

Archæologia Cantiana.

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS, CHRISTMAS 1945 AND EASTER, 1946

THE BUTCHERY LANE BUILDINGS

By AUDREY WILLIAMS, F.S.A., and SHEPPARD FRERE, F.S.A.

THE probability, at the end of 1945, that the open cellars on the south side of Butchery Lane would shortly be filled in preliminary to building dictated immediate examination of the area. The Canterbury Excavation Committee, therefore, began work in the three cellars south-west of F. W. Finnis and Sons' premises (Fig. 1, A, B and C).

The discovery of substantial remains of a Roman building in cellar C made it desirable to continue and extend excavations in the same area at Easter, 1946. In April, therefore, two deep cuttings from the surface were made behind cellar C to trace the southward extent of the pavement and trenches were cut in cellars D and E. During the excavation it became necessary, owing to the likelihood of rebuilding, to extend operations to cellars F and G also, below The Parade (Fig. 2).

This work led to the recovery of parts of two Roman buildings, one of them, building 2, evidently an extensive quadrangle house, long inhabited. The main quarters of the house lie below Butchery Lane and the Parade, whither they could not be traced; the extant remains include room 2 in the east wing, 40 feet by 10 feet 6 inches, doubtless a lobby; a corridor (room 3) 10 feet wide and traced for 40 feet 6 inches, skirting the north wing; a small hypocaust (room 4); and walls of the west wing.

CELLARS A AND B

In cellars A and B a cutting was made parallel to Butchery Lane and at a right angle to the cellar party walls (Figs 1 and 3, AB). In cellar A the cutting was taken out only to a depth of just over 4 feet; but in cellar B excavation to 13 feet below the cellar floor (24 feet O.D.) revealed natural soil, a bright yellow loam capped by a thin streak of sandy soil. This surface, lower than any found on previously excavated sites in the city, quickly became water-logged. This condition had been remedied in antiquity by raising the surface 6 feet or more with a deposit of clean yellow loam. In this loam had been cut three pits (R1, 2 and 3). Pit R1 contained Claudian Samian; R2 had no datable material but was earlier than R3, from which came Samian dating up to A.D. 70. As, however, the loam to the west (in cellar C) overlay Vespasianic debris

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS, 1945 AND 1946

it cannot date earlier than A.D. 79 and the material from the pits must be disregarded.

Over the yellow loam, and sealing the pits, lay greyish soil interlarded with streaks of gravel and charcoal, the latter brought from elsewhere and not here indicative of fires. Here again the material, including Vespasianic Samian, suggests a rather earlier date than can be sustained in the face of the evidence from cellar C where a date *c.*

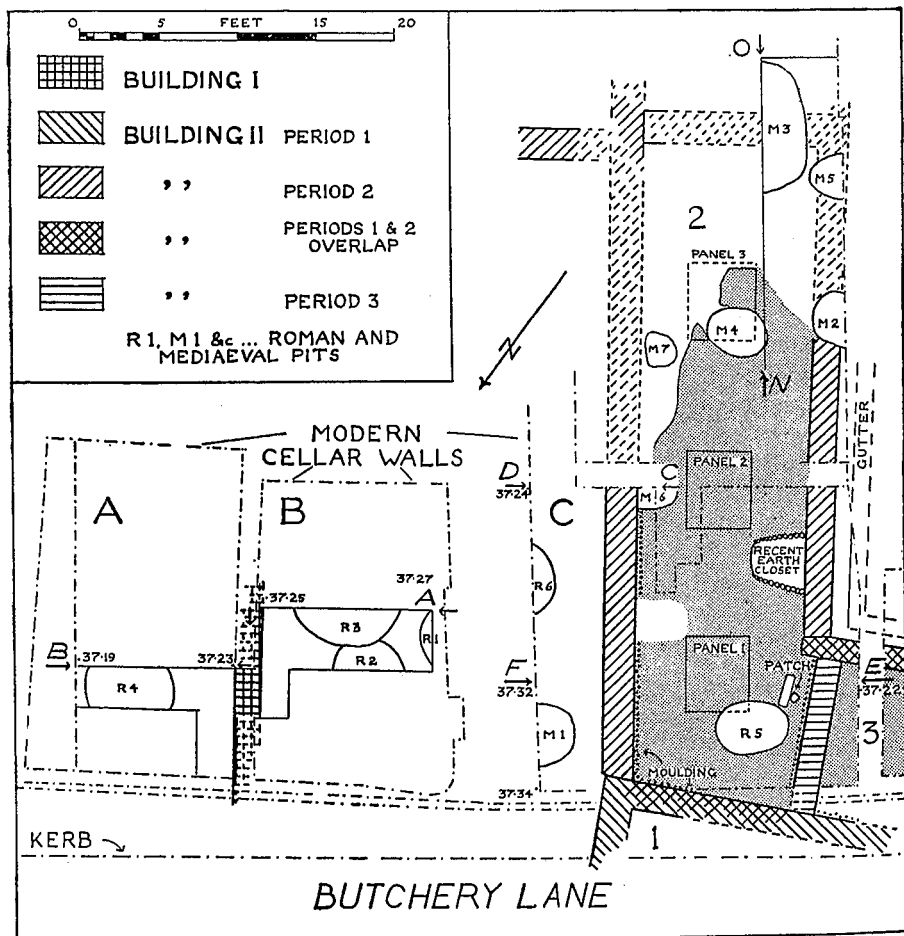


FIG. 1.

A.D. 90 is likely for the build-up to 7-8 feet above the undisturbed surface.

BUILDING 1. Into the late first century grey soil had been sunk the foundations and lower courses of a roughly coursed flint wall. The

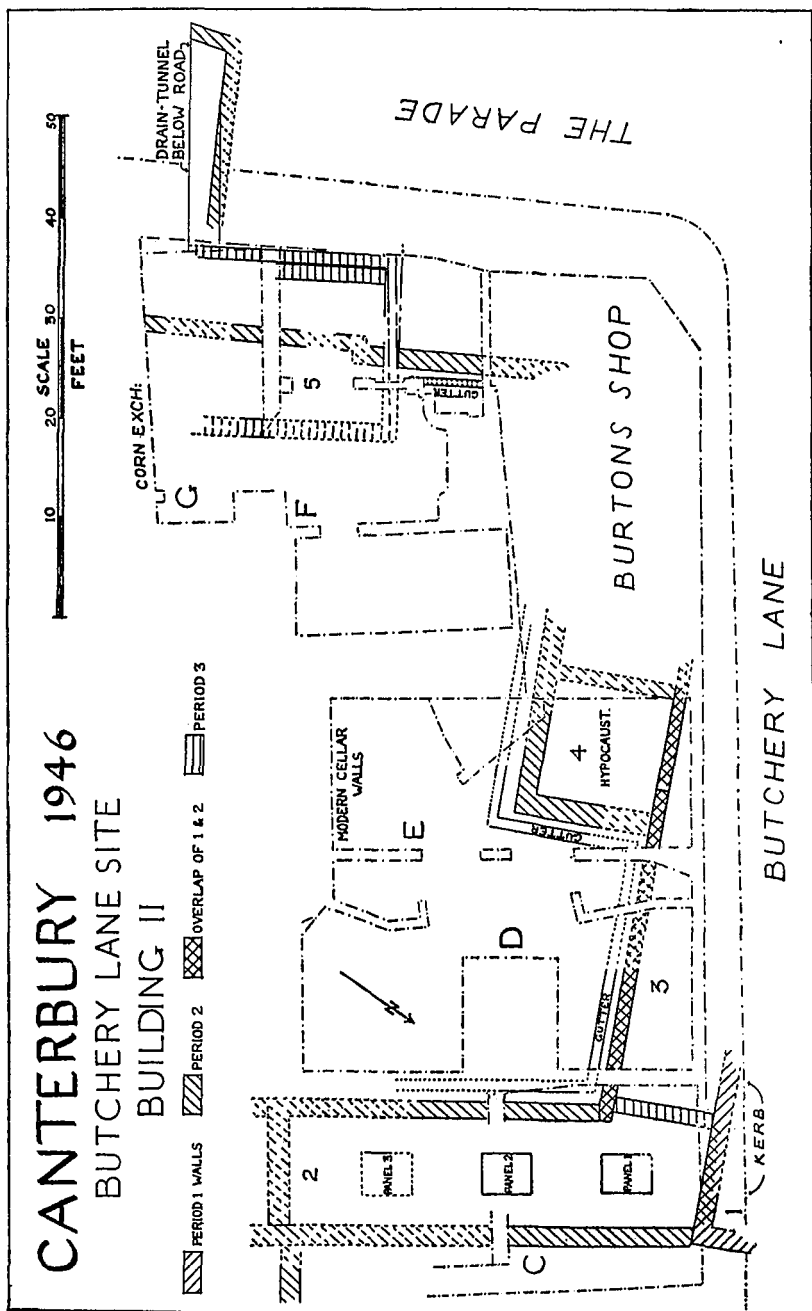


Fig. 2.

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS, 1945 AND 1946

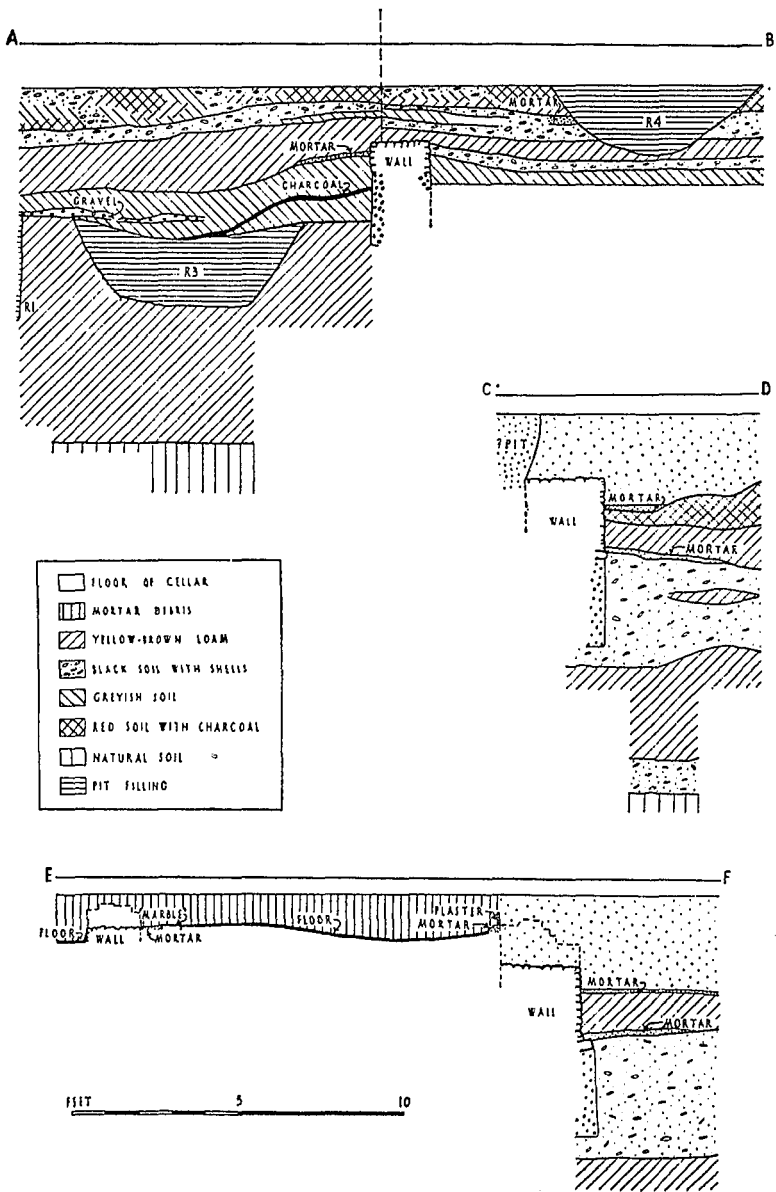


FIG. 3. SECTIONS IN CELLARS A, B and C.

foundations of gravel with mortar were 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep; the wall was reduced to under a foot in height. Over it rested the narrow party-wall of cellars A and B. Of the Roman wall only a length of 13 feet could be exposed before it disappeared beneath Butchery Lane. It was taken to be the south-west external wall of a building lying partly under the modern street. A patch of mortar, on the grey soil and against the wall-face, presumably a mason's patch contemporary with the building, produced part of a mortarium of late first century type (Fig. 9, 2). East of the wall a continuous layer of black soil with household debris, on top of the grey clay, suggested a floor. This could be dated to the early second century.

Over the wall and on both sides of it ran a layer of yellowish loam with, above, a number of deposits of various materials—black soil, more yellow loam, mortar and red soil with charcoal—evidently materials dumped indiscriminately to level over a disused building. The pottery (Fig. 9, 3-5) points to the operation having been carried out in Antonine times or soon after. A pit (R4), of which only the lower part had survived the digging of the cellar, disturbed the Antonine layer in the interior of the building. Coins dated the pit to the late third century.

Building 1 appears to have been in use early in the second century and abandoned in the second half of that century. This short history contrasts very markedly with the long occupation of building 2, but it could not be accounted for in the two cellars examined. However, a possible explanation can now be suggested as a result of excavations by Messrs. F. Jenkins and J. Boyle in 1946-7, in the premises of No. 47 Burgate Street (Fig. 4). A report of this work will be published later, but the plan has been prepared from information supplied by them. In the cellar at the north end of the site were found levels suggesting the demolition of a building at the end of the second, or in the early third century; while in trenches at the south end of the area a large gravel foundation of late Roman date, mutilated by medieval pits, was found. Its full extent was not revealed, but it clearly supported some massive structure, to make room for which the earlier building had been cleared.

CELLAR C.

In cellar C in a cutting alongside the north-east party wall natural soil occurred at 12 feet below the cellar floor. The stratification is best illustrated by two sections across this cutting (Figs. 1 and 3, CD, EF). At the south-east end of the trench black soil with oyster-shells covered the old surface. This layer, 12 inches deep, contained a coin of Vespasian and cannot therefore be earlier than A.D. 69-79.

Above came the build-up of clean yellow loam already noted in

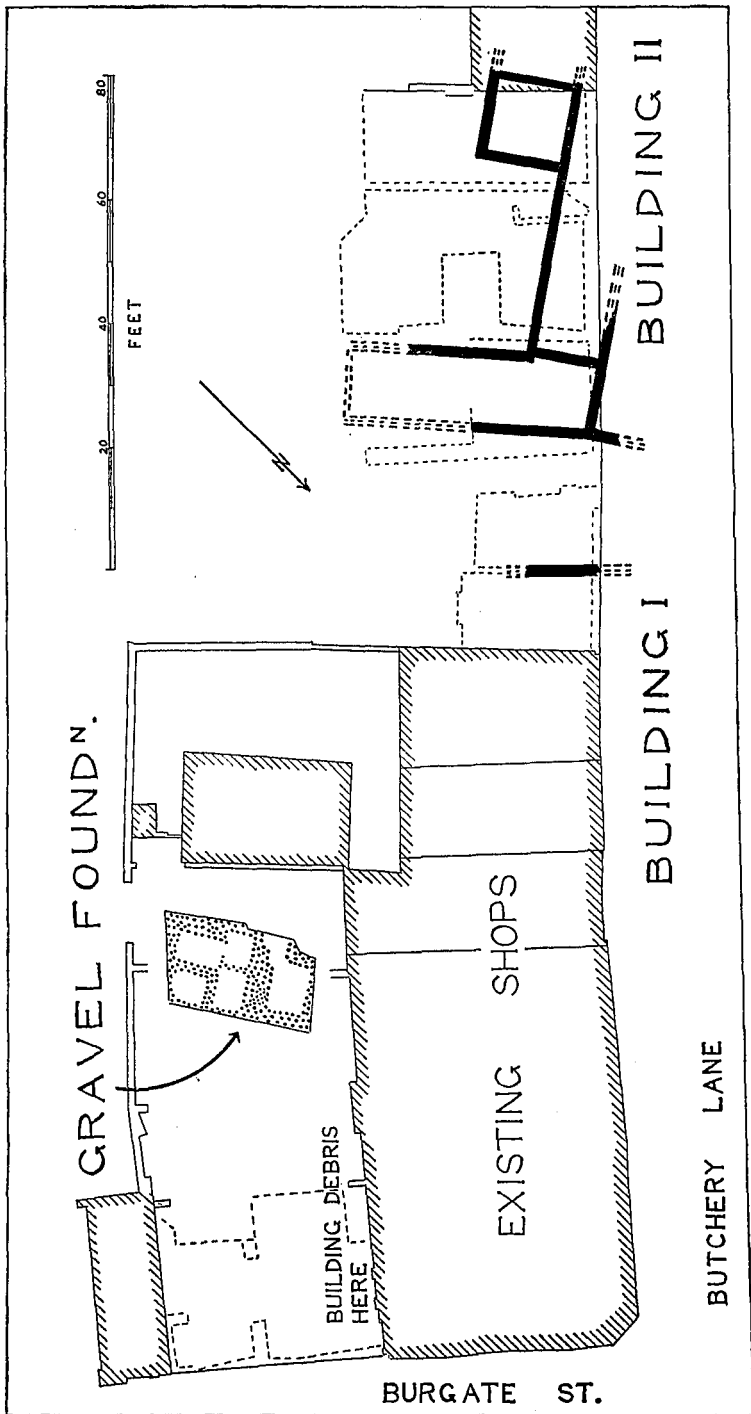


FIG. 4.
 Plan to illustrate relation of Building I to excavations at 47 Burgate Street.

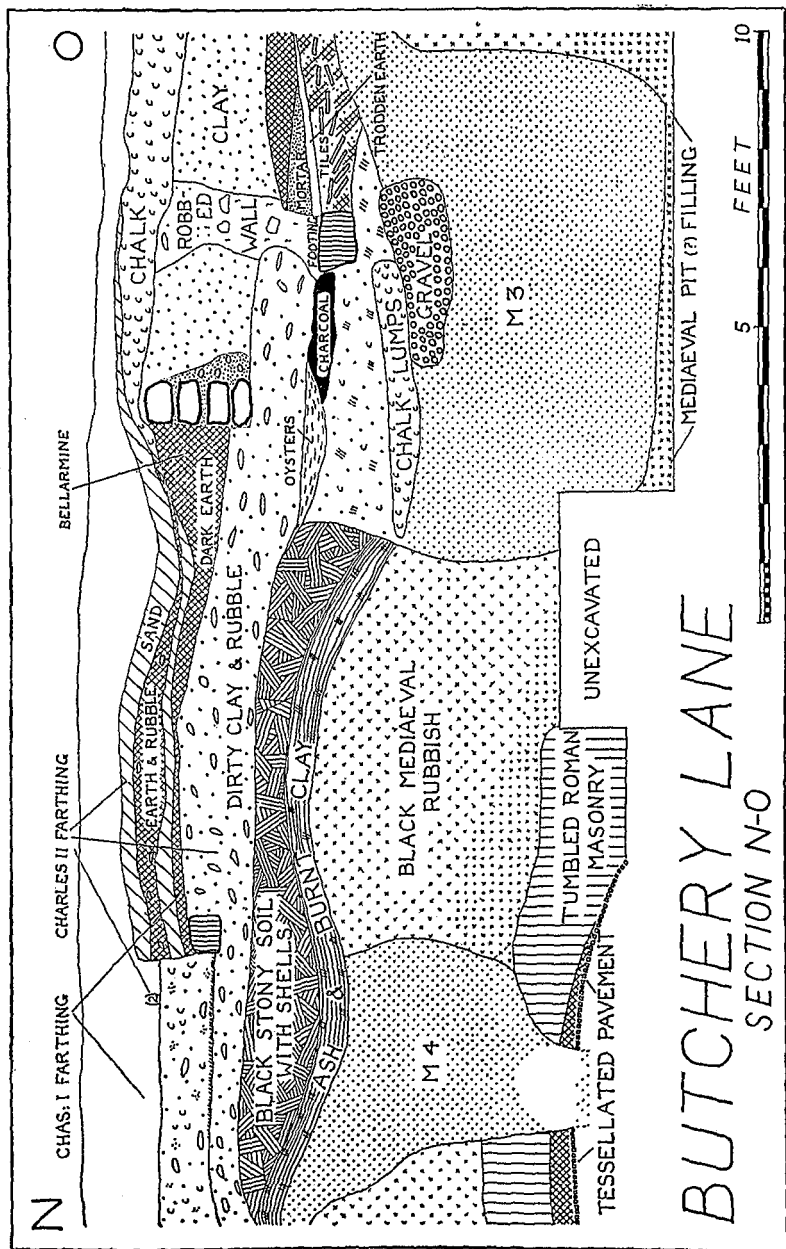


Fig. 5.

cutting AB. This was so firm and clean as almost to justify its acceptance as natural soil. It was, however, removed—with the reward of the Vespasianic level below. Over the sterile loam lay more black soil with oyster shells, a deposit 3 feet thick and dated by a practically complete Samian bowl of form 30 (Fig. 11) to c. A.D. 90. With this late first century date the coarse ware accords (Fig. 9, 9-12).

Into the black soil had been sunk the foundations of two walls roughly aligned and running approximately parallel with the wall of the cellar. Various patches of mortar, presumably contemporary with the building, were found on top of the black soil just above the base course of the wall. Mortarium rims from these patches were of the late first-early second century type (Fig. 9, 13-14).

Finds from the post-wall deposits set an upper limit to the probable period of building. Throughout the cutting 18 inches of brownish-yellow loam overlay the black soil. A Trajanic *semis* in good condition indicates a date soon after A.D. 100 for this first post-wall layer. Above, at the south-east end of the cutting, a considerable fire had baked, cracked and discoloured the yellow soil and left a quantity of charcoal (*cornus species* (dogwood), *pyrus sp.* (apple, pear, rowan etc.) and *quercus sp.* (common oak)). From the top of the burned material came a coin of Hadrian, a rare type of *sestertius*, dated A.D. 134-8. Several patches of mortar against the wall-face at this height suggest that repairs were carried out soon after that date.

BUILDING 2. The two walls already mentioned represent work of two periods. The first wall, in the north-west corner of the cutting (Pl. I, 1, centre background) was of coursed flints with brick lacing courses over a gravel foundation. By undercutting the Butchery Lane revetting wall it was possible to uncover just the south-east angle of a room (Fig. 2, room 1) lying beneath the modern road. It was clear that the south wall of that room, in a reduced state, had been incorporated in the building represented by the second wall found in the cutting. At their junction there was a straight joint between the two walls to a height of 18 inches above the foundations. From that point the flints of the second wall rested on the reduced earlier masonry. They were much robbed at the angle but definite enough on the return wall to the west. It can be inferred that the brick laced wall was erected soon after A.D. 90 and had a short life.

The second wall was of flints, random or roughly coursed, with mortar. Its foundations (3 feet deep) were of gravel, loose below but more compact, with some mortar admixed, towards the top. A base course of larger flints projected slightly over the foundations. This proved to be the north-east wall of a room (Fig. 2, room 2), of which the north wall, overlying the south wall of the earlier buildings, ran obliquely under Butchery Lane.



PLATE I (1). BUILDING II.
Room 2 north corner, with angle of Room I centre background.



PLATE I (2). BUILDING II.
Room 2, from the north.

Within the limits of cellar C two rooms could be identified. In the north-west corner of the cellar appeared the east end of room 3, a corridor 10 feet wide with a tessellated floor. Its south wall, of flints with brick lacing and, as far as could be seen in so small a space, of two periods, was found, but the presence in room 2 of a pavement which had to be preserved precluded search being made for the east wall of room 3. Its probable line was covered by a wall inserted at a later date, the north part of the north-west wall of room 2. This overlapped the edge of the pavement of room 3. The south part of the north-west wall of room 2 had a straight joint with the south wall of room 3 and ran parallel with the external wall of the house giving room 2 a width of 10 feet 6 inches.

The pavement of room 2 had been laid rather more than 3 feet above what might be expected to be the original floor level of the room and was 6 inches higher than the pavement of room 3. Its preservation prevented investigation of its antecedents and no definite date can safely be suggested for this rehabilitation of the room. At this stage it had pink-plastered walls, vestiges of which remained standing (Pl. I, 1, right) and a quarter-round moulding of pink mortar. The tesserae were bedded in similar mortar.

The pavement, in all 40 feet long,¹ consisted of three mosaic panels at intervals along the long axis of the room and a margin of coarse grey tesserae. The panels, 5 feet by 4 feet, were executed in red, yellow, white and black. The north and south panels had centrally a conventionalized flower and leaf design, with a "wave" border above and below. The whole was framed with a three-strand guilloche. The centre panel differed in that the flower motif was bolder, the leaves absent; a diamond border replaced the "waves" and the guilloche had two strands.

Microscopic examination showed that the tesserae used in room 3 and for the margin of room 2 were of a sandstone derived from the Upper Greensand, probably from the Dorking—Godstone area. The red and yellow tesserae were cut from bricks or tiles. The fine-grained dolomitic limestone of the black tesserae belongs to the Carboniferous Limestone series; it may have been brought from the Mendips or possibly from Leicestershire.

The pavement was in use long enough to warrant patching. A worn place on the north-west margin had been made good with part of a brick and a slab which may have been a re-used sillstone (Pl. I, 2). Superficially the slab appeared to be of marble; microscopically it proved to be a shelly limestone of which the source could not be determined.

Two major disturbances of the pavement had occurred. A pit (Pl. I, 2, foreground) had destroyed a corner of the north mosaic. Later

¹ This measurement includes the area exposed later, south-east of cellar C.

than the debris covering the floor, the pit cannot date earlier than the fifth century. The second blemish was a cavity against the face of the south-west wall. This hole was stone-lined except on the east side which was probably left as a soak-away. It contained sticky black soil with streaks of lime and was obviously the lowest part of an earth-closet dated by an eighteenth century token.

The evidence for the end of this part of the house was clear. Over the pavements and the internal wall lay a mass of flints, pink plaster and mortar, evidently the ruins of the walls. Only the first foot of this debris remained, immediately under the cellar floor. It contained coins up to the late fourth century, including one of Valens (A.D. 364-78) in good condition and late pottery (Fig. 9, 16-17). Rather later the external wall was robbed to, or just below, pavement level. The relationship between the mortar debris and the fine black soil covering the denuded wall was obvious in the section cutting. None of the soil had drifted into the room; the edge of the debris remained clean and regular. Worn late fourth century coins point to a fifth century (or later) date for the depredations.

AREA SOUTH-EAST OF CELLAR C.

The evidence obtained in cellar C was confirmed and amplified in the trenches cut from modern surface levels south-east of it (see Fig. 5, section N-O).

Above a 4-6 inch accumulation of dirt on the tessellated floor came the collapsed masonry of the walls, a thick layer of flints and mortar, containing pieces of window arched in tile. The first of these layers produced 2 *antoniniani* of Radiate Crown type and 2 of Tetricus I together with a barbarous radiate; the rubble contained an *antoninianus* of Tetricus I. All these coins were circulating in the fourth century, but a clearer date for the collapse of the wall is given by the coin of Valens mentioned earlier. The pottery found on the floor is shown in Fig. 12, 20-3.

The south-east wall of room 2 was only found in November 1947 during excavations connected with the basement which to-day houses the mosaics. It was of very doubtful and fragmentary character, and all that can be certainly stated is that the north-east wall continued beyond it towards the south-east. A second wall survived in better state running from this to the north-east; but their point of junction had been destroyed by a pit.

After the collapse of the walls, the site seems to have lain desolate for almost a thousand years. The next deposit was a thick black layer of medieval rubbish containing many bones, oyster shells, and sherds, about 3 feet 6 inches thick. The date of this layer, which contained a halfpenny of Henry II, is indicated by the pottery, which is of early

thirteenth century type (Fig. 17). The thick layer of domestic refuse was doubtless put down to level off and bury the ruins; the exterior north wall was still standing well above the pavement at this time, as was shown by its robbing trench, traceable certainly to within 16 inches of the top, with indications that it had not in fact been dug until after the whole layer had been deposited.

Almost at once rubbish pits were dug in this layer; the section shows pit M4 as earlier and pit M3 as later than an occupation layer on top of the rubbish; while the whole southern end including the pavement had become distorted through collapse into a very deep excavation below M3, which we were unable to excavate completely.

The pottery from all these layers and pits is closely similar (Figs. 17, 18) and shows that the whole sequence occupies but a short time in the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. Indeed, the filling of many pits is very difficult to distinguish from the surrounding soil; sometimes its consistency differs; sometimes as in M4 the decay of vegetable matter has resulted in subsidence and a hollow.

The next period of activity is the second half of the seventeenth century, to which belong two unrelated footings seen in the section, and also the angle of a brick-built room west of the section, associated with a chalk floor and a brick platform for a fireplace along its southern side. There is a scatter of Charles I and Charles II farthings—9 in number¹ in these layers, but nothing later. A seventeenth century Bellarmine jug was found almost intact beside a brick and stone wall running at right angles from the brick-built room into the trench, and then turning south. At the angle occurred a large number of ox-bones, perhaps explaining the origin of the name Butchery Lane.²

There had been very little accumulation in modern times after the removal of the seventeenth century buildings.

CELLARS D AND E.

(a) Roman.

Section GH (Figs. 6 and 7) gives an indication of the sequence of

¹ Together with one of James I and 6 counters.

² Mr. W. G. Urry tells us that the lane has had various names in times past. In the thirteenth century it was *Sunwineslane* (*Charta Antiqua*, Ch. Ch. Cant. no. C. 697, before 1207, and Rental 33, 1, c. 1232). About 1300 it was called *Salcockeslane* or *Clementeslane* (Register J., 231 ff). About 1640 William Somner in the *Antiquities*, p. 347 calls it *Angell-lane*. This name arose from the angel standing on the apex of the gable of the SW transept of the Cathedral, dominating the lane. Richard Culmer, the iconoclast, speaks in his *Cathedral News from Canterbury* (1644), 23, of a "statue of Michael the Archangel looking straight to a lane right over against it, in Canterburie, called Angell-lane." By 1768 the modern name had come for it is marked *Butchery Lane* in the Plan of Canterbury of that date by Andrews and Wren. The City Shambles lay in the road at the south end until 1740 (Gostling, *Cant.*, ed 1, 1774, 31).

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS, 1945 AND 1946

layers found in cellar D below the Roman building. The most remarkable fact was that the natural soil was found at only 33 feet O.D., whereas below the outer wall in cellar C, only 18 feet farther east, it was 8 feet lower at 25 feet O.D. Somewhere below the pavement occurs a very rapid rise. This was verified in pit M7, which gave a section; natural loam occurred at 34.17; at 30.26 occurred a change, greenish

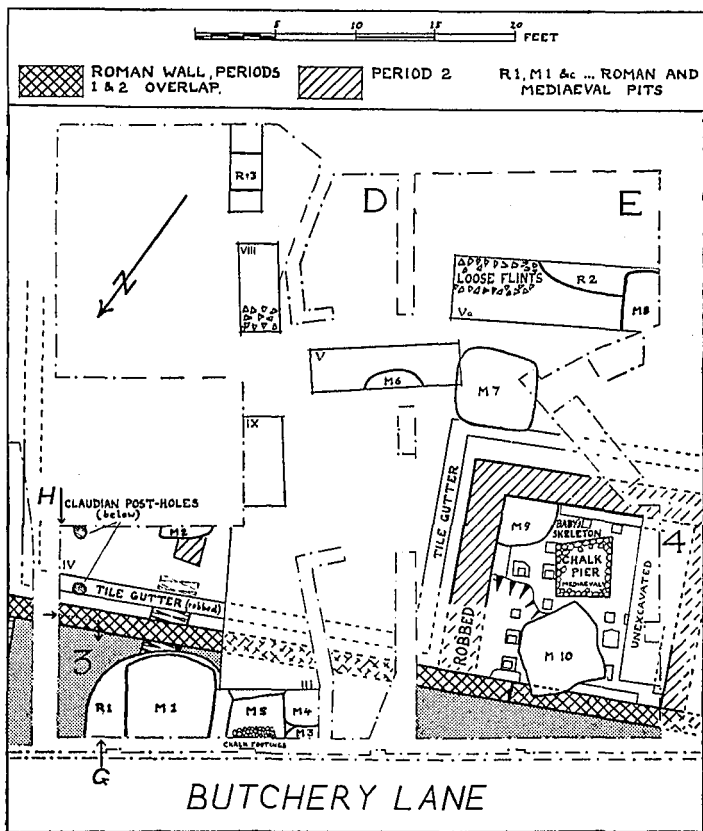


FIG. 6.

loam changing to orange with more iron-staining; but no turf-line occurred here; and the high level of natural loam in this direction was confirmed in cellar F (34.51) and across St. George's Street (cellar L), where a pre-Roman Belgic ditch was found at the same high level (35.00).

Into the natural loam was sunk a shallow scoop beside and in which were two postholes. The scoop was filled with a dark loam containing

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS, 1945 AND 1946

oyster shells, fragments of charcoal, and some Claudian-Neronian pottery, of which the latest was a form 29 in the style of Celadus of La Graufesenque, dated by Dr. Oswald A.D. 60-70. This came from above the interleaf of clean loam.

Into this deposit were sunk the gravel footings of the first corridor

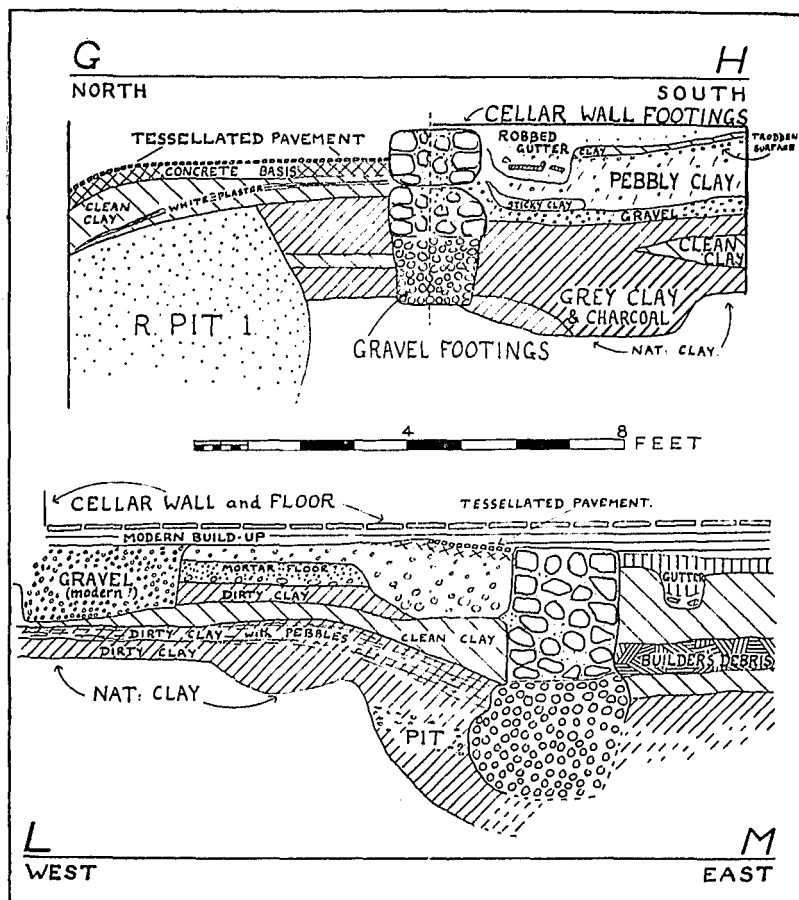


FIG. 7.
Sections in Cellars D and F.

wall. When this had been erected a 3-4 inch layer of gravel was laid outside. This contained some fragments of form 67, dating from the reign of Nero or Vespasian.

At a subsequent period a fresh wall for the corridor was erected on the remains of the first, and a tile gutter was constructed round the courtyard. This gutter was still preserved under the party-wall

between cellars C and D and round the hypocaust ; but here it had been robbed. It was later than a layer of pebbly clay capping the gravel, but this clay contained no useful Samian dating material ; the coarse pottery is figured (Fig. 14, 52-4).

Other pottery earlier than the first period wall was contained in a small gully running north and south below the foundations and in the clean loam at its edges ; this contained the pottery in Fig. 14, 38-44, and is all of early character (except the doubtful mortarium No. 43).

The evidence for the period 1 corridor is thus consistent as far as it goes with that obtained for the exterior wall in cellar C. The corridor pavement on the other hand is clearly an addition during period 2.

This floor overlay a Roman pit which contained a late mortarium rim (Fig. 14, 55) ; only segments of the pit could be examined, for it had been mutilated in medieval times. The corridor floor as it exists at present is of late date, and cannot long have antedated the pavement of room 2.

The corridor ran on towards the corner of cellar E, and one of its walls must be the oblique wall mentioned by Pillbrow (*Arch.*, XLIII, 163 and Pl. 22). He makes it 4 feet 6 inches thick, but this may be the oblique measurement.

Room 4.

Jutting out into the courtyard was a small hypocaust room, approximately 11 feet 6 inches square, of flint and mortar build, entered from the corridor by a door of which one jamb remained. Around it ran the tile gutter, which here was only an inch or two below the modern floor and had suffered in consequence. The room had been much damaged by medieval pits ; but its north-west corner could be seen not to be bonded into the corridor wall, though doubtless not substantially different in date. Its north-east corner had sunk into a medieval excavation, but along the east wall there still survived fragments of the *opus signinum* floor of the bath capping the pillars. Each wall was lined with a long pilaster to support the floor. In the room was a substantial chalk foundation, clearly unrelated to the Roman structure and of medieval date. East of this was found a very young baby's skeleton lying in the hypocaust debris ; there was no sign of disturbance, and it is clearly of Roman date.¹

The latest coin in the hypocaust debris was one of Constantius II or Constans (A.D. 345-61).² Also in this debris lay a roughly fluted pillar-drum, about 14 inches in diameter.

¹ Mr. I. W. Cornwall has kindly supplied a full report on the remains, and part is printed below (Appendix II, p. 43).

² A graffito found unstratified hereabouts . . .]NITVS[. . . has already been published, *J.R.S.*, XXXVII (1947), 182, No. 19.

The trench excavated for the south wall of the room occupied the whole area between the wall and pit M7. In the trench were found several pieces of polished stone, both Kentish Rag and Purbeck marble,¹ they would seem to be material for an *opus sectile* floor.

The courtyard enclosed by the house was tiled or paved, for several trenches showed traces of a thin mortar surface or spread usually pink in colour. This sealed the pottery shown in Fig. 14, 45-8.

In trenches VIII and Va, below this mortar, occurred a rough pile of large undressed flints in the loam. Their purpose was not determined. Another unexplained feature was a small fragment of detached masonry cut away by pit M2, but intact on its other faces, and apparently of period 2 construction.

(b) *Pits, Roman and Medieval.*

Apart from the chalk foundation in the hypocaust, and a second chalk foundation, which ran under Butchery Lane, in pit M5, the medieval remains consisted of pits. M1 and 3-5 had badly damaged the corridor and had been sunk to a great depth which was not fully excavated.² Their filling was black and sticky, and the finds were few. Pit M1 produced a fragment of polished red Egyptian marble (p. 41) which doubtless came from the Roman building and hints at wealth and lavish outlay in decoration.³

Pit M7 was 8 feet 10 inches deep and was fully excavated, as it provided a useful test section of the natural soil. Its filling was light brown, soft and sticky, and full of woody vegetable matter; a little pottery and a few bones were found; pick marks were visible at the bottom of the pit.

The north-east corner of cellar D was very much disturbed by medieval excavations, and at one point the floor had collapsed into a hollow caused by subsidence of the pit-filling below. This area adjoins the deep disturbance noted in Section NO. R3, a gully with vertical sides, was earlier than this disturbance, and it only produced Roman material, but this was inconclusive. R2 contained a large piece of Roman drain on end; this consisted of smoothed *opus signinum* sides 9 inches deep and a *tegula* for floor; it may have been from the courtyard gutter, but this seems unlikely as the levels suggest that the gutter was never more than a few inches below the courtyard; more probably it is from the bath outlet, and may be compared with the drain found in 1947 outside the St. George's Street bath-house.

¹ Dr. K. C. Dunham's report is printed below (Appendix I, p. 41).

² The sequence of pits is indicated numerically where intersection made it possible to learn it.

³ For a similar find at Silchester, see *Arch.*, LX, 155.

CELLARS F and G (Figs 2 and 8).

These cellars are separated from the Butchery Lane site by Burton's shop on the corner of the Parade. Attention was directed to them rather hurriedly in April, 1946, as building threatened, and further work was done in August.

(a) Pre-building.

Cellar G had been considerably disturbed in medieval and modern times, but F contained some undisturbed early layers in places. In the west corner was a cluster of shallow post-holes in the natural loam (Fig. 8), but the structure to which they belonged ran under the street and neighbouring building. The post-holes appeared only when the natural soil was reached, and were 6-8 inches deep, with an occasional packing stone in the larger ones. East of the post-holes and cut by a modern trench was a black charcoal patch, and south of it was a small round pit in the edge of which was a stake-hole.

The first layer above the natural loam, which filled these post-holes and dipped down into a larger pit (R8) which cut them, was a dirty grey loam (Fig. 7, section LM), the upper part of which was very pebbly as if some attempt had been made to provide a dry surface. This layer contained pre-Roman Belgic pottery (Fig. 16, 61), while the stony upper part contained, in addition to the two unidentifiable fragments of Samian and a small fragment of form 29 which might be Vespasianic, an Arretine potter's stamp (c. SENTI). The pit R8 contained a piece of Claudian (?) form 30.

(b) Roman Building.

Into this pit were sunk the gravel footings of the inner wall of the west wing of the house, the foundations being deeper here in the unconsolidated ground than they were further south.

Very little dating evidence was obtained in these cellars. Immediately below the modern floor appeared part of a tessellated paving of brick cubes on which lay a coin of mid to late third century type, probably a radiate crown; this floor was clearly a later addition, for the wall itself had been rebuilt from a level just below it, disturbing an earlier mortar floor.

Bordering the courtyard ran a small gutter, similar in position to the tile gutter in D and E, but not here lined with tile. It was filled with damp black soil, and in the short length (6 feet) available, produced 16 coins; of these ten could be identified; one was probably of Salonina (A.D. 260-8) and all the rest were radiates of c. A.D. 270, the latest being a barbarous radiate, c. A.D. 270-90.

These coins provide the only dating evidence available for the third structural phase, when the southern part of the earlier wall was razed,

and a room (Fig. 2, room 5) built out across it into the courtyard. Doubtless this caused the abandonment and silting of the gutter.

The period 3 walls were shallow and had been much disturbed except along the south-west side, where for some reason the wall had been built double for some distance. The south-east wall of this room was not found, owing to extensive medieval and modern disturbance in cellar G, but it must have lain within cellar G; for a piece of tessellated floor extending from below the road in the south corner of that cellar beyond the line of the south-west wall, showed that the turn had come before that point was reached. At the crucial spot, a modern drain had gone out under the road, removing all evidence.

The period 3 room was not the final structural phase here. The south-west wall of this room had later itself been razed—and the room thrown into the next room which now lies below the street. Adjoining the piece of tessellated floor just mentioned, north-west of the drain was found a second fragment of tessellated floor which here actually lay on the top of the razed wall; and this floor itself was but the lower of two tessellated pavements lying directly on one another and extending below the Parade. On the upper floor lay a coin of Constantine I. (Constantinopolis A.D. 330-7, in fairly good condition.) Both these floors were of red brick cubes about 1 inch square, but the lower one had a patch of sandstone cubes on the wall.

In 1947 when temporary shops had been erected on the site, and a fresh drain was being tunnelled from this corner to enter the main drain below the Parade, a Roman wall was followed for seventeen feet, and was found to join another one in the centre of the road. Measurements were kindly taken at the time by the City Architect¹, and this wall is shown on Fig. 2. Unfortunately, its junction with the walls already described, could not be determined, as the cellar wall had disturbed that area. As far as it is possible to be sure, this wall agrees with the original period 2 wall in cellars F and G rather than with the period 3 one which has a slightly different alignment; there was, of course, no stratification in the trench owing to the earlier drain on the same line. The north-south wall under the road has perhaps been tilted out of its true position by being undermined by the main drain. In this connection, attention may be drawn to the series of 8 or 9 walls 18-25 feet apart, crossing the street at right angles, found previously under this part of the Parade.²

Cellar G seems to have been a cellar in medieval times, for traces of earth floors containing fourteenth century green-glazed ware was found below the top of the period 3 south-west wall and also in the area marked as Medieval Disturbance in trench X1 (Fig. 8); here also were many

¹ Mr. L. H. Wilson.

² Conveniently summarized in the *Victoria County History*, III, 69.

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS, 1945 AND 1946

loose red brick tesserae, probably representing the period 2 floor, and among them a coin of Tetricus I (A.D. 270-3).

SUMMARY.

Timber buildings dating from mid-first century times and the occupation levels associated with them occupied all the area excavated. At the north-eastern end, frequent builds-up had occurred to raise the low level of the ground. The earliest occupation was perhaps by

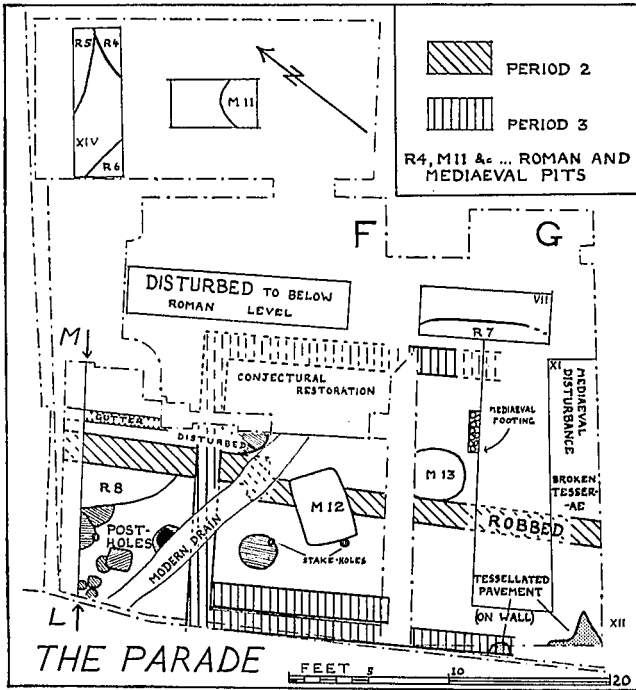


FIG. 8.

NOTE: The patch of tessellated floor above Pit R8 is not marked.

the Parade, where it lies close to the pre-Roman Belgic ditch excavated in 1946 on the other side of the street. In other words, the earliest settlement seems to have crowned the natural hillock of loam which rises towards the south-west. In cellar F the evidence was inconclusive, but suggestive of pre-Roman occupation overlapping the first arrival of Roman power. Little could be learnt of the size or character of these timber hutments. They were replaced by masonry about fifty years later.

Both masonry buildings were erected at approximately the same time at the beginning of the second century. Building 1, after a life of

less than a century was demolished to make way for some massive structure such as a temple or arch. But building 2 continued in occupation throughout the Roman period. The main part of the earliest house lies below Butchery Lane and the shops to its north west. This house was of simple corridor plan. It was, however, soon extended by the addition of east and west wings. The survival of Burton's shop, it is true, prevented the walls in cellars F and G from being definitely linked to the main building; but as their axis is almost at right angles to it, yet set slightly south, they can hardly be other than another wing of the same house; while if room 4 as seems likely, is but one of a series of heated bathrooms, the main building will have extended certainly as far as the point of intersection.

The first extension—period 2—seems to have taken place early in the second century; further alterations took place in the west wing at the end of the third century, and it may have been now that the existing mosaics were laid in room 2. Later still, room 5 in the west wing was joined to its neighbour to the south-west. The end came in the third quarter of the fourth century. The majority of the coins sealed by the collapse are Constantinian; a single coin of Valens in the rubble of fallen masonry gives a *terminus ante quem* of about A.D. 370 or 380.

No Saxon remains were found, though Pillbrow records¹ a Saxon (?) comb 7 feet 6 inches (i.e. c. 36.4 O.D.) below the road opposite Rose Lane.

After a period of build-up in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when a cellar was dug in G, houses were re-built along Butchery Lane in the late seventeenth century. Many of these were still standing in 1942.

THE FINDS.

(For abbreviations see p. 44.)

BUILDING 1 (Section AB).

A. FROM PRE-BUILDING DEPOSITS. LATE FIRST TO EARLY SECOND CENTURY.

(a) *The yellow loam* proved barren. As has been mentioned the Claudius-Neronian material from the *two pits* cut therein (R1 and R2) has no dating value.

Two Samian potters' stamps may be recorded.

1. Drag. 18. OF MOD (retro) in ansate frame. By MODESTVS of La Graufesenque. A.D. 45-50.

2. Drag. 27. OF SAH, probably OF SAR. A.D. 60-70.

¹ *Arch.*, XLIII, 155.

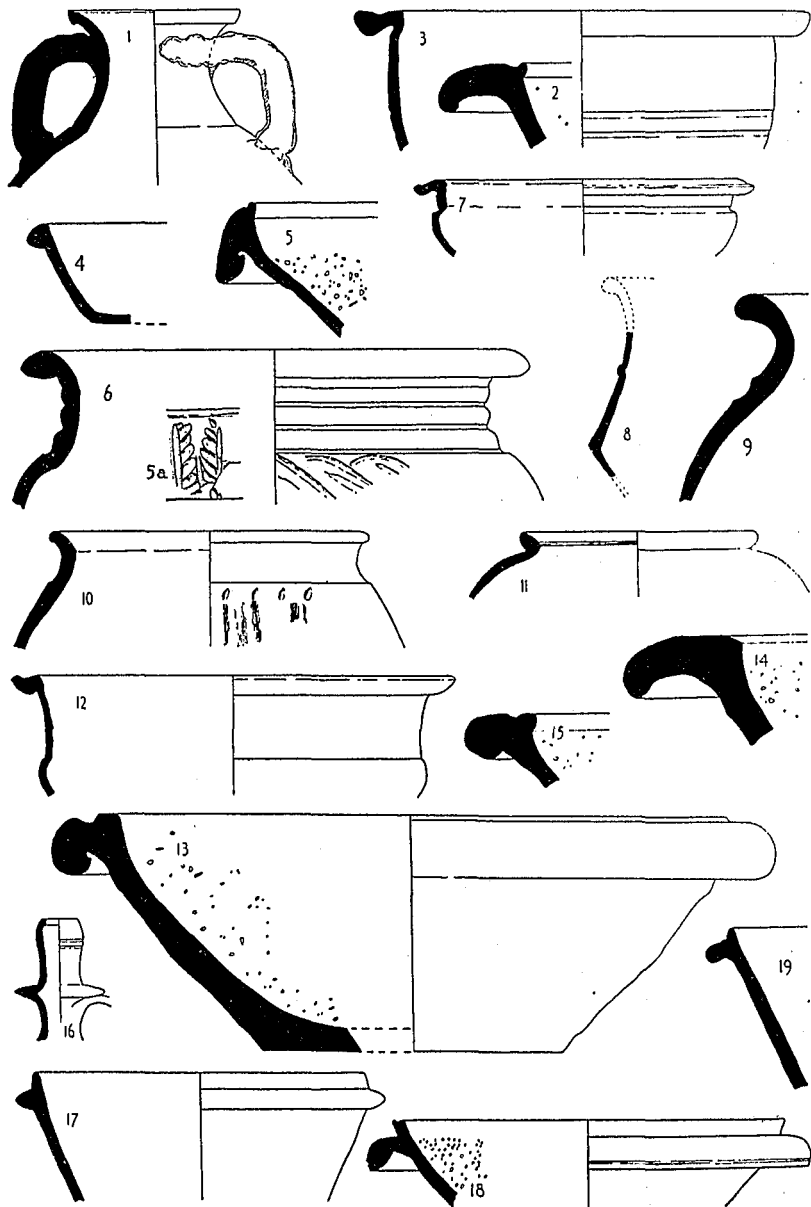


FIG. 9. COARSE POTTERY (‡).

(b) *The grey clay.*

Samian.

Drag. 37. Vespasianic, A.D. 70-80.

Coarse Ware (Fig. 9).

1. Upper part of jug with two double-ribbed handles; hard grey-coated buff ware. Cf. *Richborough* I, 40; mid-first-early second century, but here the neck is less cylindrical.

B. FROM DEPOSITS CONTEMPORARY WITH THE BUILDING. EARLY SECOND CENTURY.

(a) *Mortar patch outside wall.*

Coarse Ware (Fig. 9).

2. Mortarium with bead and wide flat-topped flange; cream ware. Cf. *Richborough* III, 356 and *Wroxeter*, Fig. 19, type 18, late first-early second century.

(b) *Occupation layer inside wall.*

Samian.

1. Drag. 36. Cf. 36, Silchester (O. and P., Pl. LIII, 11), but the rim here is flatter. Trajanic, c. A.D. 100-110.

2. Drag. 37. With basal ram's horn (partly destroyed by deep grooves) characteristic of RANTO of Vichy. Trajanic, c. A.D. 100-110.

C. FROM POST-BUILDING DEPOSITS.

(a) *Mixed layers over wall. Antonine.*

Samian.

1. Drag. 27, a late form. Cf. O and P. XLIX, 19. Trajan-Hadrian.

2. Drag. 15/31. Hadrian-Antonine, A.D. 130-40.

3. Drag. 18/31. Cf. O and P. XLVI, 10. Hadrian-Antonine, A.D. 130-40.

4. Curle 15. Antonine, A.D. 140-50.

Coarse Ware (Fig. 9).

3. Flanged bowl with girth grooves on body; sandy grey ware. Cf. *Wroxeter*, Fig. 17, 10, A.D. 80-100.

4. Dish; black burnished ware decorated trellis-pattern. Cf. *Richborough* I, 46, late first-early second century.

5. Mortarium, with bead and down-turned flange. Cf. generally *Wroxeter*, Fig. 19, 102/106.

5a. Mortarium stamp from vessel similar to 5.

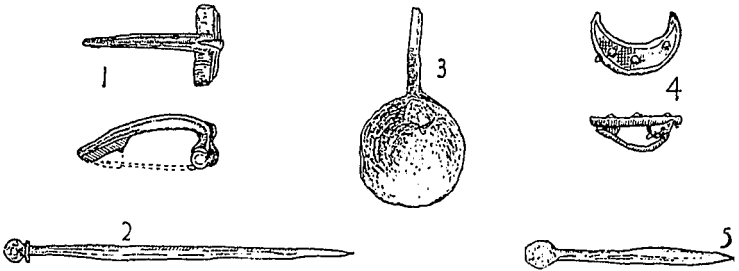


FIG. 10. SMALL OBJECTS ($\frac{1}{2}$).
(pp. 23, 25, 26.)

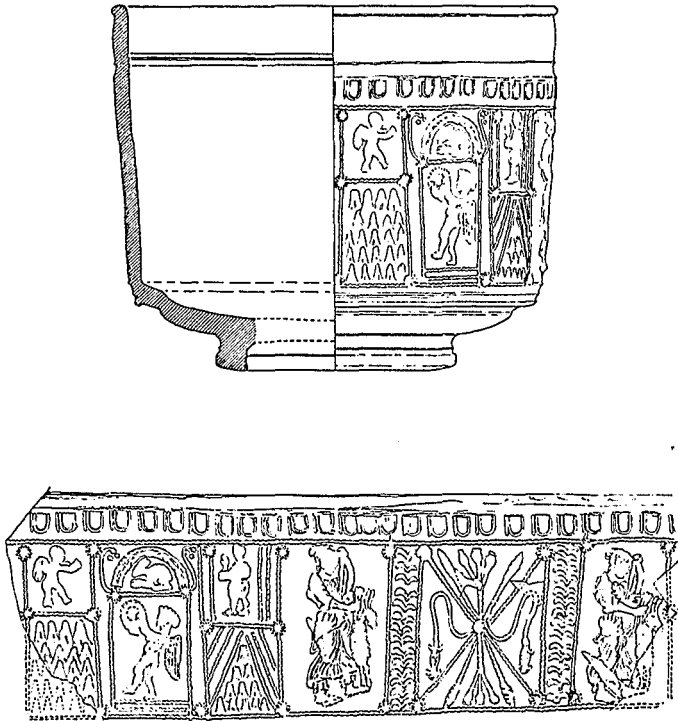


FIG. 11 ($\frac{1}{2}$).
Samian bowl, form 30 (p. 24).

Other objects (Fig. 10).

1. Bronze brooch, bilateral spring protected by semi-cylindrical cover, the chord held in a loop. Cf. *Richborough III*, 10; there A.D. 80-120.

(b) *Pit R6. Late third century or later.*

Coins.

1. Radiate crown. ?Claudius II. c. A.D. 270. Antoninianus.
2. Radiate crown. c. A.D. 270. Antoninianus.

BUILDING 2.

I. ROOM 2, CELLAR C AND EXTENSION (Sections CD, EF, NO).

A. FROM PRE-BUILDING DEPOSITS.

(a) *The black soil over natural soil. Flavian.*

Coin.

Vespasian (A.D. 69-79). As: poor condition—probably due to location.

Samian.

Drag. 27. Stamped OF NGRI. By NIGER of La Graufesenque. Pre-Flavian groove on footstand. Neronian, A.D. 60-70. The remaining Samian includes Claudian and Neronian sherds.

Coarse Ware (Fig. 9).

6. Jar of Belgic type with everted rim, cordoned neck with offset at base; buff ware, combed. Cf. *Richborough III*, 252/3; with Flavian pottery.

7. Flanged bowl; fine black ware. For general type cf. *Richborough I*, 22, late first century.

8. Fragment from carinated beaker with cordon on shoulder; buff ware. Cf. *Richborough III*, 290, A.D. 80-120.

Glass.

1. Fragment of rim and neck of bottle or large unguentarium; rim folded outward, downward and upward. Diameter 1.75 inches. Bluish-green. Late first-second century.

2. Fragment of jug-handle, bluish-green, flat with single central rib ending in spur on body. Cf. Behrens, *Mainz Zeitschrift XX/XXI*, p. 67, Fig. 6, a similar jug but with nicked spur, associated with two coins of Vespasian. Late first-early second century.

Other Objects (Fig. 10).

2. Bone pin with faceted knob.

(b) *The yellow loam*, here as in cutting AB, was barren.

(c) *The upper black soil. Late first century.*

Samian (Fig. 11).

1. Drag. 30. In the later style of SABINVS of La Graufesenque, c. A.D. 90. It has the following motifs frequently used by this potter—Diana cf. 30, Bregenz (Stanfield, *J.R.S.*, 1937, p. 171, Fig. 8); group of three pomegranates at top and bottom of a St. Andrew's cross cf. 30, London (*op. cit.*, Fig. 9, 32); lanceolate leaves on a St. Andrew's cross, cf. 30 London (*op. cit.*, Fig. 9, 34 and Fig. 10, 41). The execution is rather coarse and the figures somewhat blurred as often on Domitianic bowls. The further Samian sherds are Claudian, Neronian and Vespasianic.

Coarse Ware (Fig. 9).

9. Belgic jar, outbent rim and cordons at base of neck; buff ware, combed.

10. Jar with everted rim and offset at base of neck; buff ware burnished black on neck; decorated with nail-prints with combing below.

11. Jar with sharply everted rim and bulbous body; hard sandy black ware. Cf. *Richborough* III, 245, A.D. 80-120.

12. Flanged bowl; hard black ware. Cf. *Richborough* I, 22, late first century.

B. FROM DEPOSITS CONTEMPORARY WITH THE BUILDING.

(a) *Mortar patch. Late first century.*

Coarse Ware (Fig. 9).

13. Mortarium, bead and flange almost level; cream ware. Cf. *Wroxeter*, Fig. 19, type 26, A.D. 80-120.

14. Mortarium, with flat-topped rim bevelled internally; cream ware. Cf. *Richborough* III, 351, A.D. 50-75; *Wroxeter*, Fig. 19, type 14, late first century.

C. FROM POST-BUILDING DEPOSITS.

(a) *Yellow-brown loam. Early second century.*

Coins.

1. Claudius I (A.D. 41-54). Native copy of As; condition fair.

2. Trajan. c. A.D. 100. Semis; condition good. M. and S. 443.

Samian.

A poor group in which the only identifiable sherds are Vespasianic (3), Domitianic (1) and probably Trajanic (1).

Coarse Ware (Fig. 9).

15. Mortarium, bead and flange of rim level. Cf. *Wroxeter*, Fig. 19, type 22, A.D. 80-120.

Other Objects (Fig. 10).

3. Bronze spoon ; part of handle wanting.
4. Lunar brooch with traces of red enamel.

(b) *Burned deposit* (section CD only). *Second quarter of second century.*

Coin.

Hadrian A.D. 134-8. Sesterius: condition good. Rare type. M. and S. 763.

(c) *The upper mortar layer* (possibly indicative of repairs) produced no datable finds.

(d) *Earth on pavement below wall debris.* (Section NO). *Late fourth century.*

Coins.

1. Tetricus I (A.D. 270-3). Antoninianus: good condition. M. and S. 126.
2. Tetricus I (A.D. 270-3). Antoninianus: good condition. M. and S. 133.
3. Radiate Crown c. A.D. 270 or later. Small Antoninianus.
4. Radiate Crown. Antoninianus.
5. Barbarous Radiate c. A.D. 270 or later. Antoninianus but 4 Æ size.

Pottery (Fig. 12).

20. Jar, dark grey ware burnished inside lip with reddish tinge.
21. Flanged bowl, dark buff-grey ware, probably hand-made, roughly burnished, and with polished trellis on lower part of external wall.
22. Beaker in hard red paste, with polished dark red-brown slip.
23. Jar-rim in coarse grey-brown ware. Also 2 other rims of late fourth century hand-made "porridgy" ware.

Other Objects (Fig. 15).

4. Small bronze finger-ring: only one end of ring is attached to socket; the other is apparently adjustable, but this may be making the best of a break in antiquity: stone missing.
5. Bone pin with large spherical head.

D. FROM POST-DEMOLITION DEPOSITS.

(a) *Mortar debris inside wall (overlying mosaic floor). Late fourth century.*

Coins.

1. Tetricus I (A.D. 270-3). Antoninianus: condition fair. M. and S. 121.
2. ? Tetricus I (A.D. 270-3). Antoninianus: very worn.
3. Tetricus II (A.D. 270-3). Antoninianus. M. and S. 274.
4. Claudius II (A.D. 268-70). Antoninianus: worn. M. and S. 110.
5. Claudius II (posthumous) A.D. 270. Antoninianus: worn. M. and S. 266.
6. Radiate crown. c. A.D. 270. Antoninianus: very worn.
7. Constans c. A.D. 350. 4 Æ size.
8. Constantius II (or Constans), c. A.D. 360. 3 Æ: worn.
9. Valens (A.D. 364-78). 3 Æ: good condition.

Coarse Ware (Fig. 9).

16. Funnel-necked jug with neck-ring; buff ware. Cf. *Richborough* II, 164. Late third-fourth century.
17. Bowl with oblique straight sides, rim higher than flange; burnished black ware. Cf. *Richborough* I, 121-2, fourth century. Two further examples of this type of bowl came from this layer.

Other Objects (Fig. 10).

5. Bone pin, knobbed head.

(b) *Black soil over robbed wall. Late fourth-fifth century.*

Coins.

1. Victorinus (A.D. 268-70). Antoninianus. M. and S. 118.
- 2-3. Tetricus I (A.D. 270-3). Antoninianus (semi-barbarous).
- 4-5. Tetricus I (A.D. 270-3). Antoninianus: worn. M. and S. 100/102.
6. Claudius II (posthumous), c. A.D. 270. Antoninianus. M. and S. 261/2.
7. Carausius (A.D. 287-93). Antoninianus. M. and S. 118 ff.
8. Constantine I A.D. 320-4. 3 Æ.
9. Constans A.D. 341-5. 3 Æ.
10. Constantius II (or Constans) overstruck c. A.D. 360. 3 Æ (small).
11. House of Theodosius I (A.D. 388-95). 4 Æ: worn.

Coarse Ware (Fig. 9).

18. Mortarium, bead high above flange; reddish-buff smooth hard

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS, 1945 AND 1946

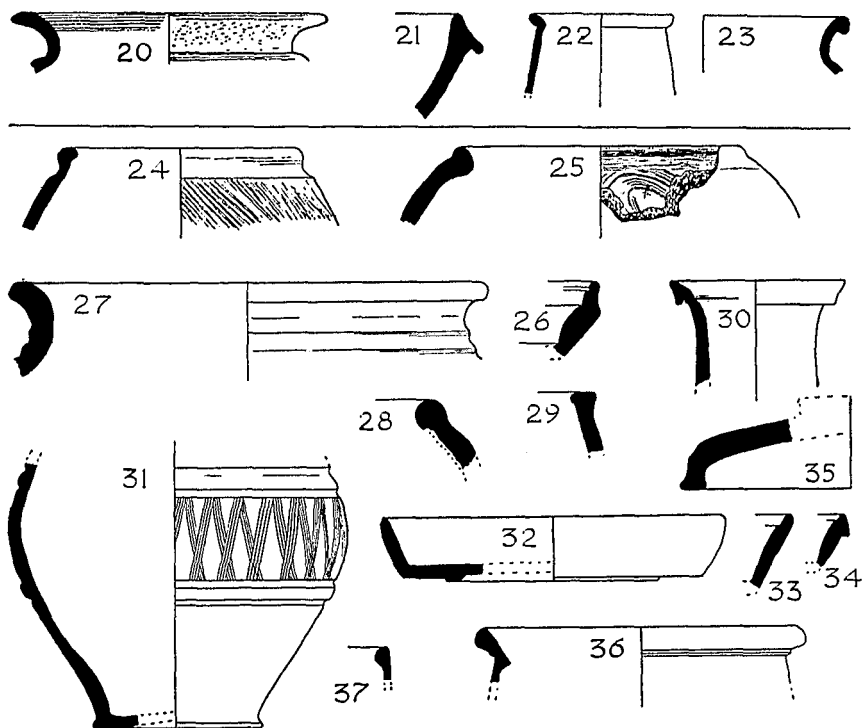


FIG. 12. COARSE AND OTHER POTTERY ($\frac{1}{2}$)

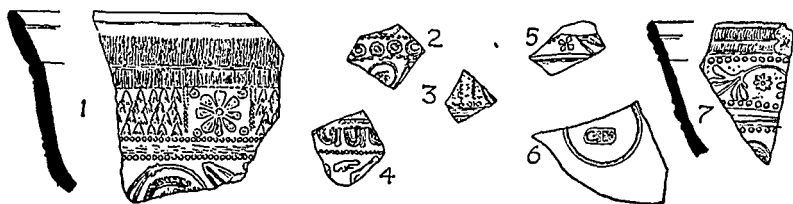


FIG. 13. TERRA SIGILLATA ($\frac{1}{3}$).

Nos. 1, 5, p. 29; 2, 3, p. 33; 4, p. 36; 6, p. 35; 7, p. 28.

ware. Cf. *Richborough* III, 360, fourth century; *Wroxeter*, Fig. 20, type 130, with late third century coins.

19. Bowl with rim high above flange. Cf. similar bowls above from the mortar debris over the mosaic.

II. ROOMS 2 and 3, CELLARS D and E (Section GH).

A. PRE-BUILDING DEPOSITS.

(a) *Dark grey loam with charcoal, on natural. Mid first century. Samian; none.*

Coarse Ware (Fig. 12).

27. Large jar of Belgic coarse ware ("porridgy" paste, brown leathery surface), corrugated shoulder.

28. Coarse bead-rim jar, similar paste, black rough surface similar to 25.

29. Coarse flat-topped rim, harder sandier paste.

30. Hard light flagon with cream surface cf. *Camulodunum* form 140 B: Claudius-Nero.

31. Butt-beaker imitation, dull black surface, slightly "soapy" (but fine sandy paste); decorated with fork scorings.

32 *Terra nigra* platter; dull grey black surface: variety of *Camulodunum* form 15.

33 *Terra nigra* platter; hard silvery surface, cf. *Camulodunum* form 14.

34. Imitation *terra rubra* platter, in sandy bright red ware, with polished surface.

35. Thick lid in coarse grey porridgy ware.

36. Gallo-Belgic white butt-beaker, cf. *Camulodunum* form 113, probably made in this country.

37. Rim of hard pink sandy paste, with bright red washed surface outside, and inside as far as bottom of bevel.

(b) *Clean loam. Mid first century.*

Samian.

1. Form 29 by SCOTTIVS of La Graufesenque (Fig. 13, 7). The same design is found on a Tiberian form 29 (with rouletted central moulding) at Vechten (Knorr, T.S. 1919, 72 G.); but on this specimen the central moulding is plain. No doubt Claudian, A.D. 40-50.

Coarse Ware.

This was similar to that of (a) and also had a sherd or two of grey sandy Romanized ware.

(c) *Upper part of dark loam, above (b).*

Samian.

1. Form 29 by SCOTTIUS: a second sherd of the above.
2. Form 29 (2 sherds); style of CELADVS of La Graufesenque. His rosette in a frame of vertical oblique beads, with dot-circles in the four corners, exactly as on a form 29 at Mainz stamped CELADI MAVI Knorr, *T.S.*, 1919, 21B). Period Nero, A.D. 60-70. (Fig. 13, 1.)
3. Form 29, lower frieze. The little cruciform ornament is used by CRESTIO (form 29, OF CRESTIO, British Museum), and it is probably his work. Claudian (Fig. 13, 5).
4. Form 15 similar to Claudian examples from Aislingen (O and P, XLIII 28 and 29) or to the form 15 from Silchester stamped OF FELICIS (Claudius to Vespasian). Period Claudius-Nero (A.D. 50-60).
5. Form Ritterling 9 (?). Probably Claudian (A.D. 45-50). Also small pieces of forms 18 and 27.

Coarse Ware (Fig. 12).

24. Dirty light brown combed ware.
25. Black bead-rim pot; soft "porridgy" paste; arched brush striations.
26. Imitation Gallo-Belgic platter in coarse soapy grey-brown ware.

Other Finds.

1. Part of a melon bead.

(d) *Clean loam below corridor floor, cut by gravel footings.*

Samian.

- 1 small fragment of form 27.

Coarse Ware (Fig. 14).

38. Jar of "soapy," hardly yet Roman, ware (gritty brown-black paste with reddish core; smoothed on rim and neck; shoulder decorated with shallow incisions; lower part of body matt with polished lines); cf. *Camulodunum* form 109 (A.D. 43/44-65); *Richborough III*, 244 (A.D. 50-75).

39. Hard grey-ware beaker with polished surface and sharp carination, cf. *Camulodunum* 120 (A.D. 49-65). *Richborough I*, 75-7.

40. Lid, coarse grey ware.

41. Carinated jar, slightly soapy smooth hard grey ware. This is of early Roman type, probably mid first century cf. *Ospringe*, 355; for Belgic prototype cf. *Verulamium*, Fig. 15, 39.

42. Jar, similar to 41.

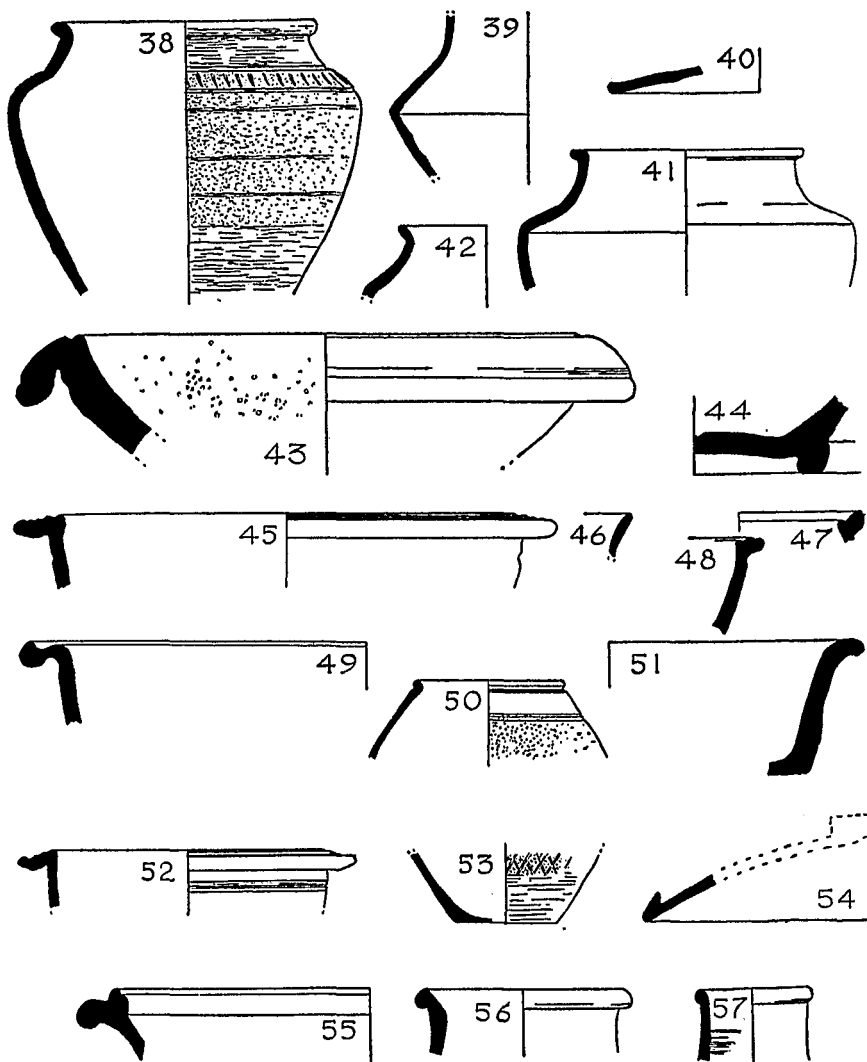


FIG. 14. COARSE POTTERY ($\frac{1}{4}$).

(e) Gully running north-south, cut from the level of the clean loam (d) above.

Samian.

1. Form 18, early type, similar to but somewhat larger than Ritterling 2 Ab (O and P, XLV, 2) with fragment of stamp]STIO, no doubt for OF CRESTIO. Claudian.

Coarse Ware (Fig. 14).

43. Hard brick-red mortarium, white grit. No exact parallel to this has been traced. Mr. Philip Corder, Lady Fox, and Mr. Eric Birley all of whom have seen it, agree that it is later than first century, c. A.D. 120 or more probably c. A.D. 150 being considered the earliest date for its manufacture. Yet its stratigraphical position and its associations both point to a date in the third quarter of the first century. The difficulty can here only be noted until some parallel form is found.

44. Base of large flagon in dense dirty white ware; perhaps Neronian or early Flavian.

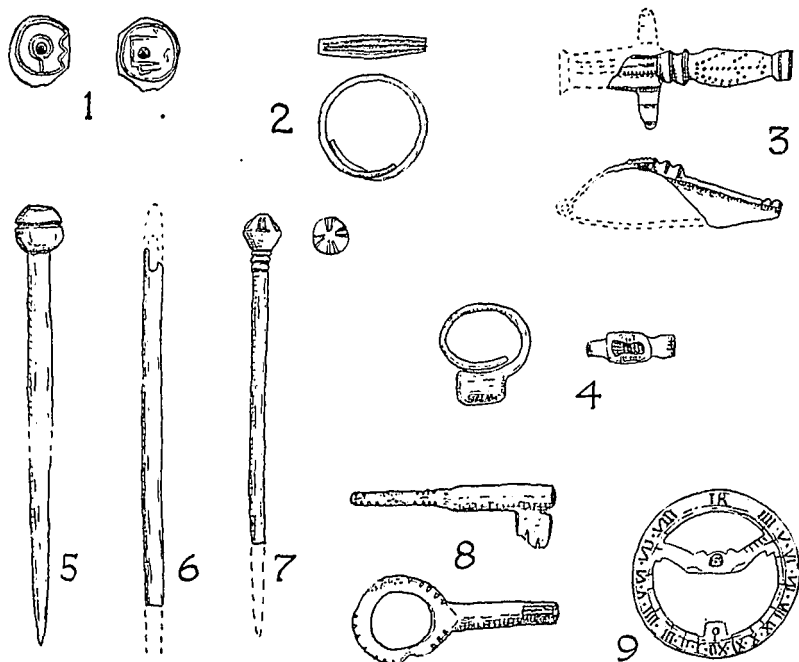


FIG. 15. SMALL OBJECTS (3).

Nos. 1, 2, p. 35; 3, p. 31; 4, 5, p. 25; 6, p. 32; 7, Roman Bronze Pin from Trench V; 8, p. 40; 9, p. 41.

Other Finds.

1. Bronze Brooch (Fig. 15, 3). Collingwood, group P. *Camulodunum* type XVIII B. Incomplete specimen: the bow is fluted, the central ridges being knurled, the outer plain; the foot flat and diamond-shaped, and decorated with punch marks. Period: Claudius-Nero.

2. Glass handle, ribbed: deep amber; from a jug with angular handle. M.J. type 58. Later first century A.D.

(f) *Layers sealed by the mortar spread of the courtyard.*

Samian.

1. Form 27, small fragment, trench 5b.
2. Form 29, small fragment with godroons; possibly Claudian, trench 5a.
3. Form 37, ovolo, indeterminate, trench 8.

Coarse Ware (Fig. 14).

45. Bowl with reeded rim; granulated light grey ware. Also fragment of a second. These bowls are common at Canterbury; they appear first in Claudian times at Camulodunum (form 246) and are common in Flavian times, *Richborough I*, 79, Collingwood 18-20.

46. Rim of brown ware with grey surface, of poppy-head beaker type. Early second century.

47. Rim, groved for lid, grey ware cf. *Richborough III*, 245, dated A.D. 80-120.

48. Reeded rim in grey ware, cf. *Camulodunum* 250.

Other Finds (Fig. 15).

6. Bone needle.

(g) *Wall trench of hypocaust room 3.*

Samian.

1. Form 30 or 37, small rim fragment.
2. Form 18, indeterminate.
3. Form 18/31, indeterminate.
4. Form 27, indeterminate. This piece was in the clay bedding for the gutter, the other three below, in the wall-trench.

Coarse Ware (Fig. 14).

50. Rough-cast beaker, brown paste. This, with its small rim and low belly is not earlier than early second century. *Verulamium* Fig. 27, 9.

51. Dish, light grey "porridgy" ware.

Also body sherds of grey ware beaker with barbotine dots.

Other Finds.

Pieces of polished stone. See Appendix I, Nos. 2-7.

B. DEPOSITS CONTEMPORARY WITH BUILDING.

(a) *Mortar spread (Courtyard floor).*

49. Bowl, probably carinated, in granulated grey ware, cf. *Richborough I*, 22, III, 215: second half of first century.

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS, 1945 AND 1946

(b) *Gravel layer (section GH) above grey loam.*

Samian (Fig. 13).

2-3. Form 67, two pieces; period, probably Nero, c. A.D. 60-70.

(c) *Pebbly clay above (b).*

Samian.

1. Ritterling type 1; probably Claudian (A.D. 50-60).

2. Form 18, indeterminate.

Coarse Ware (Fig. 14).

52. Bowl with reeded rim in grey ware; three different vessels.

53. Base of olla with lattice pattern.

54. Lid in grey ware.

Glass.

1. Fragment of rim of large flask, diameter of rim $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, greenish, rim folded upwards and inwards. Form not in M.J.; second-third centuries.

(d) *Pit R1. Fourth century.*

Coarse Ware (Fig. 14).

55. Dense smooth whitish mortar. Late third or early fourth century. Cf. *Richborough I*, 97-102 for form only (early to mid fourth century); Oswald *Margidunum* in *Ant. Journ.*, XXIV, Fig. 7, 61 (late third century).

56. Soapy black rim; perhaps a late wide-necked flagon like *Richborough I*, 118 (fourth century), but perhaps a native version of a Claudian butt beaker.

57. Neck and rim of Castor beaker; pink paste, red interior, dark slate-coloured glaze outside.

The rim form is of late third century type cf. Verulamium Theatre, *Arch.*, LXXXIV, 255, Fig. 10, 14.

C. POST-DEMOLITION DEPOSIT.

(a) *Rubble filling of hypocaust, room 3.* The layers were as follows (a) 3 inches of dark silt on the concrete floor, probably contemporary with its use; (b) fallen building debris above (a); (c) thin deposit of earthy silt above (b), perhaps washed into the hollow by weathering.

Coins.

1. Claudius II (posthumous) A.D. 270. Antoninianus: condition fair. M. and S. 261/2 (b).

2. ? Tetricus I A.D. 270-3. Antoninianus (a).

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS, 1945 AND 1946

3. Tetricus II (A.D. 270-3). Antoninianus: condition good. M. and S., 270 (b).
4. Radiate Crown c. A.D. 270. Antoninianus.
5. Radiate Crown c. A.D. 270 or later. Antoninianus (small) (c).
6. ? Barbarous Radiate. Late third century (b).
7. Barbarous Radiate. Late third century (b).
8. Carausius (A.D. 287-93). Antoninianus: condition good. M. and S. 101 (b).
9. Constantine I (A.D. 307-37). 3Æ: mint condition. Cohen 487 A.D. 320-4 (b).
10. Constantine I, 3Æ A.D. 330-5: mint condition (c).

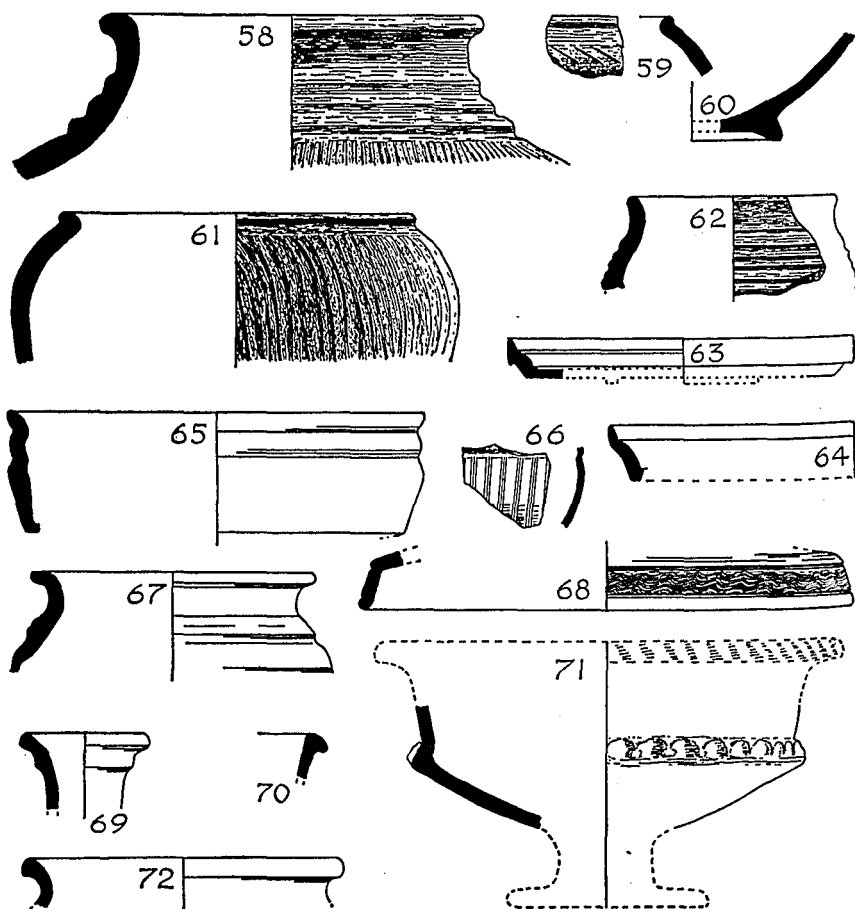


FIG. 16. COARSE AND OTHER POTTERY (½).

11. Constans (A.D. 337-50). 3Æ A.D. 345-50: condition good (b).

12. Constantius II or Constans. 4 Æ size, A.D. 345-61 (b).

(b) *Also the following.*

1. Postumus (A.D. 259-68). Antoninianus c. A.D. 260: on tile gutter.

2. Tetricus I (A.D. 270-3). Antoninianus, condition fair. M. and S., 79/80. On pavement of corridor.

3. Tetricus I. Antoninianus, condition fair. M. and S. 100. On pavement of corridor.

III. WEST WING, CELLARS F and G (Section LM).

A. PRE-BUILDING DEPOSITS.

(a) *Dirty loam on natural soil.*

Coin.

1. British tin coin (Fig. 15, 1). Derek Allen's class 2¹: diameters 0.56 and 0.48 inches.

Coarse Ware (Fig. 16).

61. Bead-rim bowl with burnished neck and brush-striated sides, in light grey "porridgy" ware, black surface. Pre-Roman type, paralleled in the Belgic ditch (cellar L) on the south side of St. George's Street (to be published) cf. *Camulodunum* 258, which began before the conquest, but reached its greatest popularity in period IV (A.D. 50-61).

Other Objects.

1. Brooch—some fragments which Mr. Hull thinks may have been the shape of Collingwood's group A (*Collingwood*, Fig. 60, 2). Possibly pre-Claudian.

2. Bronze finger-ring, decorated with three grooves on face (Fig. 15, 2).

(b) *Pebbly-loam above (a).*

Terra sigillata.

1. Arretine platter (form 18?) with stamp C. SENTI as at Haltern (Loeschke, Haltern II, Pl. XXIX, 203, 204, and p. 182). His stamps even occur on the Augustan site of Mount Beuvray: this piece may be only Tiberian (Fig. 13, 6).

2. Form 29: too small for exact identification: probably Vespaianic (A.D. 70-80).

Also 2 unidentifiable fragments.

Trans. of International Numismatic Congress, 1936, 351-7.

Coarse Ware (Fig. 16).

58. Large jar with corrugated neck and brush-striated shoulder. Typologically early Belgic form, cf. Wheathampstead No. 2. (*Verulamium* Pl. XLIX, 2), *Swarling* No. 31; it does not occur at Prae Wood or at Colchester.

59. Bead-rim bowl; light brown "soapy" ware with dark grey core.

60. Pedestal base, in "porridgy" grey ware.

62. Biconical bowl in buff-grey ware; shoulder bears lightly tooled grooves to give corrugated effect.

(c) *Pit R8.*

Samian.

1. Form 30, fragment of rim, high glaze; probably Claudian, A.D. 40-50.

Other Pottery (Fig. 16).

63. Gallo-Belgic *terra nigra* platter. *Camulodunum* form 7b.

64. Platter in fine polished grey-black ware imitating *terra nigra*. Cf. *Camulodunum* 26-7.

65. Dish in coarse granulated buff-grey ware.

66. Lower part of girth beaker in pink ware with darker surface; vertical fine combing.

67. Jar of more Romanized appearance; dark grey smoothed surface; paste light grey and "porridgy."

(d) *Post-Hole L.*

68. Lid (?) in reddish sandy paste, surfaces polished dark grey; band of incised comb-rilling.

(e) *Clean loam above pit R8 below builders' debris east of wall.*

71. Incense-cup: two fragments in red granulated ware; burnt dark on inside. Not closely datable; cf. late first century example *Richborough I*, 30.

B. DEPOSITS CONTEMPORARY WITH BUILDING.

(a) *Clean clay build-up below mortar floor.*

Samian (Fig. 13).

4. Form 37 style of MEMOR of La Graufesenque. His ovolo as on 37 at Pompeii inscribed MIIMORIS (retro), with his Nile goose (Oswald 2244). Period: Vespasianic, A.D. 70-80.

Coarse ware (Fig. 16).

69. Flagon neck in soapy grey paste with orange surface. This seems to be not later than Claudian (*cf. Camulodunum* Fig. 51, 3) and was doubtless incorporated when the clay was brought from elsewhere, together with a biconical bowl of Belgic make resembling *Camulodunum* form 229 B.

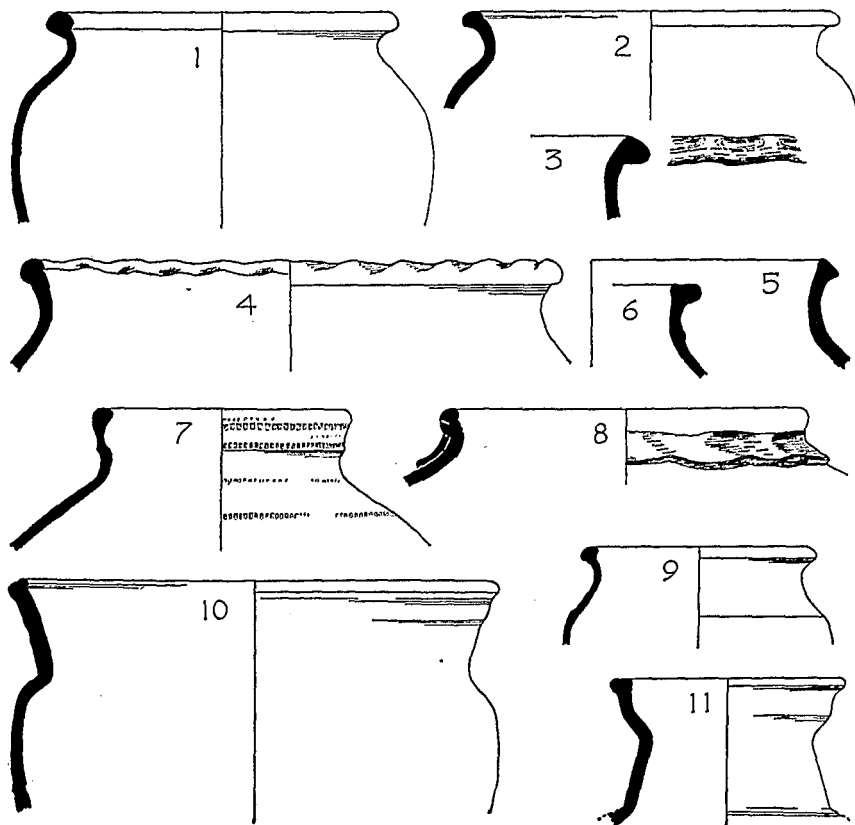


FIG. 17. COARSE MEDIEVAL POTTERY, EARLY 13TH CENT. (½).

(b) *Builders' debris east of wall.*

70. Dish in grey ware; early second century *cf. Richborough* I, 46, III, 339 (both late first or early second centuries) and *Newstead* p. 258.

(c) *Black filling of gutter east of wall (late third century).*

Coins.

1. *Salonina* ? (A.D. 260-8). *Antoninianus*.

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS, 1945 AND 1946

2. Victorinus (A.D. 268-70). Antoninianus: condition good. M. and S. 118.
3. Claudius II (A.D. 268-70). Antoninianus: condition fair. M. and S. 81.
4. Tetricus I (A.D. 270-3). Antoninianus: condition good. M. and S. 100/2.
5. Tetricus I. Antoninianus: condition good. M. and S. 147.
6. Radiate crown A.D. 270. Antoninianus (small).
7. Radiate crown c. A.D. 270. Antoninianus (small): condition fair.
8. ? Radiate Crown c. A.D. 270.
9. Radiate Crown c. A.D. 270. Antoninianus (small), semi-barbarous.
10. Barbarous Radiate Crown c. A.D. 270-90. Antoninianus: condition fair.
11. Illegible 4 Æ size. Third or fourth century. Probably diademed head.

Coarse Ware (Fig. 16).
72. Jar rim, coarse grey ware.

(d) *Occupation of rooms.*

Coins.

1. Probably Radiate Crown (mid to late third century type); on tessellated pavement in cellar F.
2. Constantine I (A.D. 307-37). Constantinopolis type (A.D. 330-7), 3 Æ; on upper tessellated pavement in cellar G.

MEDIEVAL AND RECENT.

A. LEVELS STRATIFIED ABOVE ROOM 1 (Section NO).

(a) *Black medieval rubbish above Roman debris. Early thirteenth century.*

Coin.

Henry II. Cut Halfpenny (Canterbury?).
Mule: Tealby C/Short Cross 1a. c. A.D. 1180.

Pottery (Fig. 17).

1. Bowl, reddish brown hard granulated paste.
2. Bowl, dark grey ware; simple almost Roman shape.
3. Coarse red ware, very shelly; dimpled pie-crust rim with pronounced lip.
- 4-6. Hard brick-red to brown granulated paste.

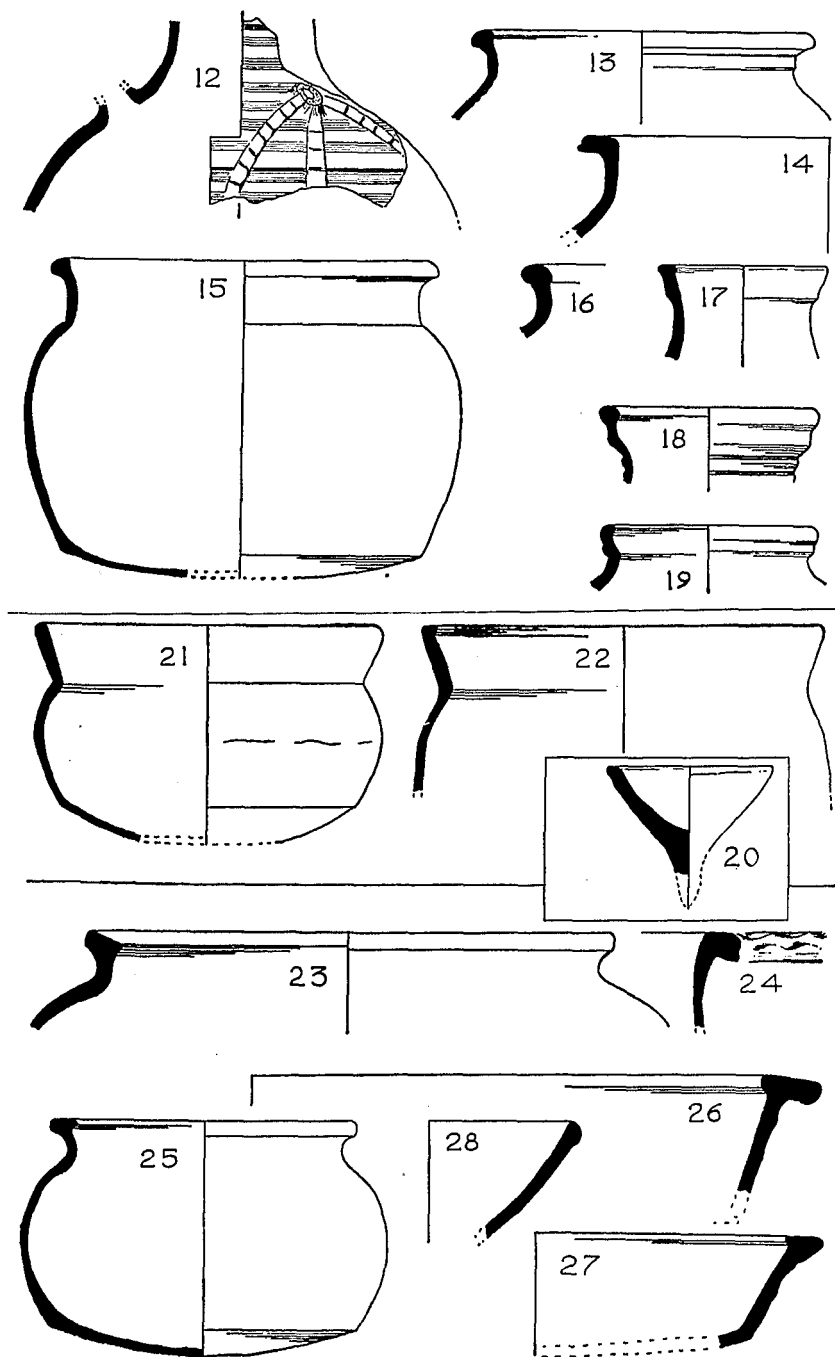


FIG. 18. COARSE MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM PITS (†).

7. Narrow-necked jar with collar-rim, grey ware, decorated with bands of coarse rouletting.
8. Rim, grey ware, with applied band in hollow of neck.
9. Grey-black granulated ware.
10. Coarse light grey granulated cooking pot.
11. Reddish jug, with a little shell grit, unglazed.

Other Objects (Fig. 15).

8. Bronze key with circular notched bow in axis at right angles to that of the bit, which is welded.

A *terminus post quem* for this group is provided by the coin of Henry II, which shows appreciable wear, yet would have been pushed out of circulation by succeeding issues fairly soon. The deposit will not then be earlier than c. 1200; on the other hand the pottery it contains is on the whole earlier in type than the late thirteenth century wares represented in the pits (Fig. 18). In general these vessels are more curved, less angular or flattened in the neck and rim than their successors, a feature also seen in the Norman pottery from Cæsar's Camp, Folkestone (*Arch.*, XLVII, Pl. XX) and in the twelfth and early thirteenth century pottery from Rayleigh Castle, Essex (*Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.*, XII, 182). The slight shoulder and tall straight rim of 10, again, is a type found stratigraphically earlier than a late thirteenth century pit below the Rose Hotel (to be published); and the internal swelling of 8 and 9 is paralleled in twelfth century pottery from Alstoe Mount, Rutland (*Antiq. Journ.*, XVI, 403, Nos. 11, 13). Rouletting, too, as on 7, with square or diamond-shaped notches, is a feature inherited from late Saxon times (*Oxoniensia*, V, 46), and it is found on Norman wares of the twelfth century (Old Sarum, *Antiq. Journ.*, XV, 185). For an example more nearly contemporary with ours cf. White Castle, Monmouthshire (*Ibid.* XV, 330-4 and Fig. 3, 14).

(b) *Medieval rubbish pits later than (a)* (Fig. 18): *late thirteenth century.*

Pit M4.

12. Spouted flagon, in hard grey ware with light golden brown surface and glaze, traces of white slip in places below it. Surface combed horizontally; below the spout (missing) an arcading of low raised ribs.
13. Reddish hard granulated ware.
14. Coarse shell-gritted ware.
15. Cooking pot, ware similar to 2.
16. Similar.
17. Jug, hard grey ware with patches of olive-green glaze.

18. Reddish jug with brown glaze.

19. Similar.

Pit M7.

20. Conical cresset-lamp for insertion in a bracket.

Pit M6.

21. Cooking pot, roughly shaped, hard brown sandy ware.

22. Cooking pot, grey ware.

Pit M3.

23. Hard grey granulated jar, hardly any shell grit ; internal bevel.

Two examples.

24. Large dish, diameter 14 inches, grey ware with copious shell grit, reddish brown surfaces.

25. Bowl, hard sandy ware, buff brown, with a little shell grit.

26. Very large dish, diameter 2 feet, ware similar to 13 but containing much more shell grit. 13 and 14 both have a row of small pin-incisions round the flat top of the rim, c. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart.

27. Oblique sided dish, brown sandy ware.

28. Dish or lid (?) similar ware. Also present, a number of pieces of flat heavily-fired floor tile, c. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, sometimes thickly green-glazed.

In this group, while there are obvious similarities with the earliest group e.g. Nos. 21 and 22, on the whole the rims are flatter and the shoulders more pronounced or angular. Glaze, too, is more common. This group bears comparison with the late thirteenth century pottery from Watling Street (*Arch. Cant.*, LX, 99).

NOTE.—There was also found, unstratified, a glazed stamped tile of the pattern figured as No. 45 of the London Museum *Medieval Catalogue* list (p. 245). This type is already recorded from Canterbury Cathedral.

(c) *Seventeenth century layer.*

Fig. 15, 9. Bronze face of small portable sun-dial. This was found in the layer at the north end of section NO, 16-24 inches below the surface. The gnomon, which is missing, was apparently held in a small socket rivetted to the central arm.

APPENDIX I

PETROGRAPHICAL REPORT

By K. C. Dunham, D.Sc., S.D., of the Geological Survey and Museum

1. Polished slab, 0·55 cm. thick, with one obtuse angle of the original cutting (102°) remaining. Cellar D, Pit M1. A red *hornblende porphyrite* composed of white phenocrysts of oligoclase-andesine up to 3 mm. long, highly sericitized, and phenocrysts of oxyhornblende up to

1.25 mm. long in a fine-grained groundmass containing quartz and feldspar with abundant disseminated cryptocrystalline hæmatite, imparting a red colour to the rock. The oxyhornblende is pleochroic pale yellowish-brown to deep brown, and many crystals show dark margins; it is optically negative with high optic axial angle and low extinction angle. A little calcite is present in the groundmass. It is possible that some of the phenocrysts may have been orthoclase rather than plagioclase, but the extensive sericitization makes positive determination impossible.

This may be identified with confidence as the rock known as *Porfido Rosso Antico*, obtained from quarries at Jebel Dokhan in Egypt. The specimen submitted is identical with our specimen from that locality (F.3136) and the rock-type is an unusual one.

2. Floor-slab, one surface only ground, 2.2 cm. thick, other dimensions at least 15 x 14 cm. Coarsely crystalline *shelly limestone*, containing abundant remains of the gasteropod genus *Viviparus* (*Paludina*). The shells are recrystallized, and partly filled with calcite mud. They are cemented by a matrix of coarsely crystalline clear calcite, with crystals up to 0.5 mm.

3. Floor-slab, similar to 2, shelly limestone rich in remains of *Viviparus*.

4. Slab ground both sides, 2.3 cm. thick, other dimensions at least 7 x 5.5 cm. A coarse *shelly limestone* rich in *Viviparus* remains and containing patches of yellowish calcite mudstone, possibly with some dolomite, enclosed in a matrix of very coarsely crystalline calcite. Some of the shells are partly replaced by limonite, possibly after pyrite. Fragments of crystalline phosphate and rare quartz grains are present.

These shelly limestones rich in remains of *Viviparus* (Nos. 2, 3, 4) are characteristic of certain beds in the Purbeck (upper Jurassic) and Wealden (lower Cretaceous) series. The former have been extensively worked for marble ("Purbeck Marble") in the neighbourhood of Swanage, Dorset, while the latter has been worked under the name "Sussex Marble" at Gorlinger, Petworth, Bethersden and Coolham, Sussex. The species of *Viviparus* present in the Wealden is somewhat larger than in the Purbeck, and my colleague Mr. Edmunds is of the opinion that the specimens submitted are more likely to have come from the Purbeck than the Wealden. In this case, they may have been derived from thin beds which occur in the vicinity of Battle in association with iron ores probably known to the Romans, and need not necessarily have been brought from Swanage.

5. Small fragment, 3.3 cm. thick, ground on one side and partly on the other. A *glauconitic sandy limestone*: composed of quartz grains averaging 0.2 mm. but reaching a maximum length of 1.5 mm., and abundant green glauconite pellets averaging 0.15 mm. diameter in a

calcite mosaic matrix. A little pyrite, partly altered to limonite, is present.

6. Paving slab, at least 14 x 12.5 cms. A fine-grained *limey glauconitic sandstone*: containing highly angular quartz grains averaging 0.05 mm., with some brownish-green glauconite, cemented by calcite. Minor constituents include brown staurolite, zircon, oligoclase, ilmenite, magnetite, leucoxene.

The glauconitic limestone and limey sandstone (Nos. 5, 6) may be assigned with confidence to the "Kentish Rag" facies of the Lower Greensand. This facies extends from the neighbourhood of Maidstone to beyond Ashford, Kent, and is extensively quarried at Maidstone, East Malling, Otham, Larkfield and Chilmington.

NOTE.—Nos. 2-6 were found in the foundation trench of Room 4. With them was (7) another piece of shelly limestone in the shape of an irregular rhomboidal quadrilateral, 8.8 x 5.6 cm., and 1.3 cm. thick. Its edges were slightly bevelled to give a good joint; its face is polished, the other sides roughly ground. This is clearly *opus sectile*, as also is probably No. 1. Similar fragments of Wealden Marble, cut for an *opus sectile* floor, were found at Angmering, and a discussion will be found in *Sussex Arch. Colls.*, LXXIX, 15-19.

APPENDIX II.

SKELETON OF INFANT FROM HYPOCAUST-FILLING OF ROOM 4.

By I. W. Cornwall, B.A.

The remains were extraordinarily complete, for the most part, even paper-thin bones, such as the inter-alveolar septa of the jaws being preserved.

A few parts were missing altogether: the nasal, palatine, ethmoid and lachrymal bones of the skull, the left tibia, both fibulae, all the bones of hands and feet and several vertebrae.

The skull was, with some difficulty, approximately reconstructed. Though the still-separate bones of the base, and some of the face, showed good contacts, those of the vault were evidently still widely separated during life and considerable fragments of them were missing. As they were, moreover, mostly no more than 1 mm. thick, large errors were inevitable in making edge-to-edge joints during reconstruction. The final result, therefore, was not exactly symmetrical, though the errors were distributed as widely as possible to enable the general appearance of the skull to be reproduced fairly accurately.

Even the posterior and antero-lateral fontanelles of the braincase

were wide open. These are usually filled in by growth of the surrounding bones within 2-3 months after birth.

Only one tooth was found, the germ of a lower medial incisor, the first tooth to cut the gum, generally between 6 and 9 months after birth. The root was quite unformed and the tooth was evidently in life, still buried in its alveolus in the mandible. This indicates an age probably less than six weeks.

On one side the tympanic ring of the temporal bone was still separate from the squamous part and very well preserved. On the other side the corresponding part was already fused with the rest of the bone. This union generally takes place shortly before birth, so that its incompleteness in this instance indicates at most a newly-born infant and possibly even a full-term foetus.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

- Arch.* *Archæologia* (Society of Antiquaries).
Camulodunum Hawkes and Hull, Society of Antiquaries Research Report XIV.
 Cohen Cohen, *Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'empire romain*.
 Collingwood Collingwood, *The Archæology of Roman Britain*, 1930.
J.R.S. *The Journal of Roman Studies* (Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies).
 Knorr, T.S. Knorr, *Töpfer und Frabiken verzierter Terra-Sigillata des 1919 ersten Jahrhunderts*, 1919.
 M. and S. Mattingly and Sydenham, *Roman Imperial Coinage*.
 M.J. Morin-Jean, *La Verrerie en Gaul sous l'empire romain*, 1913.
Newstead Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post and its People*, 1911.
Ospringe Whiting, Hawley and May, Society of Antiquaries Research Report VIII.
 Oswald Oswald, *Index of Figure Types on Terra Sigillata*, (Supplement to *Liverpool Annals of Archæology and Anthropology*).
 O. and P. Oswald and Pryce, *An Introduction to the Study of Terra Sigillata*.
Richborough Bushe-Fox, Society of Antiquaries Research Reports I, II, III VI, VII, X.
Swarling Bushe-Fox, Society of Antiquaries Research Report V.
Verulamium Wheeler, Society of Antiquaries Research Report XI.
Wroxeter Bushe-Fox, Society of Antiquaries Research Report I.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The writers desire to thank their many friends who have assisted the work. Mr. A. Martyr Smith made the preliminary surveys of the sites, and Mr. J. Mann took the levels. The Samian ware has been reported upon by Dr. Felix Oswald, the glass by Mr. D. B. Harden, and the coins by Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil. Mr. Edmunds and Dr. Dunham examined geological material, the Rev. Dr. S. G. Brade-Birks a soil-sample. Mr. W. F. Grimes drew Fig. 11, and Mr. Cornwall reported upon the human remains.

The thanks of the Canterbury Excavation Committee are due to the following for permission to dig on their property: the Directors of Court Brothers (Electrical Contractors) Ltd., Messrs. George, Beer & Rigden and Taylor Brothers. Thanks are also due to F. W. Finnis and Sons for the use of their bakery cellar as storing-place for tools and Roman pottery, and for many kindnesses.

F.W.T.