

CANTERBURY EXCAVATIONS JUNE-DECEMBER, 1947

No. 5 WATLING STREET

By FRANK JENKINS

DURING the period June to December, 1947, excavations were carried out by Mr. John Boyle and the writer in their spare time, on the north side of Watling Street, in the cellar of the blitzed Manse adjoining the Lady Huntingdon Chapel site on the side nearest the Riding Gate. The cellar area was roughly rectangular in shape and measured 28 ft. north-south, and 20 ft. 6 in. east-west, the cellar floor being at 7 ft. 6 in. below the surface level of modern Watling Street (i.e. 35.8 ft. above O.D.).¹

The object in choosing this site was to determine the full width of the Roman footings discovered during the August-September, 1945 excavations, and which lie under the modern party wall separating the two sites.² The excavations were carried out under the auspices of the Canterbury Excavation Committee.

FEATURES BY PERIODS : ROMAN

THE RUBBISH PITS

Pit R I (No. 8 on site plan)

A large and shallow pit, oval in plan, was originally dug from the surface of the clean yellow brickearth. (Key deposit No. 1.) The upcast from this pit was found to lie mainly towards Watling Street. The very large quantity of coarse pottery found in the filling displayed many early characteristics, much of it being assignable to the mid-first century Claudian occupation, especially in the lowest layer of dark brown loam, but the associated Samian ware did not permit a date earlier than Domitianic times for when the pit was finally filled in.

Pits R II and R III (Nos. 6 and 7 on site plan)

Of the other Roman pits found on this site, little can be said. Pit R II lay mainly outside the excavated area under the north wall of the cellar, and R III had been almost completely destroyed when a large Medieval pit was dug. Thus it was practically impossible to determine the exact date at which they were open, and in consequence best left undecided. The fillings of both yielded only Roman pottery of first century type.

¹ For convenience in recording the long axis of the site is said to lie North-South, as in the 1945 report, although it is in fact North-east-South-west.

² *Arch. Cant.*, LX (1947), pp. 87-100.

THE ROMAN FOOTINGS

The Roman footings discovered in the 1945 excavations were found and the east edge was traced for a length of approximately 18 ft. north-south, but badly mutilated by Medieval pits. Sufficient remained, however, for it to be determined that the total width was about 10 ft. 6 in. Unfortunately, at the southern end they had been destroyed by

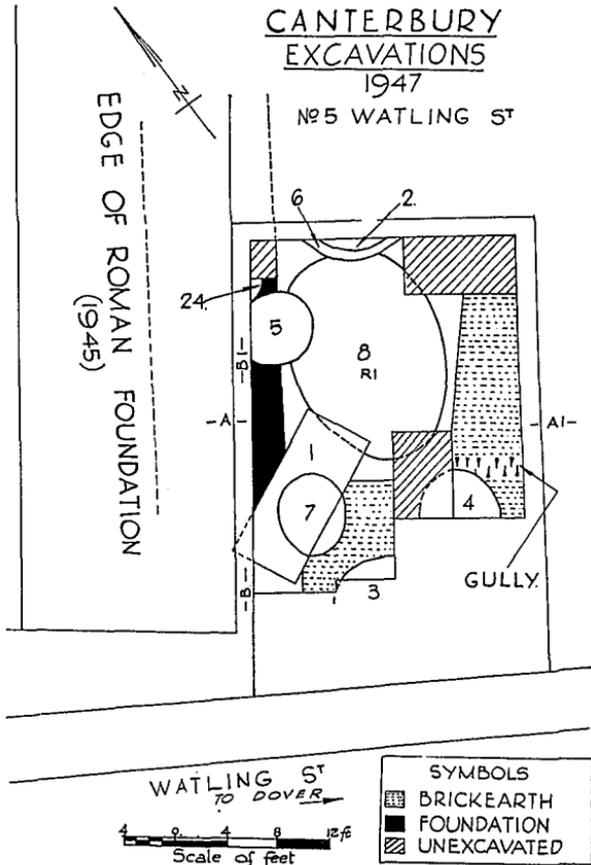


FIG. 1. Site Plan.

a deep Medieval pit, but it is certain that they did not continue further south, for beyond this pit only the clean yellow brickearth was found. For the same reason it could not be established whether the footings turned eastward hereabouts. However, as the brickearth east of the pit was found quite undisturbed, it seems reasonable to suppose that they did not turn in that direction, and if they had, it could only have been for a length of some 2 ft. at most. One thing is significant and

should be mentioned in view of the finding of road metalling which ran more or less on the line of modern Watling Street, dated to the third quarter of the first century, the termination of these footings at this point may have been because the road was still in existence when the structure which they supported was erected.

The dating evidence found actually incorporated in these footings was derived from a very small quantity of mid-first century coarse pottery and two fragments of Samian ware dated by Dr. Felix Oswald as Claudian and Vespasianic, respectively. Hence the dating of this feature obtained by Mrs. Audrey Williams, remains unaltered (late first century).¹

THE GULLY

A short length of a V-shaped gully was found in the surface of Key deposit No. 3. It was 1 ft. wide and 1 ft. deep. The filling was homogeneous with Key deposit No. 4 and contained a few pieces of similar pottery. Hence it would appear to be later than the third century, but not later than the mid-fourth century in date. It lay in an east-west direction, being cut by a modern drain and a Medieval pit (No. 4) to the west and ran out under the east wall of the modern cellar.

POST-ROMAN

PIT S I (No. 5 on site plan)

The upper part of this pit had been destroyed when the modern cellar was dug, hence the exact date for when it was open cannot be determined. The filling consisted of a homogeneous black soil, evidently tipped in at one operation. The pottery from this was mainly late Roman and in very small fragments, but a piece of a small rim in coarsely gritted black ware, together with a fragment of a clay, bun-shaped loomweight, suggests a late Saxon or early Norman date.

PITS M I-IV INCLUSIVE (Nos. 1-4 on site plan)

The Medieval pits did not contain anything of interest. The pottery was not in quantity and was very fragmentary, but those pieces which could be identified proved to be derived from cooking-pots of the usual thirteenth-century type.² Pit M I upper filling consisted of a large quantity of daub and black ash, evidently the debris from a building destroyed by fire somewhere in the vicinity.

SUMMARY OF KEY DEPOSITS (SECTIONS NOS. A AND B. FIG. 2)

To the east of the site natural and undisturbed gravel lay at an average depth of 4 ft. below the modern cellar floor and towards the

¹ *Arch. Cant.*, LX (1947), p. 92.

² *Cf. Arch. Cant.*, LX (1947), p. 99, Fig. 16, no. 1 for the type.

west it dropped vertically for a further 2 ft. (i.e. from the 11 ft. 6 in. level to the 13 ft. 6 in. level from the present day ground level). From this it would seem that the gravel had been quarried at an early date, perhaps for the purpose of obtaining material for road metalling. The deposit sealing this was absolutely clean yellow brickearth (No. 1). From its clean nature and as it effectively sealed the natural gravel wherever it was found undisturbed on the site, it would seem that after the quarrying operations were abandoned the area was levelled off by means of this material which is taken to be the up-cast from the original excavations. This then would be a better explanation of the presence of a similar deposit found in 1945, in the adjoining area to the west of

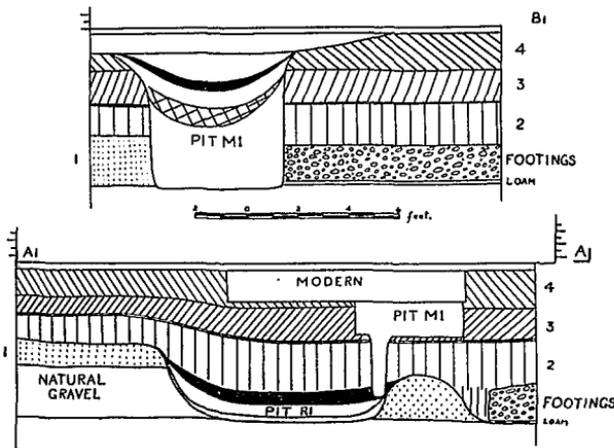


FIG. 2. Sections A-A1 and B-B1

the present site, for from more recent research it seems clear that the suggested waterlogging could not have taken place at this level in Roman times. Though on the present site not a single object of any period was found in this deposit by which it could be dated, it can be assumed with some confidence that the two deposits are homogeneous and are, therefore, of equal date, namely Claudian, as was proved in the 1945 excavations.

Deposit No. 2 consisted of brown loamy soil about 1 ft. in thickness. This was dated by a coin of Trajan and a small quantity of pottery, not later than mid-second century in character. The division between this deposit and that which succeeded it (No. 3) was marked by a thin band of clean yellow loam which was taken to be a turf line, for it covered the whole of the excavated area. Deposit No. 3 which consisted of dirty brown soil and which varied from 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. in thickness appeared to have been dumped in one operation, for it contained a considerable

quantity of late third-early fourth century pottery and a coin of Salonina. The final deposit (No. 4) survived to a thickness varying from 9 in. to 1 ft. 6 in. below the modern cellar floor, was black soil. This was dated by late fourth-century pottery, associated with coins of Constantine I and Valens. Thus the ground level hereabouts had been raised during the Roman period some 4 ft. from Claudian times to the end of the fourth century.

THE SAMIAN WARE

(a) FROM PIT R I (No. 8 on site plan). DECORATED

1. Form 30. Style of MVRANVS, two groups of gladiators :

(1) O.1020 and 1013 G, with dropped shield.

(2) O.1013 A and 1013 B.

Ornament below similar to that on Form 29 his style London (B.M.). Dogs (O.1963) and a smaller dog (O.1964); Griffin (O.880). His special ornament in St. Andrews Cross as on 29 OF MVRAN retrograde, Richborough; and on 29 OF MVRAN retro: London (G.H.) The piece, however, shows some affinity to the work of LICINVS. Period Claudian, A.D. 40-50. (Fig. 3, No. 1.)

2. Form 30. Style of LICINVS, Sheep (O.1855); and monkey (O.2145), together as on Form 30 Kempfen with his ovolo. (Knorr, T.S.1919, 95 B). Hare (O.2071). Period Claudian, A.D. 40-50. (Fig. 3, No. 2.)

3. Form 29. Style of MVRANVS. The lower frieze is identical with that of a Form 29 stamped OF MVRAN retro.; Mainz. (Behrens, *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, X, 1915, Abb. 24). Bear (O.1586) in upper frieze. Same arrowheads as on Form 29, OF MVRAN, London (L.M.). High glaze. Period Claudian, A.D. 40-50. (Fig. 3, No. 3.)

4. Form 37. Style of VITALIS. His ovolo and festoons as on Form 29 stamped OF VITA Neuss (Knorr T.S. 1919, 83 D). His ovolo and serrated leaves with a rosette above and between the leaves on Form 37 VITALIS style, London (G.H.). His tendril binding. Goose (O.2220); hare in festoon (O.2107); dog (O.2034); hare in scroll (O.2104 small). Period Vespasian, A.D. 70-80. (Fig. 3, No. 4.)

5. Form 37. Probably by M CRESTIO. It has been much blurred in extraction from the mould. The dog (O.1920) and the hare (O.2072) occur on Form 37 stamped M CRESTIO at Holt (Grimes, Holt No. 70), and the same ovolo. The same dog and hare occur together on Form 37, M CRESTIO, Mainz (Knorr T.S. 1919 Text Fig. 17 E). The two cupids are O.434 and O.393 small variety. Period Domitian, c. A.D. 90-100. Note a small fragment of this bowl was found in the 1945 excavations on the adjacent site (cf. *Arch. Cant.*, LX, Pl. VI, p. 96), where it was tentatively dated as Vespasianic. [With the

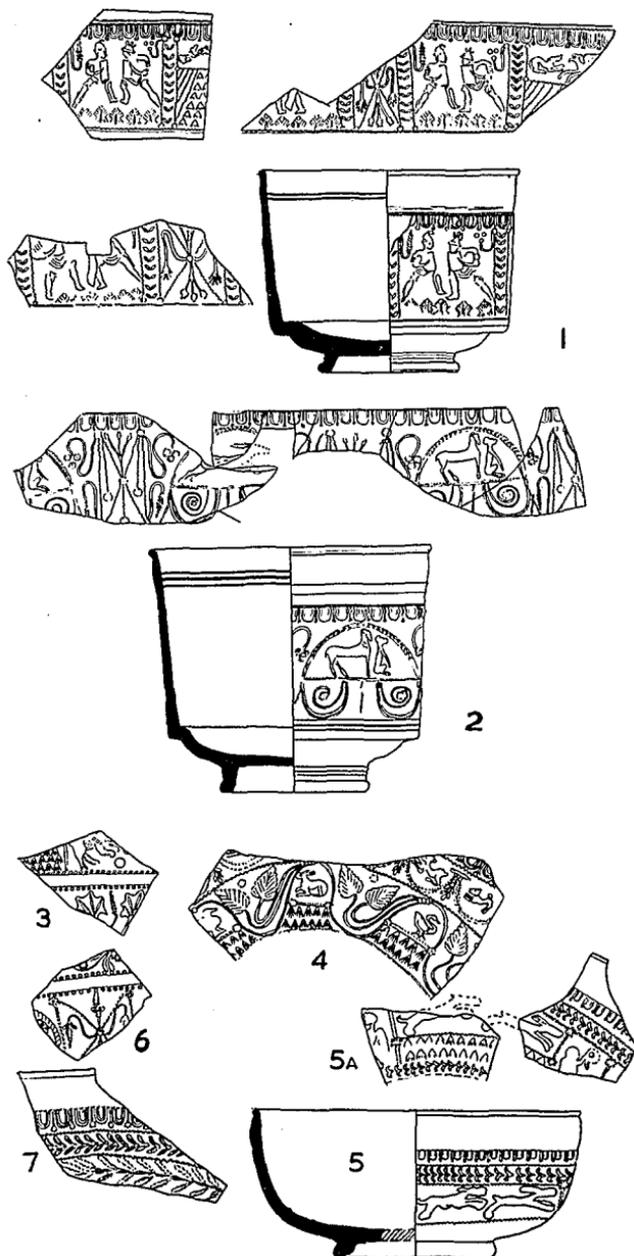


FIG. 3. Decorated Samian Ware (†)

finding of most of this bowl in the present excavations it is evident that the former piece is similarly dated, and in consequence the date must be brought forward to Domitianic times (F.J.).] (Fig. 3, No. 5 and 5A.)

6. Form 27. Two examples with the same peculiar stamp which is meant to read the same when the cup is reversed CNOIND. The slanting strokes do not join together and this is apparently intentional. It has been deciphered as CNOIND by Loumy at Vertault (*Hermet*, p. 234), by Hermet himself at La Graufesenque, (*Hermet* 202) and at Avenchen (Lausanne Museum) (*Hermet* 242). It may, therefore, be a stamp of the potter CNOIVS, this stamp also occurs at Vertault. The stamp CNOIVS occurs on a Form 37 at Bonn and Mainz. Since these two cups have a groove on the foot-stand they would be earlier than Vespasian and may be regarded as Neronic, c. A.D. 60-70.

7. Form 18. Stamped MARTIALIS W, by Martialis of La Graufesenque. Diameter 264 mm.; Period Nero-Vespasian, A.D. 60-70.

8. Form 27. Stamped \overline{OF} SEVERI retrograde. There were two potters of this name at La Graufesenque (Nero-Flavian) and at Lezoux (Hadrianic), respectively. If the date of this cup is the latter then the presence of one half of the base in Pit R I and the other in Key Deposit No. 2 low level, may be explained by regarding it as a stray piece which found its way into the pit when the site was eventually levelled off.

9. Form 23. Diameter 114 mm., closely similar to Ritterling 11A, (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, XXXI, 11A, and O. & P., L, 6). Period Claudian, A.D. 40-50.

10. Form 35. Diameter 88 mm. (cf. O. & P., LIII, p. 8) High glaze. Period Domitian, c. A.D. 90-100.

11. Curle 11. Without barbotine leaves; with well marked moulding undercut as O. & P., LXXI, 14, and similar generally to this specimen from Pfanz, but larger, diameter including flange 120 mm. High glaze. Probably Domitianic, c. A.D. 90-100.

(b) FROM BROWN SOIL INTO WHICH FOOTINGS WERE SUNK

12. Form 29. Style of BILICATVS. A piece of this bowl was in the collection from the adjacent site. (Cf. *Arch. Cant.*, LX, Pl. VI, 2, p. 94), identified by Dr. Oswald as the work of BILICATVS. On this frieze just the head of the same cock is visible in the medallion, and giving the nearly complete St. Andrews Cross as well as the same straight wreath in the upper frieze. Period Claudian, A.D. 40-50. (Fig. 3, No. 6.)

(c) INCORPORATED IN THE ROMAN FOOTINGS

13. Form 37. Probably by VITALIS, his chevron wreath and trefoil wreath. Period Vespasian, A.D. 70-80. (Fig. 3, No. 7.)

14. Form 18. (*Cf.* O. & P., XLV, 12). Probably Vespasianic, c. A.D. 70-80.

15. Form 27. Too small for exact dating, but probably Vespasianic.

(d) FROM IMMEDIATELY OVER FOOTINGS IN BROWN SOIL

16. Form 37. Rather thick. Ovolo of DIVIXTVS as on Form 37 his style at Balmuildy (*cf.* Miller, *Balmuildy*, XXXIII, 21), and on 37 DIVIX F, Carlisle and Leicester. Period Antonine, A.D. 140-50.

17. Form 27. *Cf.* O. & P., XLIX, 16. Period probably Trajanic, A.D. 110-20.

(e) KEY DEPOSIT No. 2

18. Form 37. Figure, legs only. Probably Trajanic, c. A.D. 110-20.

19. Form 18/31. Diameter c. 184 mm. ; side 33 mm. Probably Trajan-Hadrian, c. A.D. 110-20.

20. Form Ludowici Tg, similar to O. & P., LX, 1. Period Antonine, c. A.D. 140-50.

21. Form 27. Stamped [DON]TIOIICI (i.e. Dontio Feci), by DONTIO of Lezoux. Period Hadrian-Antonine, c. A.D. 130-40.

(f) KEY DEPOSITS No. 3

22. Form 45. *Cf.* O. & P., LXXIV, 1, but with a little smaller side, 44 mm. Quartz gritted on the interior. Lezoux ware.

(g) UNSTRATIFIED, FROM PIT No. 1.

23. Form 18. Stamped OF ING by INGENVVS of La Graufesenque. Period Claudian, A.D. 40-50.

COARSE POTTERY

(a) GREY BROWN LOAM BENEATH ROMAN FOOTINGS (Fig. 4, Nos. 1-20 inclusive)

1. Cooking-pot, slightly thickened rim ; off-set at base of rim ; smooth soapy black ware with combed decoration. Belgic. *Cf.* *Richborough* I, 21. Claudian.

2. Imitation Gallo-Belgic platter ; soapy reddish-brown ware. Claudian.

(b) INCORPORATED IN ROMAN FOOTINGS

3. Imitation Gallo-Belgic platter ; soapy reddish-brown ware. Claudian.

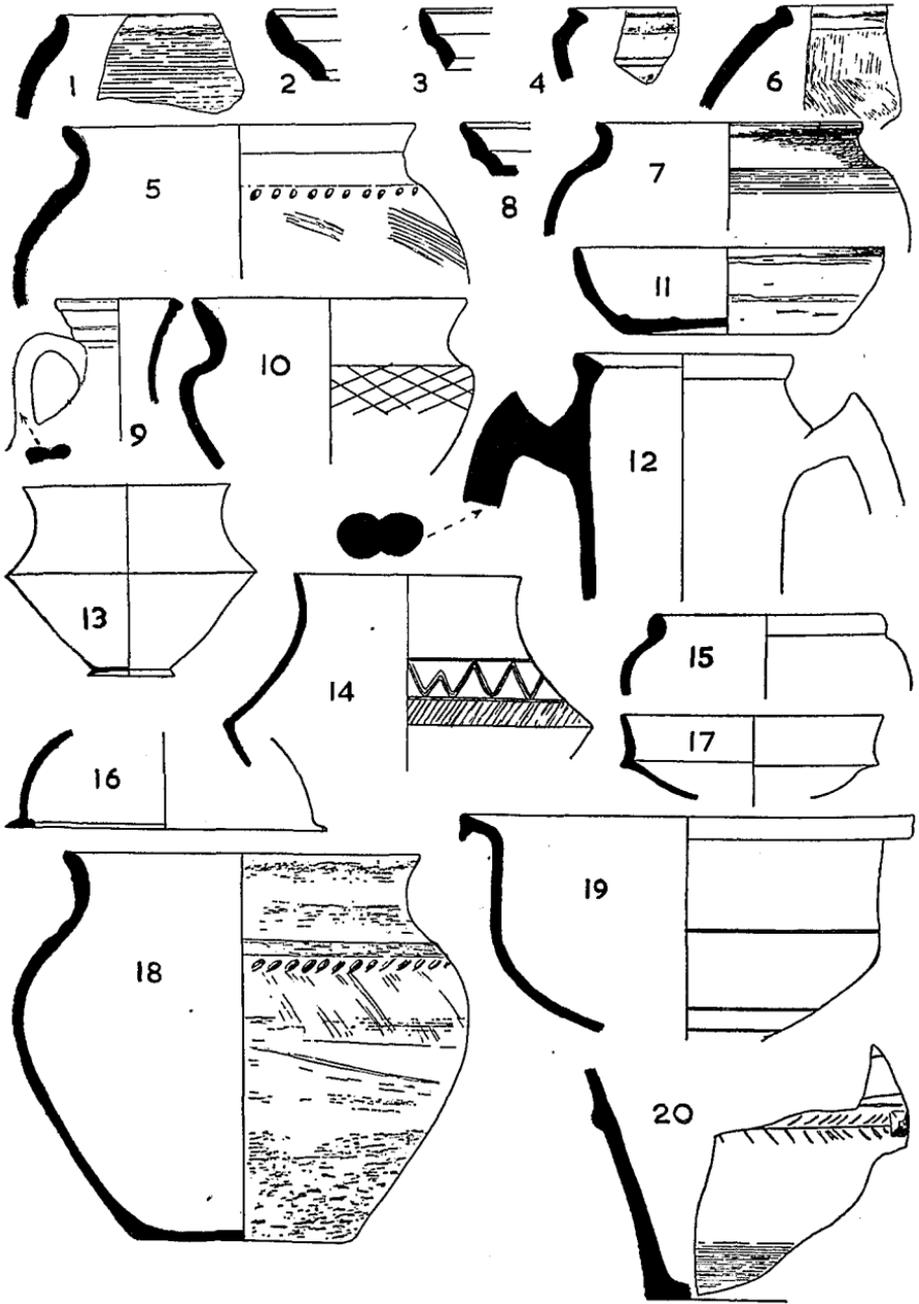


FIG. 4. First-century Coarse Pottery (1)

(c) KEY DEPOSIT No. 1 SURFACE

4. Small carinated jar with sharp off-set at base of neck. Sandy light reddish-brown ware. Claudian.

5. Jar with everted rim and off-set at base of neck ; brown ware, light reddish-brown at surface. Burnished soapy coating on neck ; decorated with row of stab marks on shoulder ; combing below. As pieces of this pot also occurred in Pit R I it was evident that from the surface of this deposit the pit was originally dug. Claudian.

(d) PIT R I (No. 8 on site plan)

A large quantity of pottery representing many types of vessel occurred in the filling of this pit. Owing to limitations of space in this report only the more significant pieces are illustrated.

6. Bead rim jar in hard sandy grey ware, light reddish-brown at surface ; slight off-set at base of short neck ; burnished on rim and neck ; combing below. Belgic. Claudian.

7. Bead rim jar in hard brown ware, fumed black at surface ; traces of black varnish on neck ; horizontal grooving below. Belgic. Claudian.

8. Imitation Gallo-Belgic platter ; coarse grey ware with soapy light brown surface (Claudian). This came from the primary filling of this pit.

9. Flagon top with two-ribbed handle. Buff ware. Flavian.

10. Wide-mouthed carinated bowl with tall everted neck, and short shoulder ; decorated with a zone of burnished lattice lines below. Thick native ware with smoothed soapy coating. Cf. Camulodunum Form 223. Claudian.

11. Imitation Gallo-Belgic bowl with slightly rising base and outward curved side ; small half round moulding at base of inner wall and on upper side of base. No foot-ring. Hard grey ware, no doubt in imitation of terra nigra fabric, but inferior in quality. Claudian.

12. Upper part of an amphora with cylindrical neck and peaked handles. Pale buff ware. This type occurred at Hofheim (11 B.C.-A.D. 16), and at Richborough, mid-first century A.D. ; cf. *Richborough I*, No. 25.

13. Small carinated beaker in thin brittle black varnished egg-shell ware. Illegible stamp on under-side of base. Claudian. Cf. Camulodunum Form 120.

14. Carinated beaker in grey ware, decorated with zones of saw-toothed wavy lines and rouletting.

15. Small jar with thickened bead rim. Hard sandy grey ware.

16. Hemispherical cover in hard grey ware.

17. Small bowl with upright neck and pronounced carination. Hard grey ware.

18. Storage jar with tall outward curved neck, with rudimentary cordon at base of neck; stabbed decoration and combing below. Coarse native ware; burnished soapy coating on neck. Belgic. Claudian.

19. Large straightish walled bowl with rounded carination, grooved above and below, and having everted rim slightly beaded to accommodate a lid. Fine buff ware. *Cf.* Camulodunum Form 243. Pre-Flavian. One other example of similar form having a level rim but in sandy, fumed grey ware also came from this pit.

20. Part of the side and base of a large storage jar, in coarse grey ware, corky in the break, with soapy, light reddish-brown coating. A zone of horizontal rilling just above base, burnished lines on body and with pyramidal bosses placed at intervals around girth decoration of incised herring bone pattern.

The pottery described below also came from Pit R I, but is not illustrated.

A platter in terra rubra, coated on the upper side with red colour coating, evidently a copy of Drag. Form 18. The lip is delimited internally by a groove.

Three examples of native bowls in imitation of Drag. Form 30, in grey ware. Decorated with obliquely placed finely combed bands on the body, or with a saw-toothed wavy line pattern as on No. 14 above. Appear to be dated to the period A.D. 80-100.

Fragments of thin, pinkish-buff ware with applied decoration of dots and circles on barbotine. *Cf.* *Wroxeter*, II, Pl. XV, 9.

Pieces of native butt-beakers in fine hard, white clay, but too small for identification of exact form.

Jars with cordoned necks, in fine grey ware, as also in thick native ware, Flavian and Claudian types. For the former *cf.* *Arch. Cant.*, LX, p. 80, Fig. 6, Nos. 3 and 4.

Fragments of two-handled flagon identical in shape and fabric with one found at 47 Burgate Street Canterbury and at Richborough. *Cf.* *Arch. Cant.*, LXIII, p. 103, Fig. 12, No. 40; and *Richborough* III, No. 188; dated A.D. 50-80, probably earlier in the period.

Finally the usual large native storage jars which are a feature of the first century deposits in Canterbury, were represented by a large quantity of fragments.

(e) FROM KEY DEPOSITS NOS. 3 AND 4 (Fig. 5, Nos. 21-35 inclusive)

Pottery from these deposits was found in quantity, especially Deposit No. 3. The examples illustrated are representative of the collection. Key Deposit No. 3 contained a coin of Salonina, and No. 4, coins of Constantine I and Valens.

21. Cavetto rim jar. Hard grey ware with burnished black

coating extending over neck to inner edge of lip. Several examples were found in this deposit. Key Deposit No. 3.

22. Funnel-necked beaker in fine, hard grey ware, with polished black coating. Key Deposit No. 3.

23. Mortarium in buff ware. Wroxeter type 174. *Cf. Wroxeter I*, Fig. 20, p. 79. A.D. 270-330.

24. Mortarium in buff ware. Rim section similar to one found at 47 Burgate Street, Canterbury, but with more pronounced bead. *Cf. Arch. Cant.*, LXIII, p. 105, Fig. 13, No. 57. This type, to the present writer's knowledge, had until quite recently only occurred in fourth-century deposits in Canterbury, but the presence of one example in an Antonine deposit just west of Whitehall Road shows that the former are almost certainly survivals in rubbish, and in consequence may be dated to the end of the second century. Key Deposit No. 3.

25. Mortarium, hammer-head type. Greyish buff ware. Key Deposit No. 3.

26. Mortarium in pinkish-buff ware with vertical rim and hooked, beaded lip on inside. A second example with the same rim section in similar ware, but with a smooth white coating (not illustrated), came from the same deposit. Key Deposit No. 3. *Cf. Richborough IV*, No. 515, not later than c. A.D. 275-300.

27. Mortarium with small, almost vertical rim. Hard grey clay, fired dull red at surface. A slightly larger example was found with it. (Not illustrated.) Key Deposit No. 3.

28. Mortarium, bead and flange type; grey clay, light red at surface and coated with cream coloured slip. Quartz gritted on inner surface. Fourth century. Key Deposit No. 4.

29. Mortarium, bead and flange type, in same fabric as No. 28 above, which was found with it. Fourth century. Key Deposit No. 4.

30. Mortarium in hard light red clay, much flint gritted on inside and having a reeded, beaded rim. Key Deposit No. 3.

31. Mortarium with hemispherical body, corrugated on exterior. Hammer-head type; in buff ware with horizontally grooved rim. Fourth century. Key Deposit No. 4.

32. Platter of light brown clay with dark red coloured coating. Fourth century. Key Deposit No. 4.

33. Funnel-necked folded beaker, with small well moulded lip and band of rouletting on shoulder. Fine, thin cream-coloured ware with dull copper coloured coating. Key Deposit No. 3.

34. Large bowl in coarse grey ware decorated with burnished lines on neck. A.D. 300-40. A similar bowl occurred in the fourth century orchestra filling at the Verulamium theatre. *Cf. Archaeologia*, LXXXIV, Fig. 11, No. 17. Key Deposit No. 4.

35 and 35a. Castor ware hunt cup. Late second to third century.
Key Deposit No. 3.

(f) FROM PIT No. 5 (S I) (Fig. 5, No. 36)

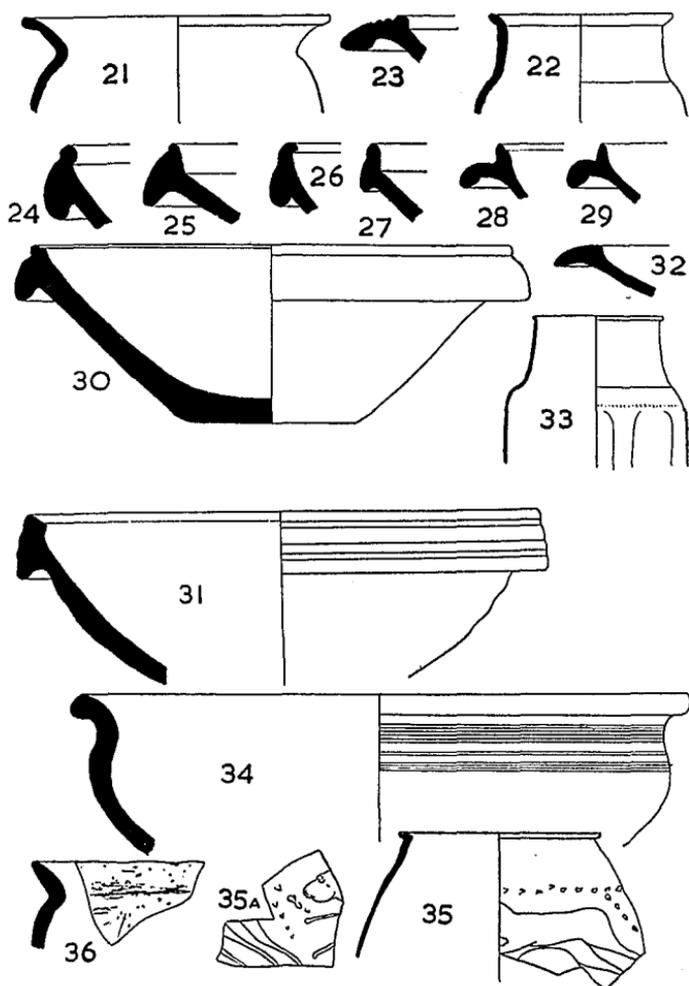


FIG. 5. Roman Coarse Pottery from stratified deposits except No. 36 from late Saxon Pit No. 5 ($\frac{1}{4}$)

36. Hand-made and uneven cooking-pot with neck splayed outwards at a sharp angle to the shoulder. Dark grey, fairly hard, much gritted clay with smoothed black surface extending over rim to inner edge of lip. The associated pottery consisted of a small quantity

of fragments indeterminate as to form, but certainly of late Roman date. Associated small finds were a small tanged knife-blade of scramasax form and a fragment of a clay bun-shaped loomweight of ninth-tenth century type (qv).

THE COINS

By B. H. ST. J. O'NEIL, F.S.A.

1. CUNOBELINUS

Obv. CVN. Victory l. Rev. Eagle-gryphon. (Cf. Evans, *British Coins Supplement*, Pl. XXII, 12.)

Pit R I. Gravel below primary filling.

2. TRAJAN

Obv. Emperor's bust laureate. r.
IMP TRAIANO AVG. GER DAC PM TRP.

Rev. Aequitas with cornucopia and scales. l.

COS V PP SPQR OPTIMO PRINC. (Cf. B.M.C., *Roman Empire III*, p. 71, Nos. 281-287).

A.D. 101-111. Key Deposit No. 3.

3. SALONINA

Obv. SALONINA AVG. Bust diad. dr. r. on crescent.

Rev. illegible. Antoninianus. A.D. 253-268.

At 1 ft. 4 in. in Key Deposit No. 3.

4. CLAUDIUS II

Obv. IMP. C. CLAVDIVS AVG. Head rad. r.

Rev. FELICITAS AVG. Felicitas l. with long caduceus and cornucopia. mint Rome. M&S 32.

Antoninianus. A.D. 268-70. Pit M I.

5. CONSTANTINE I

Obv. IMP. CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust helmeted cuir. l.

Rev. VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP. Two victories facing and holding shield. Mint PLN (London) 3Æ.

A.D. 320-24. Key Deposit No. 4.

6. CONSTANTINE I

Obv.]TI NVS MAX AV[G. Bust diad. dr. cuir. r.

Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers and standard. 3Æ.

Mint $\frac{P}{////}$ A.D. 335-37. Pit M I.

7. PROBABLY BARBAROUS FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO
 Legionary spearing fallen horseman. 4Æ size (small).
 c. A.D. 350 or later. Key Deposit No. 4.

8. VALENS

Obv. D.N. VALEN S. PF. AVG. Bust diad. and draped. r.
 Rev. SECVRITAS REIPUBLICAE. In field OF I.
 Securitas l. Mint LVGP (Lyons).
 A.D. 364-78. Key Deposit No. 4.

ANIMAL REMAINS

Animal bones from this site were submitted to the British Museum (Natural History Dept.) for examination. The following animals were represented in the collection :

Pit R I

Sheep, Pig, Ox, and Roe Deer.

Pit R II

Ox (juvenile).

Key Deposit No. 3

The lower jaw and femur of a very young dog.

SMALL FINDS

OBJECTS OF BRONZE

(a) *Pit R I*

1. Bronze spoon. (Fig. 6, No. 6.)
2. Bronze tweezers, length 5 in. (Fig. 6, No. 5.)
3. Bowl of spoon.
4. Tweezers, length 1.25 in. (since crumbled). Thin strip metal with in-turned tips.
5. Bronze pin.
6. Bronze pin, length 3 in.
7. Two bronze pins or nails, length $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
8. Angular object.
9. Nail cleaner, once part of a chatelaine.
10. Small umbo or boss.

(b) *Key Deposit No. 4*

1. Finger-ring with key attached. (Fig. 6, No. 8.)
2. Tweezers, 2.5 in. in length. (Fig. 6, No. 4.)
3. Nail, c. 1.25 in. in length.
4. Split ring, c. 1 in. outside diameter.
5. Penannular brooch with conical-shaped terminals.

(c) Key Deposit No. 3 (surface)

1. Bronze mount in the form of three trumpets derived from the classical pelta motif. Has three rivets on back for attachment to leather or some other material (Fig. 6, No. 7). This design is not

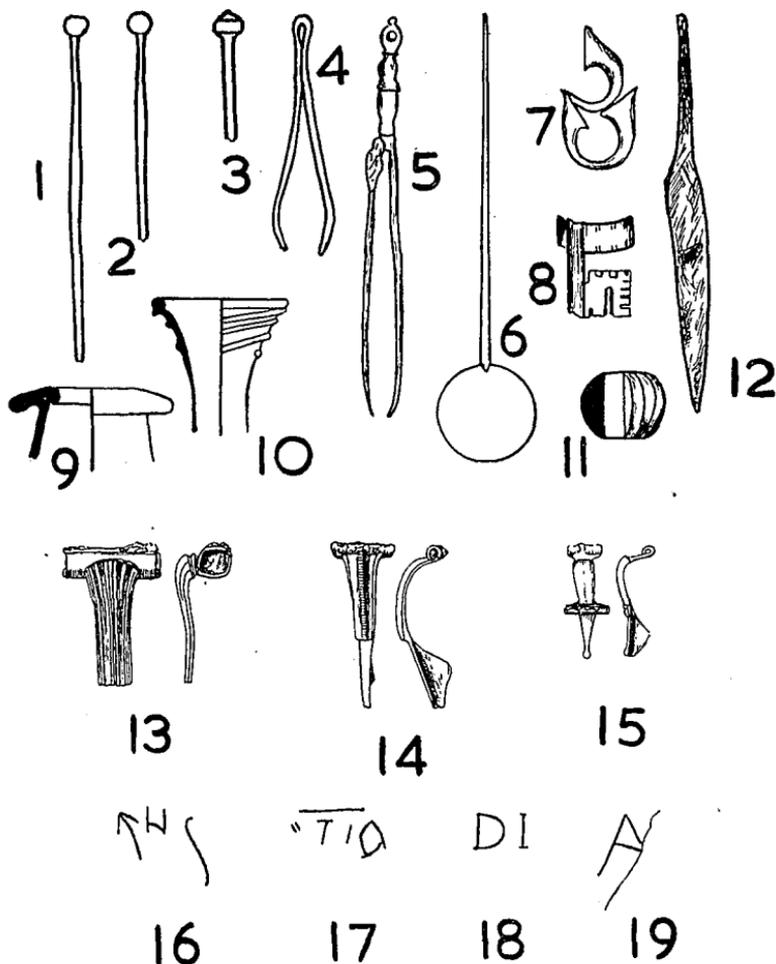


FIG. 6. Small objects and Graffiti ($\frac{1}{2}$)

uncommon on similar ornaments and some brooches from Rhineland sites. It was characteristic of the second and early third centuries A.D. (Cf. T. D. Kendrick, *Anglo-Saxon Art*, Chapter II, dealing with Romano-British Art, pp. 36-7, and Pl. XXII, 3 (Ashdown, Berks.), also XXII, 4 (Icklingham, Suffolk).) Similar types are known at

Richborough where they are dated c. A.D. 125-70. (Cf. *Richborough* III, Pl. XII, Fig. 1, No. 38, and *Richborough* IV, Pl. XL, No. 151.)

OBJECTS OF BONE

(a) *Key Deposit No. 4*

1. Bone pin with spherical head. (Fig. 6, No. 1.)
2. Bone pin with spherical head. (Fig. 6, No. 2.)
3. Bone pin with pointed head. (Fig. 6, No. 3.)

OBJECTS OF IRON

(a) *Pit S I*

1. Small tanged knife blade of Scramasax form. Length 4 in. (Fig. 6, No. 12.)

OBJECTS OF GLASS

The writer is indebted to Dr. D. B. Harden, F.S.A., who kindly examined the glassware and reported on same.

(a) *Pit R I*

1. Rim fragment of light green bottle, normal type (late first century). (Fig. 6, No. 9.)
2. Fragment of side of light green pillar-moulded bowl. (Late first century.)
3. Three fragments of amber glass.
 - (a) with opaque white marvered and blown blobs.
 - (b) with horizontal wheel incisions at one end.
 - (c) with no distinguishing mark.

Probably from different vessels. For blob ware like (a). Cf. *Camulodunum* Nos. 23-30, p. 295 f.

(b) *Key Deposit No. 2*

1. Fragment of bottom of round-bottomed bowl of millefiori glass, clear green with yellow opaque circlets. First century A.D. This is the variety of millefiori which lasted longest, perhaps into early second century.

(c) *Key Deposit No. 3*

1. Top of neck and rim of flask or jug, light green with similar thread decoration. Rim rounded and partly folded inward. Probably from a one-handled jug (the handle probably attached to the missing portion of the rim). If so, it would be a latish type of third-fourth century. Cf. Thorpe, *English Glass*, Pl. IV, c. (which he dates too early). (Fig. 6, No. 10.)



*Photo. Tom White.
By Courtesy of Royal Museum, Canterbury.*

CLAY FIGURINE
(Height 5½ inches)

A NOTE ON A CLAY FIGURINE (Pl. I)

A small figurine in whitish clay, headless, but otherwise complete, was found in Key Deposit No. 3. Originally made in a two-piece mould, it depicts a matron seated in a high-backed chair, holding a dog which faces left, on her lap.

Figurines of this class are commonly found in Eastern Gaul, the Moselle and mid-Rhineland area, the region from whence the present example no doubt originated. They occur frequently at temple sites, presumably as votive gifts. For instance, in the temple district at Dhronnecken clay figurines were extremely common, sixteen at least being of the type to be discussed in this paper.¹ At Gusenburg, also, two were found in similar surroundings.² Others have been forthcoming from the ruins of two small chapels at Trier, one being dedicated to Epona, and both destroyed by the German invasion of A.D. 259-60.³ Another occurred at a temple site at Horperath (Kreis Mayen),⁴ while more recently at Hochscheid (Kreis Bernkastell) an example was found with other clay figurines of various types, including one of Apollo, on the site of a small sanctuary of the so-called Gallo-Roman type.⁵ This had once stood over a spring which, as the associated inscriptions and statuary show, was sacred to Apollo and his companion, the East-Gaulish water-goddess, Sirona. A similar clay figurine of Apollo was associated with the figurines of the matrons holding dogs at Dhronnecken.⁶

From the foregoing evidence it is clear that the figurines, such as we have found at Canterbury, were not household ornaments but were, in fact, cult objects. It follows then that the matron was indeed a mother-goddess. Having progressed thus far in our investigation, what then was the significance of figurines of this type, and what was the symbolism of the dog which the goddess holds? To some the presence of the animal has been taken to mean that the particular function of the deity was to preside over the fertility of animals.⁷ This explanation, however, is not entirely convincing. If it was the case, surely we should expect to find a series of these matrons holding other domesticated animals, but this is not so. Of the many examples of these goddesses which the writer has actually handled in continental museums or

¹ Felix Hettner, *Drei Tempelbezirke im Treverlande*, Taf. IX, Nos. 1-16 inclusive.

² Felix Hettner, *op. cit.* Taf. XIII, Nos. 62-63.

³ S. Loeschcke, *Der Tempelbezirke im Altbachtale zu Trier*, Heft 1, Taf. 24, Nos. 12-13.

⁴ Haberey, *Bonner Jahrbücher*, Heft 143/144, p. 398, Taf. 73, Abb. 1.

⁵ F. Hettner, *op. cit.* Taf. VIII, No. 4.

⁶ W. Dehn, *Germania*, 25 (1941), 104 ff., Taf. 16, No. 10.

⁷ C. Roach Smith, *The Gentleman's Magazine* (December, 1860), p. 602. The animal is identified by him as a rabbit, but the illustration shows that it is in fact a dog.

examined from good photographs, the animal is invariably a dog, a peculiarity which may be the clue to the precise function of the particular deity which these figurines were intended to represent.

It is well established that the Gauls much favoured wells and springs for the sites of their religious sanctuaries, for at these places, gushing forth from the depths of the great earth-mother herself were the healing waters, source of all life, bringing good health and fertility to all living things. Hence, the deity could have been connected with fertility, a cult perhaps of the fertility of animals. If this was so, we may ask, then why only the dog? Surely the favourable increase of all farm live-stock was of more importance to these people whose whole economy was based on agriculture. It seems then we must turn to other evidence for the answer to this problem.

As we have seen, the sacred springs were connected with the cult of healing as well as fertility. Some are dedicated to Apollo, a god of healing. Therefore, at first sight, it seems strange to find a figurine of the type under discussion at one of his sanctuaries. However, the presence of the dog is not out of place. In Britain, bronze figurines of dogs and a plaque bearing the image of the same animal occurred at the temple of Nodens at Lydney, where they were deposited as votive offerings.¹ Of equal importance was the presence of similar bronzes in the sacred well of Coventina at Procolita.² Here then is the crux of the matter. First we have the dog connected with Nodens, a deity concerned with healing, and again, the same animal associated with a sacred well having similar virtues. The inference to be drawn from this is obvious. Here we are presented with the possibility that the main cult was that of healing. More weight is added to the argument when it is recalled that the dog was associated with the cult of Asclepius, a god of healing, and furthermore in Greek and Roman times, as well as in some areas to-day, the licking of a wound by that animal was supposed to be highly beneficial. A number of dogs were kept in the precincts of the temples of Asclepius at Rome and elsewhere.³ Thus the part which the dog played in the cult of healing is fairly established. In brief, the animal was more likely associated with that cult rather than one of fertility, though, of course, the latter may have been a secondary function. Again it could be said that the dog was part of the household, and as such was the faithful guardian of all who belonged to the family. Hence the deity which carries the animal as her main attribute might well be the tutelary goddess of the household. Perhaps the clay

¹ R. E. M. Wheeler, Lydney Report, *Soc. Ant. London, Research Report*, No. IX, p. 39 ff.

² An Account of the Roman Antiquities Preserved in the Museum at Chesters, Northumberland, Chapter VII, p. 145 ff. Fig. 81.

³ R. E. M. Wheeler, Lydney Report, *loc. cit.*

figurines of dogs which occur sometimes in burials such as at Rognée,¹ and Remagen² come into this category, as guardians of the spirit on its journey through the underworld, though it must not be overlooked, however, that in these cases, especially as at Rognée, which were infant burials, the objects may only be the treasured toys of the dead child.³

After considerable research into the problem the writer has come to the conclusion that of all the arguments put forward in this paper, the connection of the figurines holding a dog, with a healing cult is the more attractive, and puts forward the theory that these matrons, including the one found at Canterbury, were not primarily fertility goddesses, but were in fact, connected with a cult of healing. Unfortunately no evidence was found on our site in Canterbury to show that the figurine came from a temple, but never-the-less it is of interest in that it has opened up a line of research which may ultimately shed light on the Romano-Gaulish religions as practised in Roman Canterbury.

Finally, I must thank Dr. Erich Gose of Trier, who has kindly read the type-script of this paper, and Dr. Hans Eiden the Director of the Rheinische Landes-museum Trier, who gave every facility for handling and studying the many figurines of this type in his charge. (F.J.)

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

1. Fragment of small, faience melon-shaped bead. (Pit R I.) (Fig. 6, No. 11.)
2. Large fragment of bun-shaped clay loomweight. (Pit S I.)⁴
3. Clay spindle whorl, 1.5 in. in diameter. (Key Deposit, No. 3.)
4. Fragment of architectural moulding of Carrara marble. Probably Roman. (Found in Pit 1.)

GRAFFITI (FIG. 6, NOS. 16-19 INCLUSIVE)

1. ALIS on side fragment of orange soapy ware. (Pit R I.)
2. TIO on side fragment of polished black ware. (Key Deposit No. 3.)
3. DI on side fragment of black ware. (Key Deposit No. 3.)
4. A on rim fragment of Samian ware, Drag. Form 38. (Key Deposit No. 3.)

¹ Now in the Musée Archéologique de Namur, Belgium.

² E. Funck, *Römischer Brandgräber in Remagen*, in *Bonner Jahrbücher*, Heft 122, Taf. XXII, Fig. 1.

³ For the dog accompanying a deity as a guide or protector, cf. the stone reliefs of Nehalennia tutelary goddess of traders voyaging to Britain.

Germania Romano IV. Taf. xxxii, 3. (Domburg). and F. Fremersdorf, *Die Denkmäler des römischen Köln*, II, Taf. 30. (Cologne).

⁴ This type of loomweight may be ascribed to the eight-tenth century, for they have been found on late Saxon sites in North Germany, Holland, and in Britain, at Canterbury, various sites (unpublished); at St. Neots and Whitby (*Archæologia*, LXXXIX, p. 83, Fig. 27); and also at London (*London Museum Catalogue*, No. 6, p. 154).

THE BROOCHES

PIT R I

1. (Fig. 6, No. 13). The upper half of a large and fine "LANGTON DOWN", or "COLCHESTER TYPE XIIa" brooch, typical of the finest quality (*cf. Camulodunum*, Pl. XCIV, 86 ff). This type is now recognized as one which originated in Central Gaul in the first century B.C., and entered Britain in small quantities by means of pre-Roman trade, the numbers increasing at the time of the conquest. (*Cf. Soc. Ant. Research Report*, No. IX, Lydney, p. 70 ff.) The present example, though typologically early, must, however, be assigned to a post-conquest though pre-Flavian date. Only the upper half of the brooch was found, but it is sufficient for the main features to be recognized, viz., the distinctive flattened, reeded bow, the cylindrical, groove bordered spring cover, the convex bow head, and the downward bend situated between the head and foot. This latter feature, as Mr. Hull remarks is a too consistent feature to be accidental. (*Cf. Camulodunum*, p. 317.)

In Kent four examples are known and are listed below:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Brishing Court, near Loose | } All in Maidstone Museum. |
| (2) Kits Coty, near Maidstone | |
| (3) Reculver | |
| (4) Hundred of Hoo | |
- Now in the Eastgate Museum,
Rochester.

"COLCHESTER TYPE XVIIIa" or "HOD HILL TYPE". (FIG. 6, No. 14.)

2. A tinned brooch with hinged pin (part of which is missing) pivoted on an iron rod inserted in the bow head and secured by means of a solid catchplate. One of the smaller and less pretentious kind, this is another early type and has been fully discussed in the *Soc. Ant. Reports*, *Richborough III* and *Camulodunum I*. Examples were found at Richborough in deposits earlier than A.D. 75, while the type is known at a number of pre-Flavian sites in Britain, especially at Hod Hill, from whence it acquired its name. A date which is equally suitable for the present find is A.D. 50-60. (*Cf. (inter alia) Wroxeter III*, Pl. XV, 3; *Wroxeter B.286* (Shrewsbury Mus.); and *3rd Ann. Report, Notts. Thoroton Soc.*, Pl. II, 9 and 10.) Pre-Flavian, and could be Claudian.

FIG. 6, No. 15

3. Brooch of the same category as No. 2, but even smaller and rather bizarre, as these small ones are inclined to be. Tinned and hinged, it has a curious crossbar low down on the bow. There was some attempt on the Continent to show that these types of the Hod Hill group (i.e. small aberrant specimens) persisted down to the end of the

first century A.D., but it is doubtful whether they reach the Flavian period other than as survivals or heirlooms.

The writer is indebted to Mr. M. R. Hull, M.A., F.S.A., of the Colchester and Essex Museum, who kindly examined, identified and drew these brooches. His observations are incorporated in the above.

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