pit had been filled up, was built up of a layer of the flint breccia described above (3 feet by 18 inches by 4 to 6 inches deep) covered with a mass of powdered charcoal and reddened stones and soil. The post-holes were dug in two of the patches of yellow-brown clay which were fairly thickly distributed in the lower part of the pit M13. The holes were uniform, roughly

6 inches square and 12 inches deep. They had held timbers which tilted slightly to the north. What purpose they served, sited as they were at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches in a large pit, it is difficult to guess. If they had fellows these lay to the west : there was none to the east.

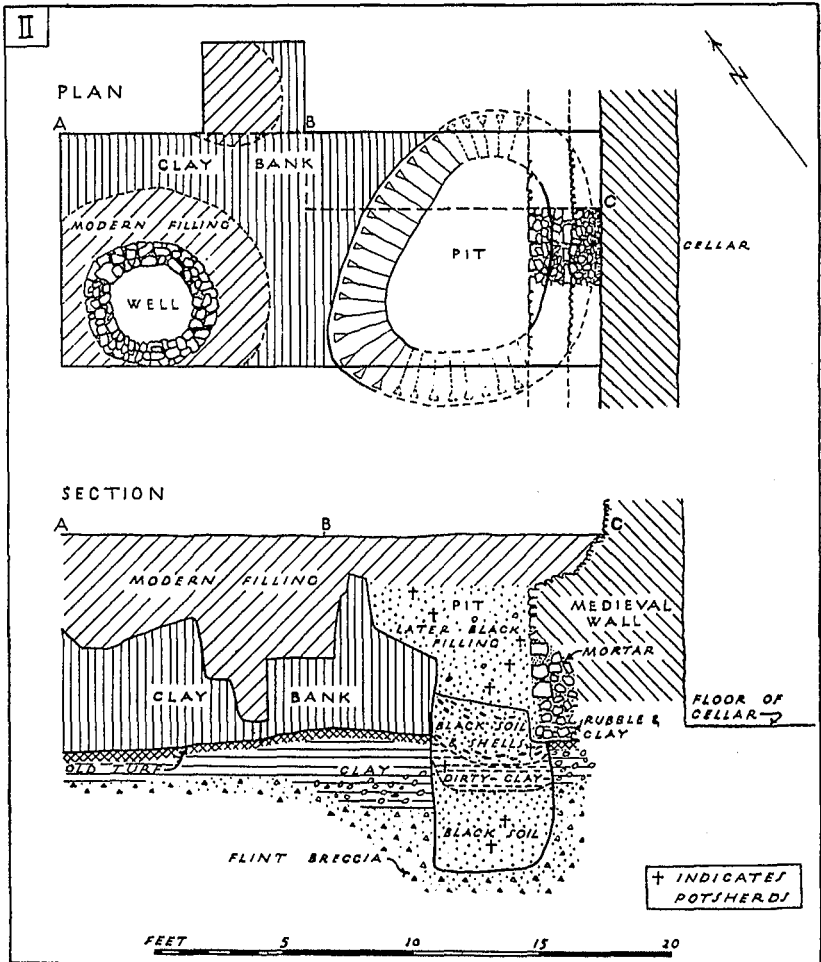


FIG. 4. SITE II.

The pottery from these pits will be discussed later, along with that from the Site II pit. It all belongs to the last quarter of the thirteenth century and as most of the sherds are in good condition, with some vessels discarded practically complete, that date must apply fairly closely to the pits themselves. One exception must be made : Pit M7

produced a solitary object and that of a later date, a fragment from the base of a fifteenth-sixteenth century glass tumbler. This hole was abnormally shallow and seemed at sight to be outside the series. It would appear to be merely the bottom of a later pit dug from a higher level than the majority of the pits in this area.

SITE II.

The cutting east of Burgate Lane (Fig. 4) was made with the purpose of testing the Roman defences. It ran, at a right angle to the town wall, for 21 feet across ground undisturbed by cellarage. Excavation was complicated by the appearance of a comparatively modern well at 2 feet below the surface. The filling of this shaft—dirty soil, chalk and mortar—was removed to a depth of 9 feet. The only notable find, and that of no dating significance, was a London farthing of Richard II (1379-90) in worn condition.

The north face of the cutting, however, gave a satisfactory section (Fig. 4, ABC) showing three definite features—a bank of clay, a rubbish pit and the face of the medieval wall (Plate III, 2).

The clay of the bank was bright yellow-brown in colour, perfectly clean and evidently derived from virgin soil elsewhere. Beneath it ran a dark grey streak denoting the old turf line below which lay undisturbed clay, and the flint breccia already described for the west end of Site I. The level of this old surface ranged from 43·8 to 44·8 feet O.D. This tallies with the undisturbed level at just over 44 feet O.D. in the cellar to the west, and may be taken as general in this part of the town in Roman times. The bank can be accepted as the usual bank against the inner face of a Roman town wall, as for instance at Caerwent and Verulamium. Its surviving height was 6 feet and the amount of its total width exposed in the cutting was 14 feet 6 inches. Its inner limit lay beneath Burgate Lane ; its outer face had been cut into, at the point examined, by a medieval pit.

This pit calls for special comment because of its bearing on the date of the wall. It first showed at 2 feet beneath the surface, below modern build-up. It was funnel-shaped in section with an inward sloping side from the mouth to a depth of 3 feet and then a vertical or slightly undercut line to the total depth of 11 feet. Although its north and south margins lay beyond the limits of the cutting, and time would not allow of their being exposed, and although on the east wall building had destroyed its profile, enough of the pit was available to show that it had been approximately oval, measuring about 12 feet by 9 feet at the top. East to west the narrower part (the shaft) was 4 feet 6 inches across.

In the filling of this pit four distinct deposits could be seen : (i) Just over 3 feet of stiff black soil with household debris covered the bottom of the shaft. For this and subsequent deposits the section showed a

sagging tip-line which became less pronounced in the upper part of the pit. (ii) Above came a layer (12 to 18 inches thick) of dirty brown-black clay. (iii) Above again was looser black soil with an outstanding quantity of oyster shells admixed. (iv) The final layer, filling the top of the shaft and the wider mouth, consisted of stiffish black soil, pieces of chalk, a few shells and fragments of pottery.

The first three of the layers above described clearly antedated the wall. The wall foundations slightly oversailed the bottom five feet of pit filling and the trench cut to receive the foundations was visible as a narrow slot between the wall face and the upper part of the shelly black deposit (iii). There was no sign of this wall trench in the final filling (iv) which must have been thrown in against the faced wall when it was freestanding and very soon after it was erected, so soon that the filling had penetrated the still open wall-slot. It will be seen below that the pottery from this post-wall filling is of the same date as that from the pre-wall deposits.

The wall face stood 4 feet high on foundations 18 inches deep. It was of roughly coursed Kentish ragstone, with foundations of rubble (chiefly flint), and clay. Neither below the wall nor immediately in front of it was there any sign of Roman work. Without danger to the modern wall standing above the cracked medieval masonry it was not possible to undercut farther than 18 inches in search of the Roman wall. If it exists here its inner face must lie well in front of that of its successor. The present cutting establishes two facts which indicate that its continuation beyond the extant wall is most desirable. First, since the inner face of the Roman wall lay somewhere in the untested thickness (4 feet) of the medieval wall its outer face should lie in the cellar outside the present wall. Secondly, the accepted Roman undisturbed level is slightly lower than the floor of this cellar so that even if the wall proper has been reduced its foundations, sunk into the old surface, should survive.

The pottery (Figs. 6, 7 and 8) from the pits in the cellar and from the pit against the wall belongs to the same period, the late thirteenth century. Further, no distinction can be made between ware from the pre-wall and the post-wall fillings of the " wall " pit.

The ware is generally well fired. It has a fine sandy texture, though some few pieces have a coarser grit or shell admixture. Its colour varies from red and buff to grey and black. Many of the cooking-pots are blackened with smoke. Glazed sherds rarely occurred and decoration is limited to thumb-marks and finger-prints and stabbing.

Cooking-pots predominate. The most popular form (Fig. 6, 1-2 and 6-9) here, as on subsequently excavated Canterbury sites, has a long neck and a simple or slightly flanged rim, bevelled either externally or internally. This type was not, apparently, found at Tyler Hill¹

¹ *Arch. Cant.*, LV, pp. 57-64.



PLATE II, 1. SITE I. ROMAN PIT (CUTTING II, R4), FROM THE EAST.



PLATE II, 2. SITE I. ROMAN GULLY (CUTTING II, RG), FROM THE EAST.



PLATE III, 1. SITE I. MEDIEVAL PIT (CUTTING III, M18), FROM THE SOUTH.



PLATE III, 2. SITE II. MEDIEVAL WALL-FACE WITH SECTION SHOWING PIT AND CLAY BANK.

the pottery site near Canterbury from which much of our pottery may, on grounds of form and fabric, derive. Nor are parallels easy to find farther afield. The form may be a local one of limited distribution. The second common cooking-pot (Fig. 8, 21 and 23) with globular body and sharply outbent rim has analogies at Tyler Hill.

Jugs are represented by fragments only, but at least two (Fig. 6, 5 and Fig. 8, 14) belong to the tall slender type with thumbled base, general in the thirteenth century.¹ The jug with a short tubular spout (Fig. 7, 2) is a survival of a twelfth century form, as in a group dated c. 1294 at Bungay Castle, Suffolk.²

There are few dishes and bowls. Flanged bowls such as Fig. 7, 1 and Fig. 8, 13 appear at Tyler Hill, but the latter, with its strap-handles, is unusual and closer to an example from Maidstone.³ It will be noticed that this bowl and the cooking-pot with elbow handles (Fig. 8, 24), in imitation of a metal cauldron with angular handles, are the only innovations in the post-wall series. They do not, however, affect the date (1275-1300) already put forward in that they occur elsewhere in thirteenth century groups, the bowl at Maidstone, as has been mentioned, and the elbow-handled pot at Tyler Hill and at Leicester, though it is more usual in the following century.⁴ None of the pottery from the upper filling of the "wall" pit need be later than 1300.

The implication as to the date of the wall is obvious. As all the sherds in both pre- and post-wall fillings are fairly fresh it follows that the pit was dug and two-thirds infilled round about 1300 and, as has been already argued, the wall was built and the filling of the pit completed without loss of time. An alternative suggestion must be mentioned but only to be dismissed. The late thirteenth century filling of the upper part of the pit might have been removed at a later date, the wall erected and the same filling thrown back. It is scarcely credible that the filling should have been replaced unadulterated with objects of later date or, a more serious objection, without scrapings of the soil on which it had rested when displaced. Here that soil would necessarily have been the clay or topsoil of the bank, both easily recognizable by texture and colour when mixed with the black filling.

THE FINDS.

Site I. From the Roman Pits (Fig. 5, 1-13).

PIT R1.

Coarse Ware. 1. Pie-dish with bead-rim and bevelled base, good buff-grey ware, smoothed surface decorated oblique tooled lines (Fig. 5, 1).

¹ *London Mus. Cat.*, fig. 69, 1, 4 and 5.

² *Suffolk Inst. Arch. Proc.*, XXII, p. 334.

³ *Arch. Cant.*, LV, fig. 3, 4.

⁴ *London Mus. Cat.*, p. 224.

2. Dish with heavy bead-rim and slightly bevelled base, smooth black ware (Fig. 5, 2).

3. Poppy-head beaker, thin buff-black ware, decorated vertical panels of small studs. cf. *Richborough Report I*, 54; Antonine, but other examples "not far removed from A.D. 100" (Fig. 5, 3).

PIT R2.

Samian. 1. Drag. 38, with flange unusually grooved on lower edge. Probably Hadrianic.

Coarse Ware. 1. Butt beaker, thin grey ware with metallic glaze, decorated rouletted bands. cf. *Richborough Report II*, 142; third century (Fig. 5, 4).

PIT R3.

Samian. 1. Drag. 37, style of IVLLINVS of Lezoux. Hadrian-Antonine (A.D. 130-40).

Coarse Ware. 1. Jar with short concave ridged neck and heavy bead rim, grey-black ware (Fig. 5, 5).

2. Dish with bead rim and bevelled base, smooth buff-grey ware decorated oblique tooled lines (Fig. 5, 6).

3. Mortarium, rim approaching hammer-head type, pinkish buff ware. cf. *Richborough Report I*, 100; fourth century (Fig. 5, 7).

4. Fragment from double-handled storage jar, smooth cream ware (Fig. 5, 8).

Also part of a whetstone, triangular in section, of a sandy palæozoic siltstone, probably from a drift deposit. Length 4 in.

PIT R4.

Coins. 1. Tetricus I (A.D. 270-3). Antoninianus. M. & S.¹ 110-12.

2. Claudius II (posthumous). Antoninianus. M. & S. 261-2.

Samian. 1. Drag. 18-31. Probably Hadrianic.

Coarse Ware. 1. Dish with oblique sides and bevelled base, burnished black ware (Fig. 5, 9).

PIT R5.

Samian. 1. Drag. 45, with unusual decoration of shallow corrugations round base of wall. cf. Oswald and Price, *Terra Sigillata*, Pl. LXXIV, 2. Late second century (Fig. 5, 10).

Coarse Ware. 1. Flagon with moulded neck-ring, cream ware. cf. *Richborough Report II*, 164. Late third-fourth century (Fig. 5, 11).

PIT R6.

Coin. 1. Gallienus. A.D. 260-8. Antoninianus.

Samian. 1. Drag. 37. Rheinzabern. ware. Antonine.

Also half a clay weight, circular on plan, flattened oval in section with cylindrical perforation. Diam. 5.5 in. Depth at centre, 2.2 in.

¹ M. & S. = Mattingly and Sydenham, *Roman Imperial Coinage*.

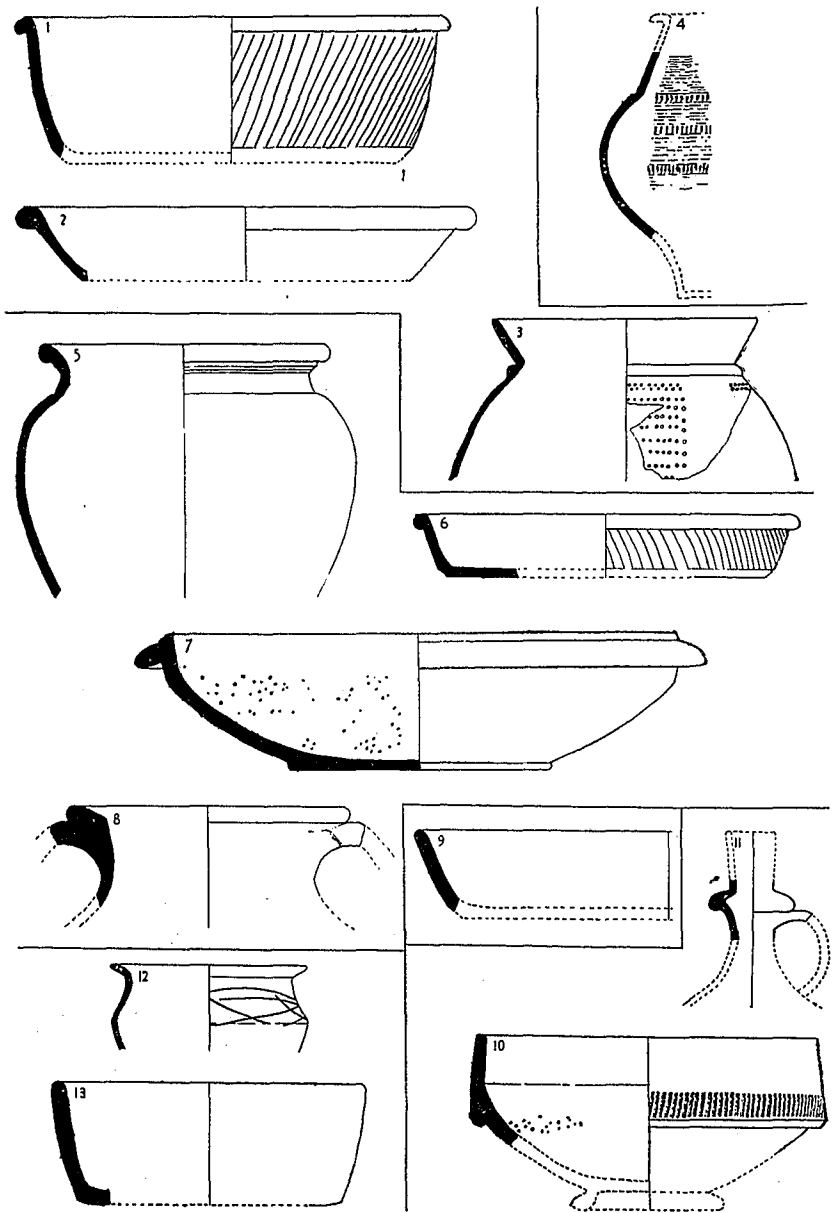


FIG. 5. SITE I. ROMAN POTTERY (1/4)

PIT R7.

Coin. 1. Constantine I. A.D. 330-7. Antoninianus.

Samian. 1. Drag. 45. Second half of second century.

Coarse Ware. 1. Small carinated bowl, thin hard grey-black ware, decorated crude incised lattice on neck (Fig. 5, 12).

2. Dish, straight-sided, smooth buff-grey ware (Fig. 5, 13).

GULLY.

Coin. 1. ? Tetricus I (A.D. 270-3). Antoninianus.

Samian. 1. Drag. 31. Indeterminate fragment.

Coarse Ware. Indeterminate fragments.

Of the Roman sherds found in the medieval pits none was of outstanding interest and they are therefore not here recorded. The following coins were found in the later pits.

PIT M1.

House of Valentinian I (A.D. 364-83). 3 AE.

PIT M6.

Tetricus I (A.D. 370-3). Antoninianus (barbarous radiate).

PIT M11.

Postumus (A.D. 258-67). Sestertius. M. & S. 167.

PIT M12.

Constantine I (A.D. 330-7). 3 AE. TRP (Trier). Constantinopolis type.

PIT M17.

Constantine I. As above.

From the Medieval Pits (Fig. 6, 1-11).

PIT M1.

1. Cooking-pot with long everted neck, thickened rim bevelled internally; hard sandy grey ware, smoke-blackened (Fig. 6, 1).

2. Cooking-pot of similar type, but rim everted and flat-topped; ware similar (Fig. 6, 2).

3. Socket for wooden handle of a skillet, buff ware with black coating, outer face brushed with twigs. cf. *Rye*,¹ Pl. XI, 4, and *Ashstead*, Surrey,² Fig. 5, 25 (Fig. 6, 3).

PIT M4.

1. Upper part of jug, rim bevelled internally, neck ridged; sandy grey ware with red core and patches of yellow-brown glaze externally (Fig. 6, 4).

2. Rim fragment of cooking-pot similar to M1, 1; sandy buff ware.

¹ *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, LXXIV, p. 59.

² *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, XLVII, p. 63.

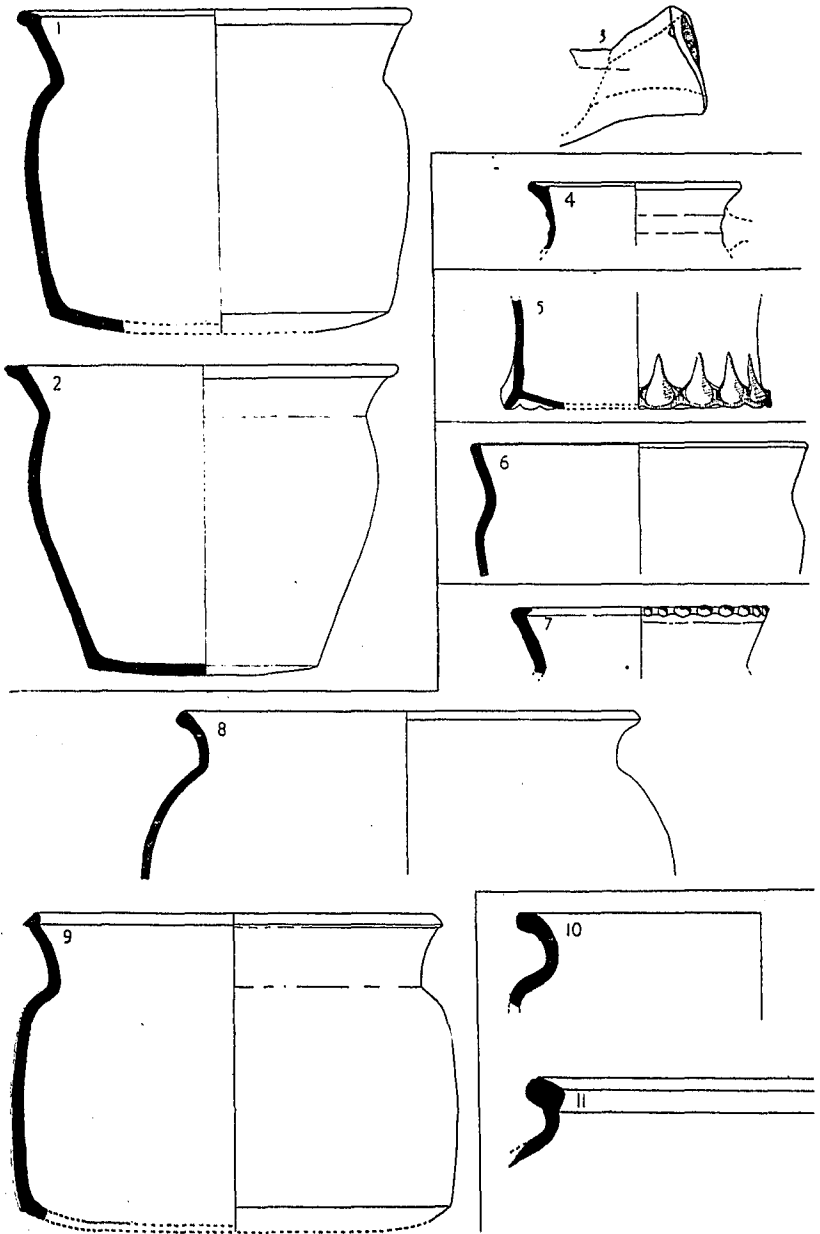


FIG. 6. SITE I. MEDIEVAL POTTERY (†).

3. Sherd of similar ware with pinched band ornament and patches of green glaze on inner face.

PIT M5.

1. Thumbed base of jug of tall slender type, reddish buff ware. cf. *Tyler Hill*,¹ Fig. 1, 1 (Fig. 6, 5).

PIT M7.

1. Fragment from truncated conical glass tumbler with frilled ring round base. Fifteenth-sixteenth century. cf. an example, in Guildford Museum, made at Chiddingfold.

PIT M14.

1. Cooking-pot of same general type as M1, 1 but shoulder more angular and rim simple with external bevel ; sandy buff ware, smoke-blackened (Fig. 6, 6).

PIT M16.

1. Rim fragment of small cooking-pot of same general type as M1, 1 but rim flanged internally and decorated with fingerprints externally ; red sandy ware (Fig. 6, 7).

2. Cooking-pot of same general type but neck slightly concave, outbent rim bevelled externally ; sandy buff-red ware, partly smoke-blackened (Fig. 6, 8).

3. Cooking-pot of same type, rim bevelled externally ; black sandy ware (Fig. 6, 9):

PIT M17.

1. Rim of cooking-pot with concave neck and simple clubbed rim ; sandy yellowish-buff ware (Fig. 6, 10).

2. Rim of storage-jar (diam. 16 inches at rim), concave neck, thickened rim grooved along outer crest, pronounced internal bevel and slight convex moulding below ; sandy yellowish-buff ware (Fig. 6, 11).

Site II. From the pre-wall filling of the pit (Fig. 7, 1-12).

1. Bowl with hammer-head rim decorated with finger-prints on outer edge ; red sandy ware. cf. Fig. 6, 7.

2. Jug with short tubular spout ; red sandy ware streaked black. cf. *Bungay Castle* 13.²

3. Jug with slight internal flange ; red-buff ware with reddish patchy glaze. Probably a jug of squat type.

4. Cooking-pot with slightly concave neck and flat-topped rim flanged internally ; hard sandy grey-black ware with coarse white "backing."

5. Cooking-pot with short slightly everted neck and hammer-head rim ; hard sandy red-buff ware with grey core, partly smoke-blackened.

¹ *Arch. Cant.*, LV, p. 59.

² *Suffolk Inst. Arch. Proc.*, XXII, p. 337.

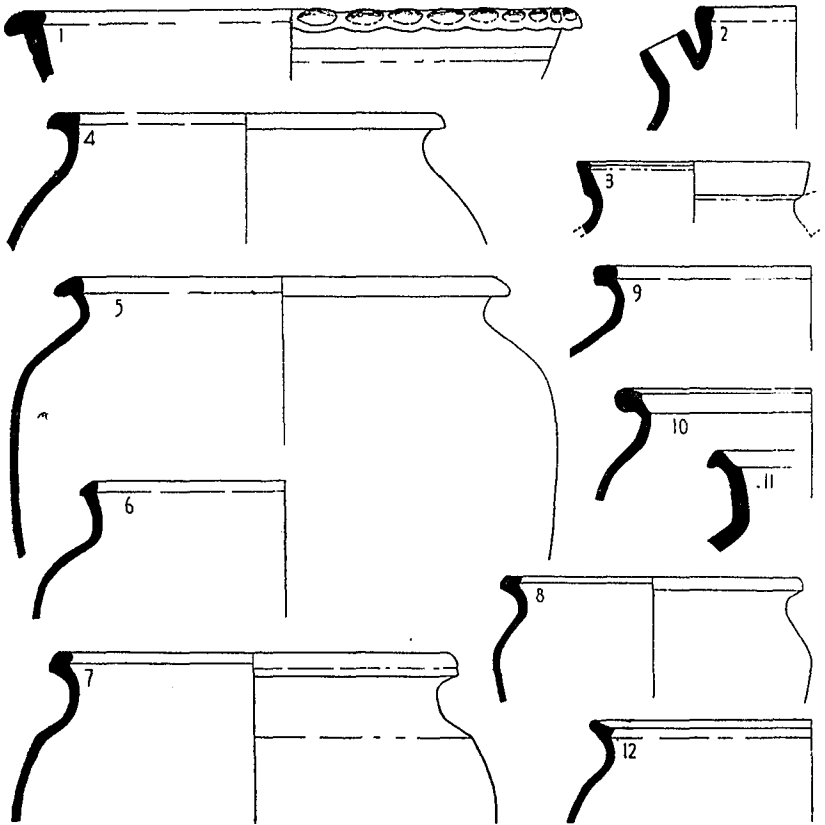


FIG. 7. SITE II. MEDIEVAL POTTERY (4)

6. Cooking-pot with longer neck of same type and shorter hammer-head rim ; sandy reddish-buff ware, partially blackened.

7. Cooking-pot with concave neck, vertical rim beaded internally, grooved externally ; hard sandy red ware.

8. Small cooking-pot, similar to 7 ; fine sandy grey black ware.

9. Cooking-pot similar to 7 and 8 but rim section more square ; fine sandy buff-grey ware.

10. Cooking-pot with short sharply everted neck and heavy bead rim with internal bevel and concavity below ; hard sandy buff ware.

11. Cooking-pot, straight neck, with two tooled lines, beaded rim with internal ledge for lid ; coarse reddish ware with large particles of shell or burnt flint admixed, termed " backing ".

12. Cooking-pot with recurved rim thickened internally with bevel and ledge.

From the post-wall filling of the pit (Fig. 8, 13-24).

13. Dish with flanged rim and a pair of vertical strap handles, rim and handles irregularly stabbed ; red ware with black coated outer face.

14. Part of jug of tall slender type, edge heavily thumbed ; good red sandy ware with bands of yellow slip and green glaze on upper part of body.

15. Fragment from jug, neck cordoned, rim slightly bevelled internally ; sandy buff ware.

16. Neck of jug with flat everted top, handle with three grooves ; buff ware with grey core.

17. Similar jug ; sandy grey ware.

18. Cooking-pot, concave neck and thickened flat-topped rim ; coarse red-grey ware with buff inner face, speckled white backing.

19. Cooking-pot ; slightly concave neck and flanged rim with square section and slight internal thickening ; hard sandy buff-grey ware with white backing.

20. Cooking-pot, very slightly concave neck, everted clubbed rim ; hard red-buff ware, partially blackened.

21. Cooking-pot of squat form, short thickened neck, everted rim with internal bevel, decorated slats through bevel to outside of neck and vertical lines, finger prints on body ; fine sandy black ware.

22. Cooking-pot, coated neck, rim bevelled externally and beaded internally ; black-coated red-buff ware with traces of brownish glaze on both faces.

23. Cooking-pot sharply everted rim with short external bevel and pronounced hollow internal bevel with ledge for lid, decorated slats through internal bevel, narrow cordon round body ; sandy red ware. cf. *Tyler Hill*, 10.¹

¹ *Arch. Cant.*, LV, Fig. 2.

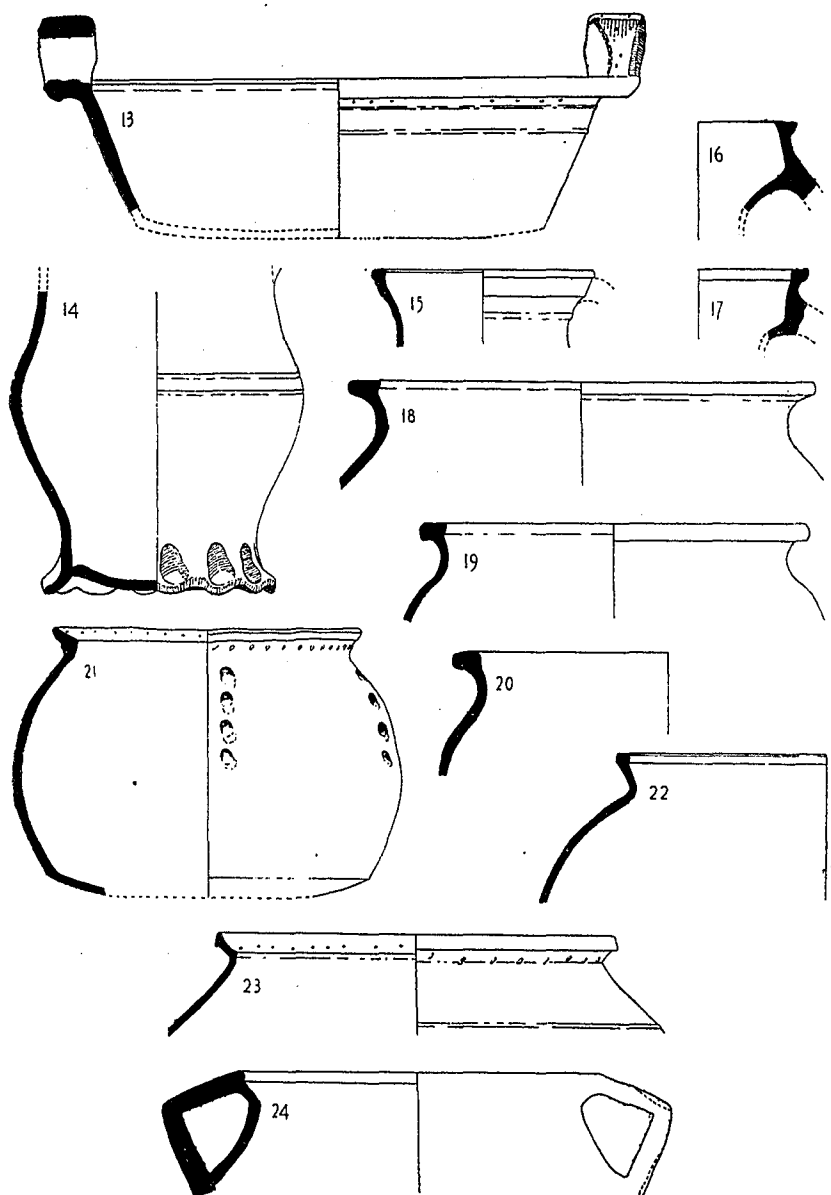


FIG. 8. SITE II. MEDIEVAL POTTERY (1/2).

24. Cooking-pot with sharply everted rim beaded internally and elbow handles irregularly stabbed through; grey ware with red inner face. cf. *Tyler Hill*, 16.¹

MARTYRS FIELD ROMANO-BRITISH CEMETERY.

While the above work was in progress trial trenches were also cut at Martyrs Fields (Fig. 9) on the line of a proposed extension of Oxford Road. It was supposed that part of the known inhumation cemetery²

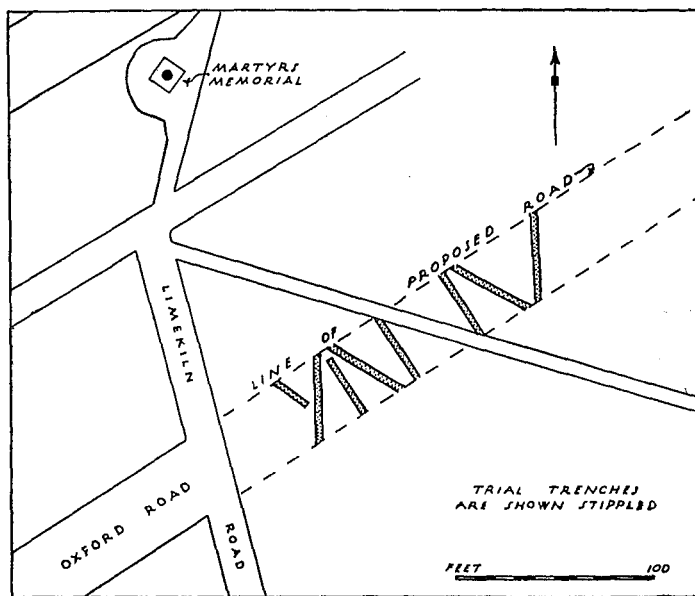


FIG. 9.

might here be encountered. Undisturbed yellow clay, similar to that of Site I above, lay at 2 feet 9 inches to 4 feet below the surface. No burials were found.

Acknowledgments.

Help from Mr. Martyr Smith who surveyed the sites and Mr. Mann who took levels is gratefully acknowledged. In preparing this report I have been indebted to Dr. Felix Oswald, Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, Mr. D. B. Harden, Mr. L. F. Cowley and Mr. F. H. Edmunds for their identifications of Samian ware, coins, glass, animal bones and geological

¹ *Ibid.*, fig. 2.

² *V.C.H. Kent*, Pl. XII, Cemetery No. 4.

material. I am also grateful to Mr. G. C. Dunning for discussing the medieval pottery.

A.W.

The Canterbury Excavation Committee also acknowledges with thanks the kind permission to dig on their property given by the following : J. G. Craik, Esq., Mrs. Bates, Frank Mason, Esq., Mrs. M. Pettit, and F. S. Barr, Esq. (Martin's Ltd.) ; the loan of tools by the O.C. 12th I.T.C. ; the use of a shed for storage lent by the Canterbury Co-operative Society ; and much practical help by H. M. Enderby, Esq., O.B.E., City Surveyor.

F. W. TOMLINSON, Major,
Hon. Secretary.