

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

By L. MURRAY THREIPLAND

A FEW war-damaged sites in the centre of Dover were still available for excavation and the results are given below. The excavations were carried out on behalf of the Dover Excavation Committee.

SITE 6. MARKET SQUARE. (Figs. 2, 3)

In 1949 Mr. E. H. Bayly and a number of volunteers started work on the west side of the Market Square, on the site of the east end of St. Martin-le-Grand which had been later built over by the Carlton Club and various shops. The area had been bombed during the 1939-45 war, and part of the debris was removed by bulldozer to assist excavation. In 1950 a larger area was uncovered, and again, boys from Dover College and Dover Grammar School helped considerably.

The excavation showed the principal part of two rooms and parts of others with evidence of four main periods of occupation. There are no tessellated pavements or concrete floors, but one floor is very carefully constructed and there is evidence of an upper room with painted wall plaster. It is possible that these are the lesser quarters of the fine building¹ found in 1881 on this site when the cellars of the Carlton Club were excavated. In the first two periods the walls must have supported a timber superstructure, but were eventually carried up in chalk in a late second-century rebuild. The complexity of building and alterations to these rooms is shown by plans on Fig. 3.

An important factor in the early building on this site was the fall away of the ground level to the east. In Period 1 (Fig. 3), the chalk foundations of the east wall of Room A (Section A-B, Fig. 4) were dug into the clay subsoil and the ground levelled up beyond it. This made ground contains a considerable number of sherds including Samian *c. A.D. 130-140*. The floor of Room A was carefully constructed: first, with roughly squared tufa blocks (Plate I, *a*) laid on the original turf, with larger chalk blocks buttressing the foundations of the walls and the whole covered by a layer of clay, then a level of beach shingle² topped with another layer of clay whose surface had been hardened and reddened by fire (Section C-D, Fig. 4).

¹ *Arch. Journal*, XXXVIII, 432, and *Arch. Cant.*, XX, 120.

² Still used as a floor make-up. *v. Arch. Cant.*, LXIV, 1951, Fig. 4.

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

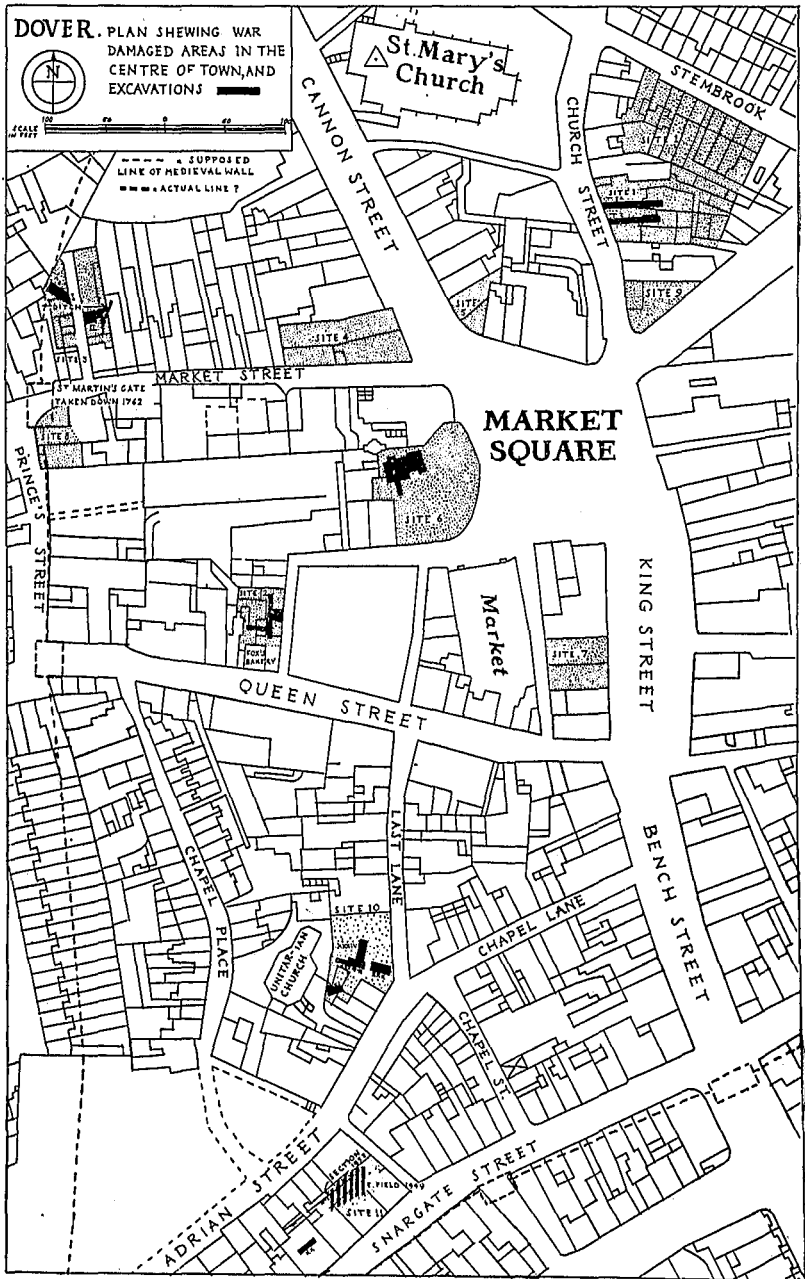


Fig. 1.

[Crown Copyright reserved]

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

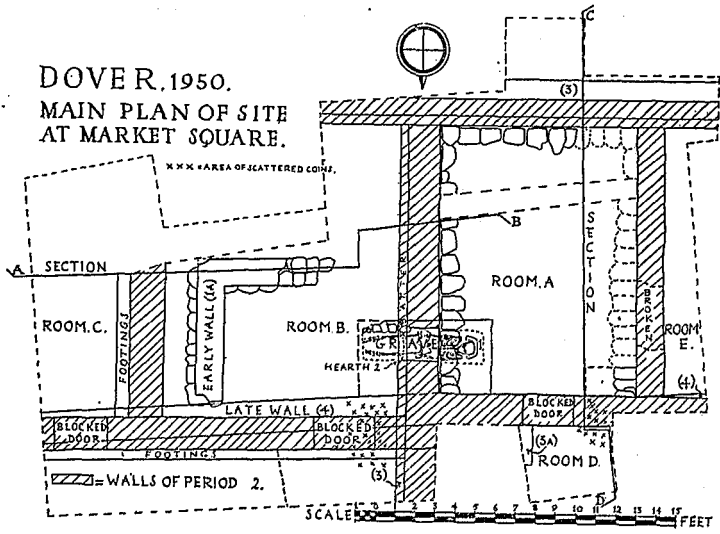


Fig. 2.

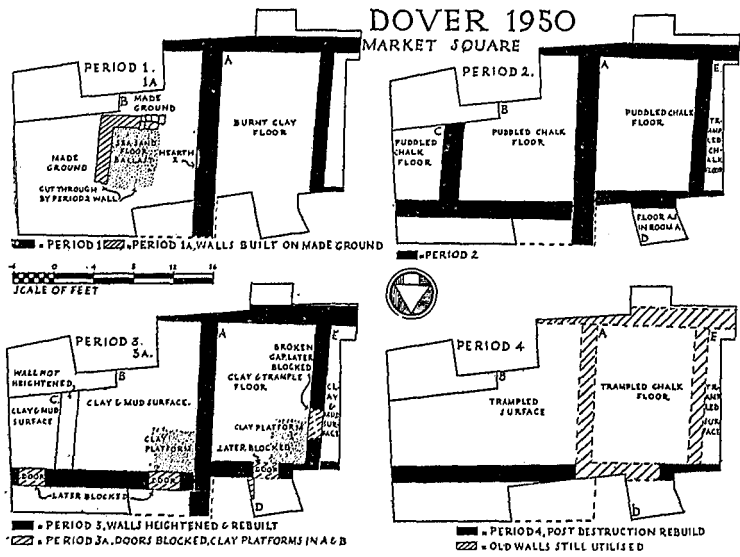
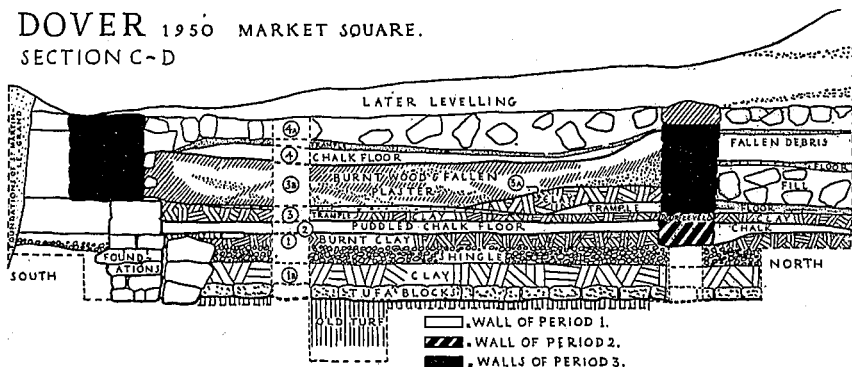


Fig. 3.

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

At roughly the same time (Period 1a), on the made ground to the east, the walls of a room were built which must have abutted onto Room A. Inside the room was a level of clean sea sand (not seen on Section A-B) presumably acting as bedding to a stone slab floor which had been removed. A hearth (Hearth 2) associated with the floor had burnt a hollow in the east wall of Room A.

DOVER 1950 MARKET SQUARE. SECTION C-D



SECTION A-B

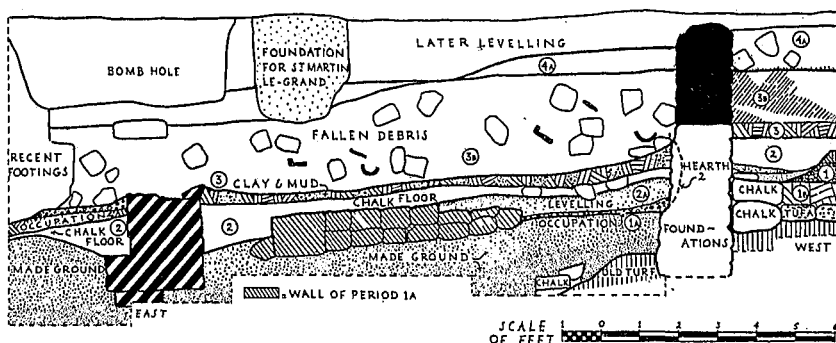


Fig. 4.

But these walls sank so badly towards the east on the made ground (Section A-B) that they had been razed and new walls erected north and east of them (Period 2). Puddled chalk floors were made over the razed walls and up to the two new walls forming Rooms B and C. A cross wall was built across Room A too, dividing it into A and D, and puddled chalk floors also made in them.

In Period 3 a considerable reconstruction was carried out. All the walls with the exception of that dividing Rooms B and C were built up (the south wall of Rooms A and B a foot behind the earlier wall) with

chalk blocks, replacing the presumed timber superstructure, and door openings were left through the north wall of Rooms A, B and C. Trampled clay floors were made over the whole area above the earlier chalk ones.

Some time later (Period 3a) the door openings were blocked up and a small buttress built on the north outside the blocked door of Room A. A gap or door, in the west wall of Room A too was roughly filled in so that there was now no entrance to that room except from above. In view of this, it was interesting to note two clay "platforms" measuring about 3-4 feet square set at this time in the north-west corners of Rooms A and B. They had more or less level tops but sloped down towards the floor on the sides away from the walls (Section C-D, Fig. 4). It seems possible that they may have served as bases for wooden steps or ladders.

After this the orderly succession of building and rebuilding was interrupted by some disaster. In Period 3b, Room A is filled with debris probably coming from the room above, burnt timbers, broken pieces of painted wall plaster, sherds and lumps of *opus signinum*, and Rooms B and C are full, too, of fallen debris. The pottery in these levels contain late second-century types with carinated pie dishes predominating, and perhaps the destruction of the house could be attributed to the last years of that century. Rather unusual, however, are the numbers of short sections of "drain pipes" (they are discussed more fully below) made from a dozen or so different moulds which are found in the burnt debris of Room A.

About the middle of the third century A.D. there are signs of re-occupation (Period 4). Although the top of the most northerly wall had been nearly obliterated and in places was covered with mud, a wall, only two courses of which now remain was built almost, but not quite, on the line of it (Fig. 2 and Plate Ib), and a puddled chalk floor put down over the fallen debris. The other walls appear to have been still standing and to have been reused.

This re-occupation was abandoned in its turn, and the floor became covered with fallen building material. Trampled into the top of the rebuilt wall of Period 4 in two main concentrations (Fig. 2) and into the top of the fallen debris adjacent, were some seventy odd coins, belonging to the latter part of the third century A.D. It is difficult to account for their rather curious distribution, and it is possible that later when the whole area appears to have been levelled up, two small hoards, one perhaps in a box (see below, p. 26) in the wall were partially dislodged or broken up and were trodden into the adjoining ground surface. Two similar coins found at the same level south of Room A may well have been carried there in the mud on feet or sandals. The levelling which contains fourth century A.D. material possibly repre-

sents the preparation of the site for the building of St. Martin-le-Grand.

A grave (Grave I) was dug into the top of one of the earlier chalk walls and was filled with the later levelling material—the filling containing a coin of the House of Theodosius I (A.D. 388-395). It held the extended skeleton of a middle-aged man with his head, pointing west, pillowed on a hollowed chalk block. The top of the grave had been sheared off by the bulldozer so that it was impossible to see from what level it had been sunk.

I am indebted to Professor A. J. E. Cave, Department of Anatomy, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, for the following notes on this skeleton. "The cranial and more equivocally the pelvic characters of this skeleton indicate with fair probability its male provenance. From the condition of the cranial sutures and the degree of dental crown wear the age of death . . . may be estimated as between 40 and 50 years. The estimated living stature was about 5 ft. 7½ in. The bossed occipital region of the skull, the condition of the teeth, the slight platymena and platycrurgia of the lower limb bones and the general characters of the skeleton suggest an assignment to the Romano-British or early Saxon period. That is, the osteological features of the skeleton can be matched by human material of such periods."

SITE 3. YEWDEN'S COURT (Fig. 5)

Another attempt was made in the autumn of 1952 to locate the wall of the Saxon Shore fort. There was one area available crossed by the presumed line of the medieval town wall, and it seemed possible that medieval builders might have made use of the massive structure of fourth-century Roman defences, if they existed.

A first trench (Trench I) was dug roughly at right angles to a retaining wall at the north of the court, below which was a drop of two to three feet which was thought might represent the line of the medieval town ditch. It was found, though, that this trench itself cut through the filling of the medieval ditch which had been levelled in the early nineteenth century. A second trench (Trench II) was therefore dug as far east as possible and this revealed Roman and Medieval levels under a recent cellar floor. Unluckily the medieval town wall was much farther east than had been assumed and even the extreme eastern end of the second trench just failed to find its face, which lay beyond the area of the bombed site. The approximate line is shown on Fig. 1. It was, however, shown clearly that Roman levels extended west beyond the line of the medieval wall. A foundation of chalk blocks had been dug into the original ground level with an early second century A.D. poppy-head beaker in the filling overlying it. There were later levels: a floor level, Level 2, containing mid-second century sherds and overlaid by debris with early third century sherds, and another floor level, Level 4,

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

which was overlaid in its turn by debris containing a coin of Tetricus (A.D. 270-3) and fourth century sherds. These Roman levels had been cut into by the wide, shallow medieval ditch and the foundation trench, packed with large flints, perhaps for the original medieval town wall itself or a later patching.¹ Above the builders' debris by the wall and in the ditch are a number of later medieval levels, while above them is a deep fill, as in the first trench on this site, of early nineteenth century date.

DOVER 1951. YEWDENS COURT.

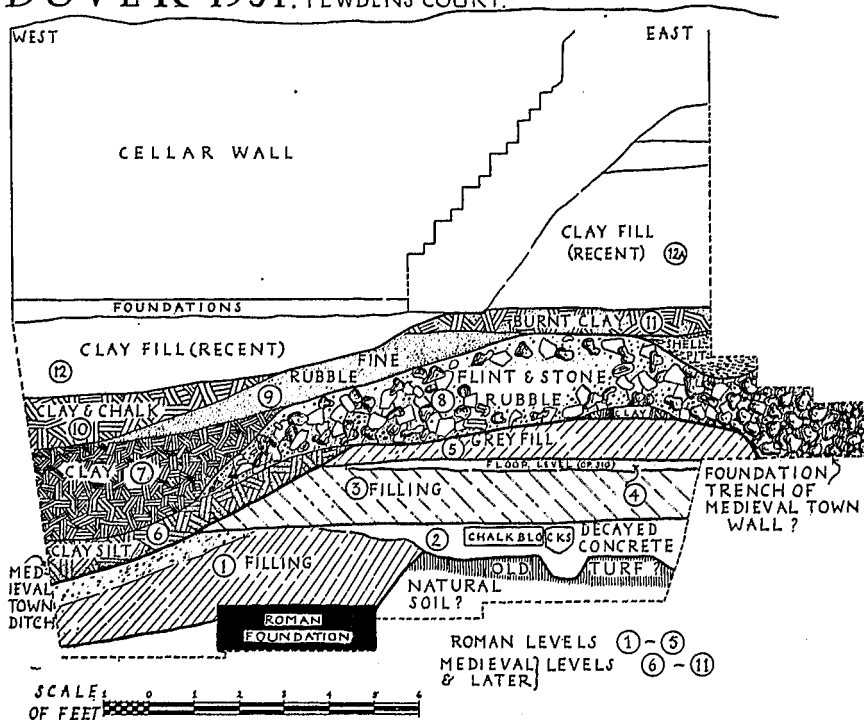


Fig. 5.

SITE 10. BELOW THE UNITARIAN CHURCH (Fig. 6)

In 1951-2 some trenches were dug, at the junction of Last Lane and Adrian's Street, in a war-damaged area below the Unitarian Church, where it was hoped to pick up a continuation of the Roman road found on Site 2. Trench XXXI only showed a Roman levelling of reddish clay, containing early second-century sherds, above the old ground

¹ For Saxon sherds on this site, see below, p. 36.

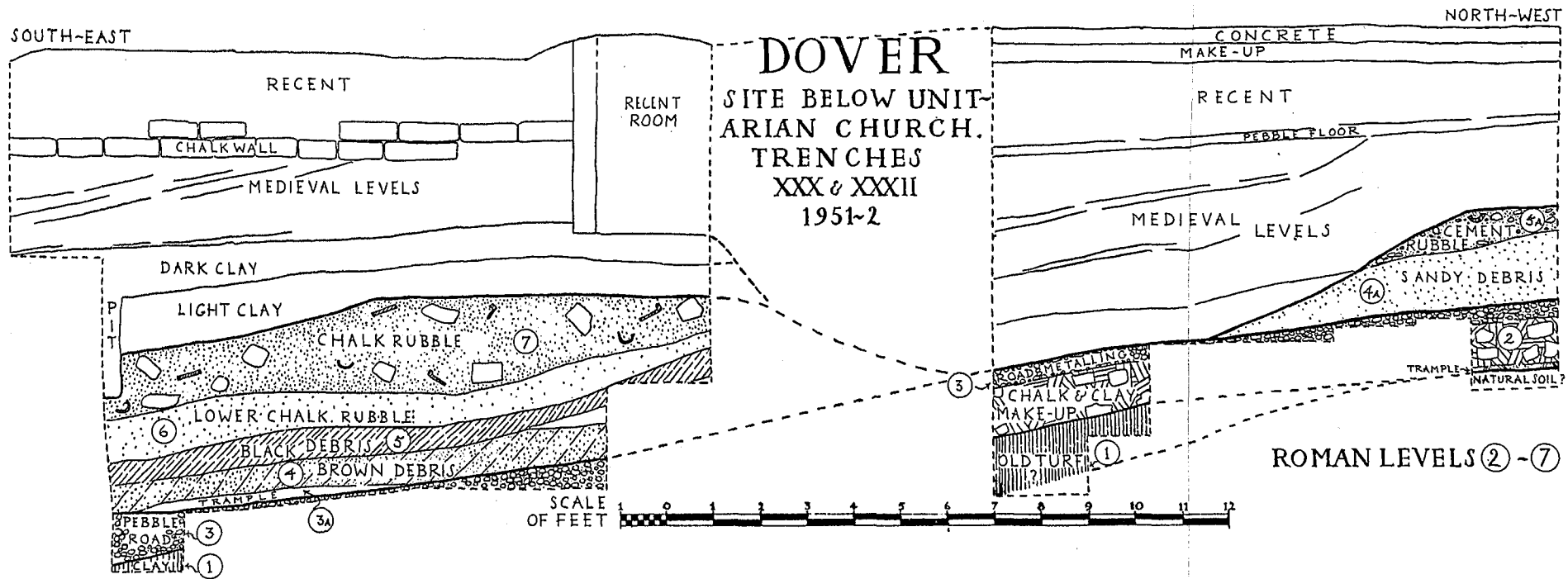


Fig. 6.

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

surface which here sloped down towards the east, but Trenches XXX and XXXII showed a metallated and shingled surface leading steeply down, south-east, towards the old estuary of the Dour. This surface was laid partly on the old turf and partly on a chalk and clay ballast. A late first-early second-century A.D. sherd was found in a trampled level on the old ground surface, and a coin of Domitian in the make-up under the metallated surface, but the road metallating contained abraided Samian sherds of Antonine date. The later levels (4-7, Fig. 6) contain late second-third century sherds and a number of broken pieces of CLBR tiles, but the upper Roman levels in XXXII have been removed by a medieval pit. The extent of the metallating was examined by Mr. E. Bayly in another trench on this site, XXXIV, but it had been deeply disturbed by later pits and it proved impossible to say whether it represented a road or track or was part of a general hard on the slope leading down to the estuary of the River Dour.

OTHER EXCAVATIONS

Trenches dug by Mr. E. Field¹ between Adrian Street and Snargate Street (Site 11, Fig. 7) in 1949 showed Roman walls and floors associated with pottery of late first-early second century date. In Trench XX west of this area the soil had been cut back and the cliff revetted in recent times, for the concrete ground floors of the war-destroyed houses lay directly on the natural soil.

In 1955 modern excavations cut back into the former area revealing a fine section² (Fig. 8). This shows on the east a cut through one of Mr. Field's rooms with an *opus signinum* floor³ and plaster-faced tufa and chalk block walls. There appears to have been a narrow passage or corridor outside this room on the west, the other wall of which has been destroyed by a recent sump. Beyond that a large room with plastered floor and plaster-faced chalk wall contained a different filling from the more orderly sequence farther east, for the floor was covered with a layer of black ash while the room was filled completely with debris of broken plaster, burnt material and tiles perhaps presupposing a local or a general disaster as on Site 6 (p. 18). This occupation was built on a hard artificial surface of puddled chalk over flints perhaps representing earlier building or a rammed hard or quay at the sea edge (see above). The section showed, too, the subsoil of the Dour valley overlying the steeply sloping chalk of the western heights.

¹ I am indebted to Mr. Field for this information. For the excavation of the medieval Garde-robe on this site *v. Arch. Cant.*, LXIX, 1955, 132.

² Both Roman walls appear much wider than they actually are, as they are cut through at an extreme angle.

³ Utilized by later builders as their cellar floor.

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

CONCLUSIONS

Although Dover suffered severely in the second world war, the number of open spaces available for excavation in the old part of the town were individually small and often cramped by high containing walls, or cellars which in the main removed all but the deepest Roman

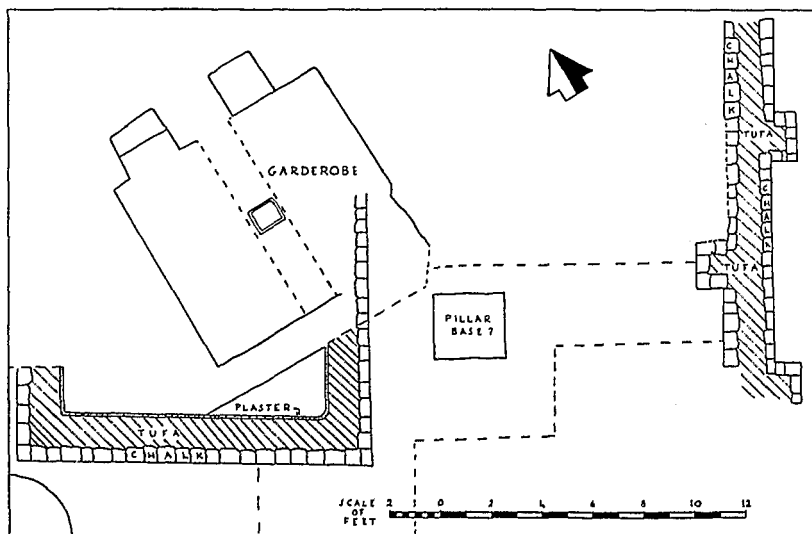


Fig. 7.

levels. Thus knowledge gained of the Roman town was unfortunately limited. The known facts can be tabulated :

1. The occupation of the site between the Eastern and Western Heights seems to have started in the late first-early second century A.D.

2. In the middle of the second century A.D. buildings with chalk block walls, which must have supported a timber superstructure, and associated floors were found on Site 2 and on Site 6. A road going roughly north-south, possibly the final stretch of the main road from Canterbury to the coast, was also located on Site 2 at this date, and a metalled area on Site 10, perhaps part of a hard along the foreshore (see above also for Snargate Street Section) contained Samian sherds of the Antonine period in the metalling.

3. In the late second century, chalk block walls replaced the timber superstructure on Site 6. The north-south road on Site 2 at this time was divided into three carriage ways by chalk gutters.

4. At some time at the end of the second century, Site 6 suffered destruction, but whether this was local or general in Dover it is impos-

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

sible to say. There is possible evidence of a similar destruction in the Snargate Street Section 21.

5. Rebuilding of a sort took place on Site 6, but by the end of the third century the site appears to have been in a ruinous condition and two small hoards of coins were secreted in the walls or wall tops.

6. There is evidence of considerable fourth-century activity in the shape of sherds¹ in later debris on all sites, only in Level 5, Site 3 has actual occupation been found and there has been no sign of Saxon Shore fort defences.

7. Tiles bearing the stamp of the Channel Fleet (CLBR) have been found in second century contexts and again in third but only as broken fragments.

8. The Roman town, as it can be seen now, lay along the west bank of the Dour estuary and stretched from St. Mary's Church in the north to Snargate Street in the south and from Church Street in the east to beyond the medieval defences at Yewden's Court on the west. So far no defensive wall of any date has been found.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My acknowledgments are due to the officers of the Dover Excavation Committee, and to the owners who permitted excavations on their property. I have been helped throughout by Mr. Edward Bayly of Dover College and by his archæologically-minded schoolboys, and I am grateful to Mr. E. Field for his notes on his excavations in Snargate. Mr. Eric Birley, M.B.E., F.S.A., and Miss Grace Simpson have kindly given notes on the Samian, and Mr. G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., on the Saxon and medieval sherds. The late Mr. B. St. J. O'Neil, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the Ministry of Works, made notes on the coins and it was to his untiring interest that the Dover Excavation Committee owed not only its inception but also a continuing fund of enthusiasm and advice.

COINS

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

Site 6. Hoards

Philip II as Caesar (A.D. 244-246)

1. *Obv.* M.IUL. PHILLIPPVS CAES. Head radiate right.
Rev. PRINCIPI IVVENT. Philip II standing left holding globe and standards ; at foot a captive. M. & S. 219.

¹ See also coin of A.D. 383-395 in Grave 1 (Site 6).

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

Gallienus. (Sole Reign, A.D. 260-268)

2. *Obv.* GALLIENUS AVG. Head radiate right.
Rev. [APOLLINI CONS AVG]. Centaur to right, drawing bow.
Mint. Z (Rome). Antoninianus. M. & S. 163.
3. *Obv.* As last, head radiate right.
Rev. Illegible.
Mint. Illegible. Antoninianus.
4. *Obv.* As last.
Rev. MAR [TI PACIFERO]. Mars left with olive branch, spear and shield.
Mint. A (Rome). Antoninianus. M. & S. 236.
5. *Obv.* As last.
Rev. ? SALVS AVG. Salus feeding snake rising from altar and holding cornucopiae.
Mint. Illegible. Antoninianus.
6. *Obv.* As last.
Rev. VBERTAS AVG. Ubertas standing left with purse and cornucopiae.
Mint. |E (Rome). Antoninianus. M. & S. 287 var.
- 7-8. *Obv.* As last.
Rev. Illegible.

Claudius II (A.D. 268-270)

9. *Obv.* [IMP CLA] VD [IVS AVG]. Bust radiate (?) cuirassed right.
Rev. VIRTUS AVG. Soldier standing left holding spear and shield.
Mint. |III (Siscia).

Claudius II (posthumous) A.D. 270

- 10-11. *Obv.* DIVO CLAVDIO. Head radiate right.
Rev. CONSECRATIO. Altar aflame. Antoninianus. M. & S. 261/262.
12. *Obv.* [DIVO CLAUDIO]. Head [radiate] right.
Rev. [CONSECRATIO]. Altar [aflame].

Probus (A.D. 276-282)

13. *Obv.* IMP C PROB. Bust radiate.
Rev. Illegible. Antoninianus.

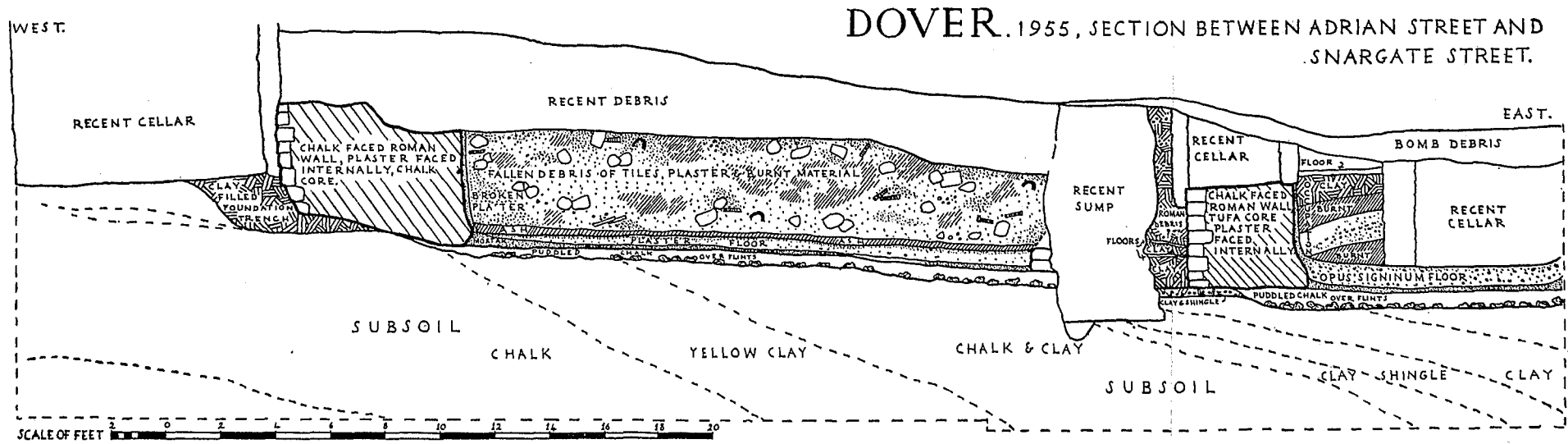


Fig. 8.

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

14. *Obv.* IMP C PROBUS PP AVG. Bust radiate, cuirassed right.
Rev. PAX AVG. Pax standing left with branch and transverse sceptre.
Mint. D | (Rome). Antoninianus. M. & S. 119.
- Victorinus* (A.D. 268-270)
15. *Obv.* IMP C VICTORINVS PF AVG. Bust radiate, draped right.
Rev. PAX AVG. Pax standing left with olive branch and sceptre. Antoninianus. M. & S. 118.
- Tetricus I* (A.D. 270-273)
16. *Obv.* [IMP (C) TETRIC]VS AVG. Bust radiate draped, cuirassed right.
Rev. [FIDES MIL]ITUM. Fides left with two ensigns. Antoninianus. M. & S. 69/71.
17. *Obv.* [IMP (C) TETRICVS] PF AVG. Bust radiate, cuirassed right.
Rev. LAETITIA [AVG]. Laetitia left with wreath and anchor. Antoninianus. M. & S. 86-88.
18. *Obv.* [IMP (C) TE]TRICVS PF [AVG]. Bust radiate, draped right.
Rev. SALV [S AVG]. Salus left feeding snake and holding sceptre. Antoninianus. M. & S. 121-3.
19. *Obv.* [IMP (C) TETRICVS (PF) AVG]. Bust radiate, draped right.
Rev. SPES PUBLICA. Spes left with flower and raising robe. Antoninianus. M. & S. 135/6.
20. *Obv.* [IMP (C) TET] RIC [VS (PF) AVG]. Bust radiate (?) draped right.
Rev. Illegible. Antoninianus.
- Tetricus II* (A.D. 270-273)
21. *Obv.* CAES. Youthful bust radiate, draped right.
Rev. ? PAX AVG. Pax left. Antoninianus.
22. *Obv.* [C P(IV) E(SV) TETRI] CVS CAES. Youthful bust radiate, draped right.
Rev. [SPE] S Spes holding flower and raising robe. M. & S. 270-4.
23. *Obv.* [C P]IV [ESV TETRICVS CAES]. Youthful bust radiate, draped right.
Rev. SPES AVGG. Spes left holding flower and raising robe. Antoninianus. M. & S. 270.

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

24. *Obv.* C PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES. Youthful bust radiate, draped cuirassed right.
Rev. VIRTUS AVG. Soldier left with spear and shield. Antoninianus. M. & S. 280.
25. *Obv.* CAES. Bust radiate right.
Rev. Illegible. Antoninianus.

Barbarous Radiate

25-56. These number in all 30 of which 4 are doubtful. Of the remaining 26, 14 are very small, often with well executed small radiate heads. All of these, indeed all but 2 of the barbarous radiates, along with 19 other coins, including Nos. 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 8 illegible and 7 which dissolved in cleaning and are not here counted in total 72 coins, all radiate issues were found in two areas on top of Period 4 east-west wall and nearby. Clearly they were two hoards, and the existence of a piece of animal bone, with possible traces of wood and iron attached to No. 6 before cleaning, suggests that some were once in a wooden box, which included bone and perhaps iron mounts. There is no reason for dating these hoards later than the late third century A.D.

Illegible

- 57-65. All are of small size, i.e. of the late third century or fourth century, probably the former.
- 65-71. Dissolved during cleaning, but were once coins.

Grave 1

House of Theodosius I (A.D. 388-395)

72. *Obv.* VS P F AVG. Bust diademed, draped right.
Rev. SALUS [REI PUBLICAE]. Victory dragging captive.
Mint. Illegible. 4 Æ.

Note : The total absence of recognizable fourth century coins, except for No. 72 which came from a grave, is a remarkable occurrence in a collection of this size from a Roman town.

Site 10. Trench XXX

1. Level 2

Domitian (A.D. 95-96)

- Obv.* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM [COS XVII CEIVS PER P.P.]. Head right laureate.
Rev. VIRTV AVGVSTI S.C. Virtus standing right holding spear and parazonium. *R.I.C.* 421.

2. Level 7

Lucius Verus (March 161-January 169 A.D.)

Obv. [L. VERVS AV] G ARM PARTH [MAX]. Head right laureate.

Rev. PIETAS SC. Pietas standing head left holding incense box and raising right hand over lighted altar. *R.I.C.* Vol. III, Marcus Aurelius, 1495.

Site 3. Trench II

1. Level 5

Tetricus II (A.D. 270-273)

Obv. C PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES. Youthful bust radiate right.

Rev. COMES AVG. Victory left with wreath and palm. Antoninianus. M. & S. 224.

Small Finds (Fig. 9)

1. Bronze finger ring with key. Site 10, Level 5. Cf. *B.M. Guide to Roman Britain*, Fig. 46.

2. Bronze disc brooch with raised edge and inner ridge. Site 10, Level 7. Cf. *Jewry Wall, Leicester*, Fig. 82, 1.

3. Bone pin with rounded head. From Site 10, XXX, Level 3. Cf. *Wrox.* II, Pl. X, 2, and *Leicester*, Fig. 90, 8.

4. Bent bronze stylus with expanded end (broken off) for erasing. Site 6, Level 1. Cf. *Wrox.* I, Pl. X, 15.

5. Very small (child's?) bracelet with tapering and overlapping ends wound round the opposite sides to secure them. Site 3, Level 7. Cf. *Rich.* III, Pl. XIV, 45, 46. A La Tène type¹ continuing into Saxon times.²

6. Bronze jug-lid. Site 6, Level 3b. Cf. *Rich.* III, Pl. XIV, 49.

Graffiti (Fig. 10)

1. Buff sherd with LLISTI and underneath ES or FS. From Site 10, Level 4. Mr. M. Callender has kindly given me the following note on this sherd: "I think it is from a globular S. Spanish vessel which could have been imported at any time in the first two centuries A.D.—probably the first half of the second century. Since the graffiti was scratched before firing, it almost certainly indicates the producer of the vessel's contents, i.e. CALLISTVS. His *stamps* have been found at Rome, Corbridge, S. Spain and Saalburg."

¹ Dechelette, *Manuel d'Arch.*, III, Fig. 520.

² *B.M. Guide to Anglo-Saxon Antiquities*, Fig. 46.

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

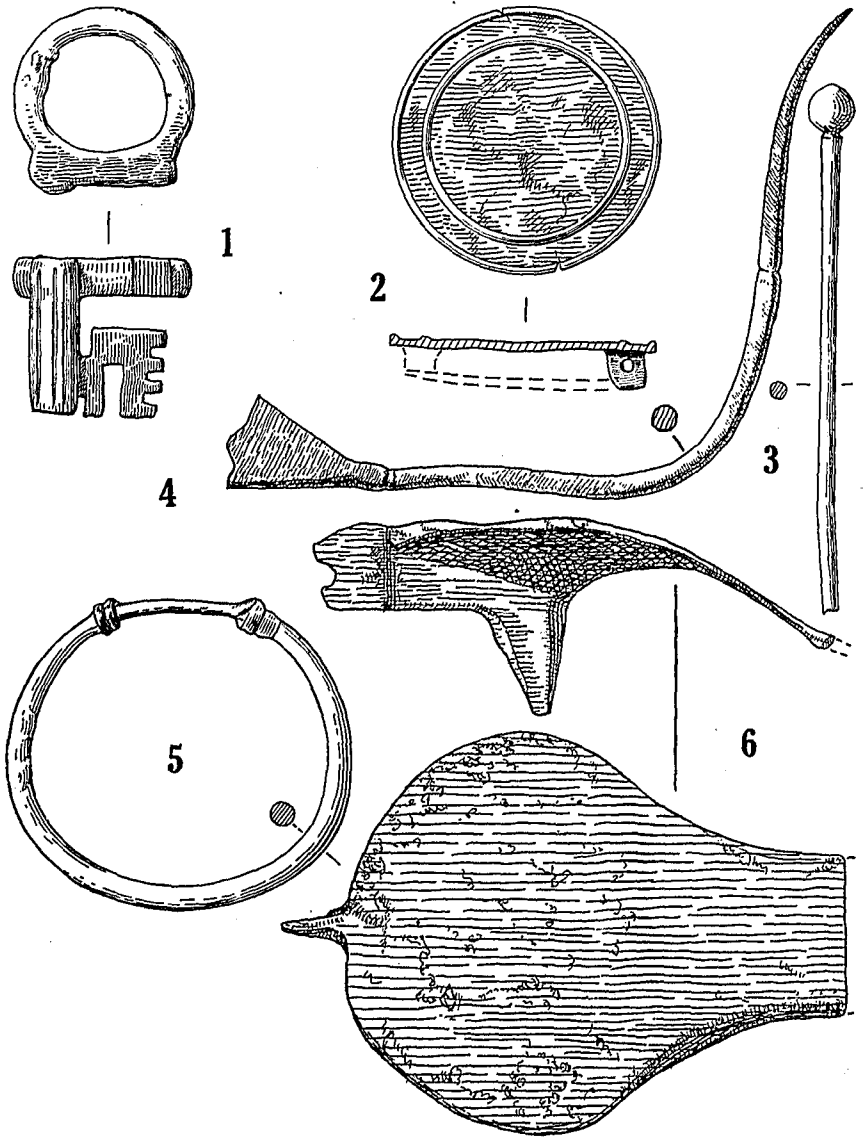


FIG. 9. Small finds (4).



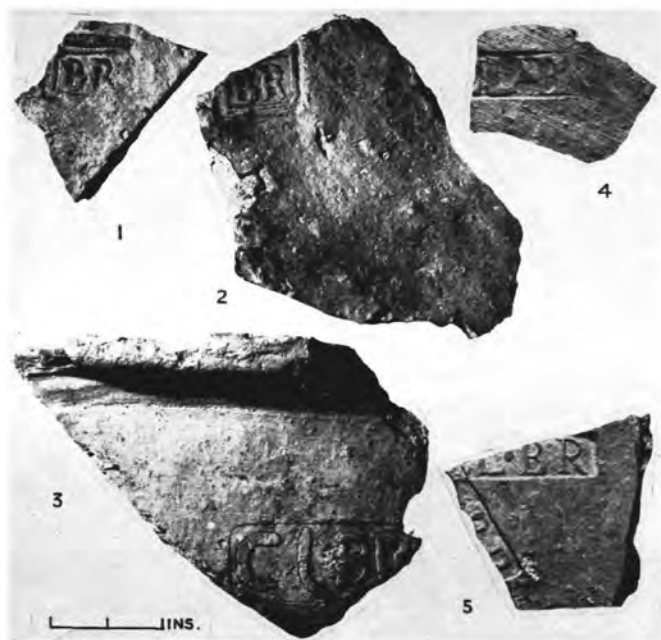
a. General view of Site 6 from west.



b. Site 6. Period 4 wall overlying Period 3 walls, blocked door on extreme right.



a. Site 6. Walls of Periods 1a and 3 with blocked door on extreme right.



b. Five pieces of tile with *Classis Britannica* stamp.

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

2. SALLIANUS (?) scratched on base of Samian bowl. Dr. 31 (v. No. 8 below). Site 6, Level 3b.
3. PAT scratched on outside of Samian bowl. Dr. 18/31. Site 6, Level 3b.
4. Boldly scratched through glaze underneath the base of Samian bowl. Dr. 31 (v. No. 5 below). Site 6, Level 3b.

Stamped Tiles. Pl. IIb and Fig. 10

1. Small piece of tile with stamp $\overline{\text{BR}}$ in an oblong frame. There is the trace of a letter in the panel above, possibly the top of an inverted L as in another example from Dover¹ and on one from Pevensey.² From Site 3, Trench II, Level 3. Pl. IIb, 1.
2. Tile fragment with stamp $\overline{\text{BR}}$ as No. 1 above. Site 6, Room B, Level 4, in the floor make-up above late second century A.D. destruction level. Pl. IIb, 2.

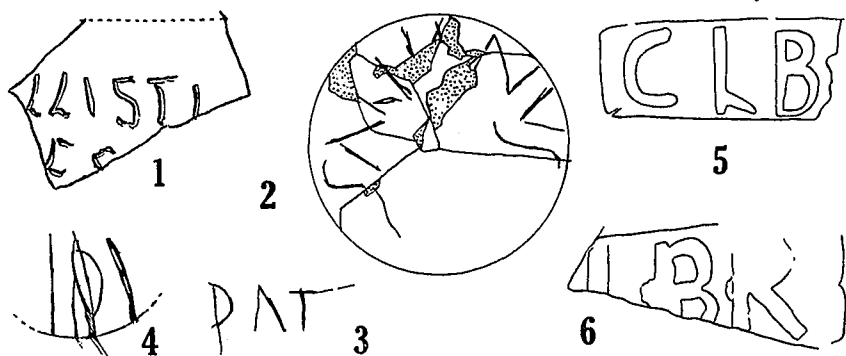


FIG. 10. *Graffiti and Classis Britannica stamps* (½).

3. Part of a tile with stamps $\overline{\text{BR}}$ as above, Site 10, from second-third century A.D. debris above metalling, Level 7. Not illustrated.
4. Part of a *tegula* with stamp CLBR, the foot of the L at an obtuse angle. This is a common form and has been found at Dover³ and at Lympne.⁴ Site 6, Room A, in the top levelling. Pl. IIb, 3.
5. Part of an *imbrex* stamped CLBR with foot of the L at an obtuse angle but here with the main stem of the L coming down to form a heel. From Site 10, the same level as No. 3. Fig. 10, 5.
6. Part of a tile [C] LBR, very lightly stamped. From Site 10, same level as No. 5. Fig. 10, 6.

¹ *The Saxon Shore*, by J. Mothersole, p. 115.

² *Ibid.*, p. 172.

³ *Arch. Cant.*, LXIV, 1951, 142, Pl. I.10, and *Roman Folkestone*, by S. E. Winbolt, p. 105.

⁴ *British Museum Guide. Roman Britain*, 1922, Fig. 15.

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

7. Part of a tile with stamp [CL] BR as in No. 3 above. From Site 10, same level as No. 6. Not illustrated.

8. Part of a tile CL.BR. The letters are very thick and in low relief, and there is a triangular stop between CL and BR. From Site 10, same level as No. 7. Pl. IIb, 4.

9. Two CL.BR stamps on a tile one superimposed, with fine lettering and small diamond-shaped stop between CL and BR. Site 10, same level as No. 8. Pl. IIb, 5.

Coarse Pottery. Fig. 11

Excavations at Richborough and Canterbury in particular, and at many other sites in Kent, have produced a large drawn and published corpus of Roman pottery. Here, therefore, only a few of the rather less common types have been published.

Site 6

“*Made Ground.*” A levelling up containing sherds from late first century to mid-second century A.D. There were sherds from pie dishes with lattice pattern, bowls with reeded rims, carinated jars and rough-cast beakers :

1. Bowl of gritty grey ware with reeded rim turned back flatly and squared at edge. Cf. *Leicester*, Fig. 23, 1. (A.D. 125-130.)

2. Bowl with rim turned out flatly, dark grey ware, burnished externally and on the rim. Cf. *Leicester*, Fig. 27, 16. Common A.D. 125-130.

3. Curved bowl with small everted lip, in buff ware, burnished externally. Cf. *Rich.* I, Pl. XXXVII, 86. First century A.D.

4. Neck of large jug with widely expanded mouth and sharp undercut rim, in grey ware. Cf. *Archaeologia*, 84, Fig. 10, 2. A.D. 125-150.

5. Deeply grooved sherd of pre-Roman tradition. Cf. *Rich.* II, Pl. XXX, 135.

Level 3b. The destruction level in the house containing shallow pie dishes with latticed or wavy patterns, small beakers, roughcast or unornamented Castor ware. The sherds are mainly late second century in date.

6. Large ovoid storage jar of pre-Roman Belgic tradition in thick soapy grey ware, fired orange and black externally and burnished. There are two grooves above the shoulder and traces of black smoky marks, perhaps due to some contact during firing, cf. *Verulamium*, Fig. 37, 76 and *Ospringe*, Pl. XXX, 298, etc. This is a common type of storage jar from the first century onwards and presumably should here be dated by association to the latter part of the second century A.D.

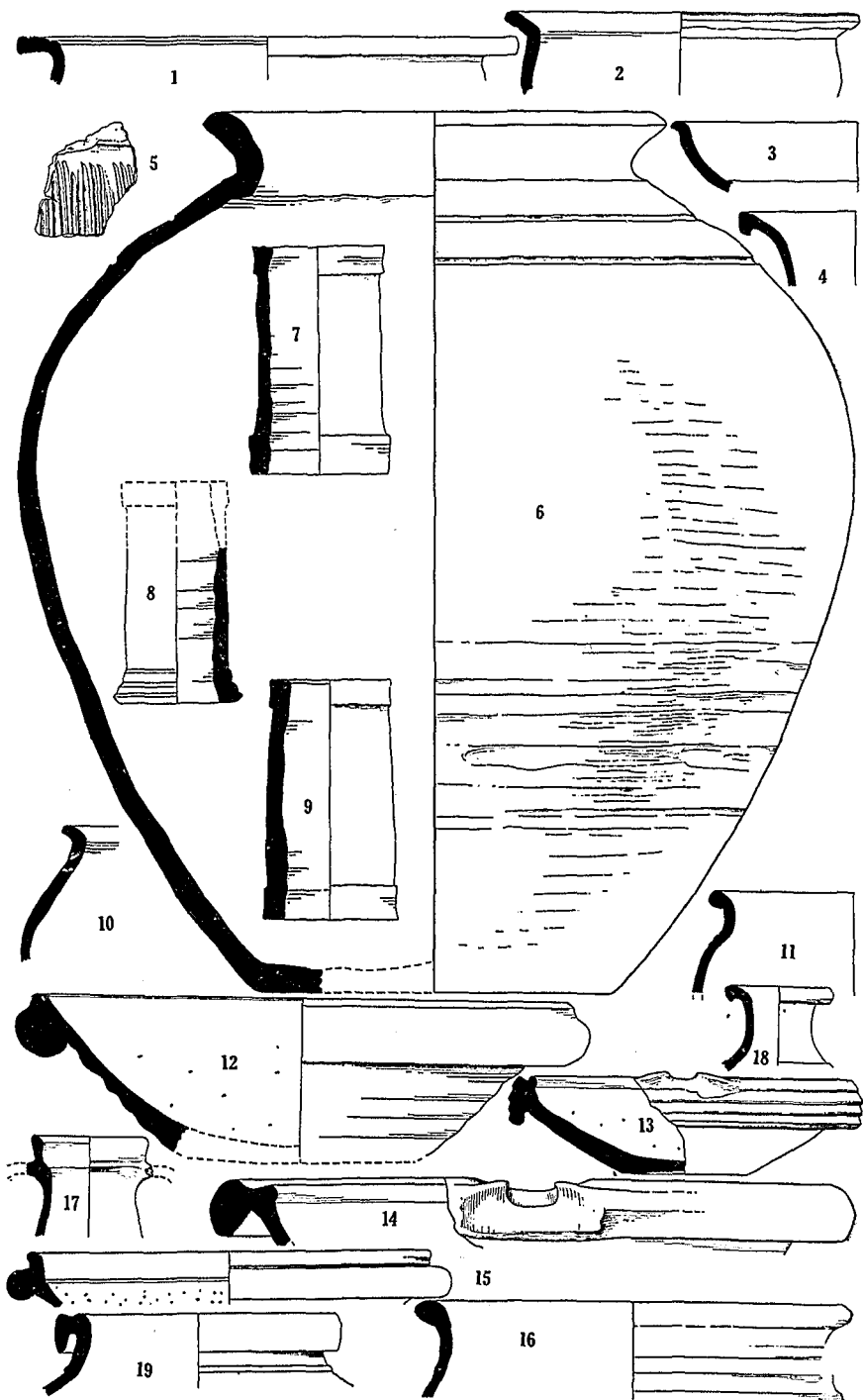


FIG. 11. Coarse pottery ($\frac{1}{4}$).

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

7-9. Three types of collared pipe of red-grey clay, fired very hard. At least twelve different types of these were found in Room A, amongst the fallen debris. Small sections of pipe like these might have served a variety of purposes. They are thinner and better made than the "kiln rests" or nozzles from Corbridge (*B.M. Guide to Roman Britain*, Fig. 130) and with a wider internal channel and seem more suitable for carrying water. A number of similar short pipes can be seen as water spouts in the Nymphaeum of a house in Ostia (*Domus di Amore e Psiche*).

10. Bowl with sagging shoulder and everted lip, coarse grey-buff ware.

11. Small jar with upright neck and everted lip, sandy grey ware with signs of heat fusing on the body. A common type in the late first and second century A.D. *Leicester*, Fig. 24, 8-9.

12. White ware mortar with bulbous rim. Cf. *Wrox.*, I, Fig. 19, 94, latter part of second century A.D.

13. Small mortar in pink ware with white slip. The reeded flange is level with the beaded rim. An unusual type, cf. *Arch. Cant.*, 1950, Fig. 13, 58, but here in a late second century A.D. context.

14. Pink clay mortar with heavy rim. Cf. *Wrox.*, I, Fig. 19, 98 compared with one from latter part of second century.

Late levelling. Flanged bowls and colour coated ware, and large jars similar to No. 6 above.

15. Mortar, pink clay, with small bulbous flange. Cf. *Rich.* I, Pl. XVIII, 100 and Caerleon, *Arch. Camb.*, 1940, Fig. 12, 45, fourth century A.D.

16. Jar with everted rim and traces of cordons on the neck. In grey ware burnished in bands externally and on the rim. Cf. *Leicester*, Fig. 51, 8. Second half third century A.D.

17. Two (?) handled flagon, dark terracotta glaze externally and inside rim, over pink ware. There is an unstratified example from *Leicester*, Fig. 32, 29, but otherwise the type is uncommon.

18. Narrow-mouthed bottle in smoothed grey ware. Cf. *Ospringe*, a number of examples ranging from mid-first to fourth century, Pl. XXXI, 318 and Pl. XXVI, 243.

Site 3

Level 5. This level contains a coin of Tetricus II (A.D. 270-273) and a colour coated flanged bowl of fourth century type.

19. Buff jar with sharply undercut rim grooved on top for lid. There is a cordon at the neck. Cf. *J.R.S.*, II (Huntcliff), Fig. 14, 19-20, c. A.D. 370-395.

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

SAMIAN

By ERIC BIRLEY, M.B.E., and Miss GRACE SIMPSON

Site 6

"Made Ground," Room B. (Section A-B, Fig. 4). Early levelling prior to building.

1. Dr. 18/31. Rim from a small but thick vessel probably in Lezoux ware. Before A.D. 150 and perhaps nearer to the beginning of the second century.

2. Ten fragments, some joining together, from the same bowl. Style of ATTIANVS of Lezoux. Dr. 37. The decoration has been a continuous winding scroll with small birds interspersed between the leaves. The potter ATTIANVS worked during the period c. A.D. 130-160 and this bowl appears to be (it is fragmentary) an example of the early kind of scroll and could have been made nearer to 130 rather than 160. Indeed, c. A.D. 130-140 would suit all the pieces from these levels.

3. Dr. 18/31. Five fragments, from the same vessel. Good glaze. South Gaulish. Flavian.

Level 3b (Sections A-B, C-D, Fig. 4). Period of destruction.

Stamps on Plain Samian (Fig. 12).

4. VXOPILLVS of Lezoux. *O. Index*,¹ p. 347. Dr. 31. Distribution: Corbridge, Chesters. Antonine, c. A.D. 160 plus. (Fig. 12, 1.)

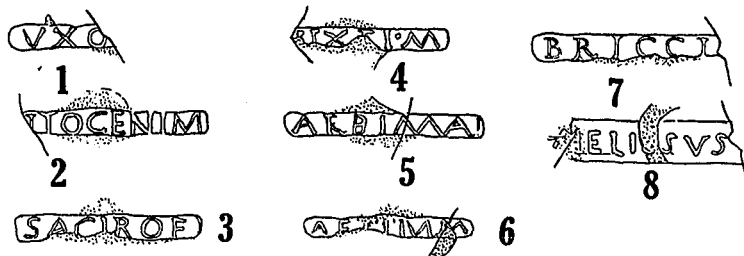


FIG. 12. Stamps on Samian (†).

5. RITOGENVVS (ii) of Lezoux. *O. Index*, p. 265. Dr. 31. Distribution: Corbridge, Birrens, Old Kilpatrick, Castlecary, Mumrills, Balmuidy. Antonine, c. A.D. 140 plus. (Fig. 12, 2.)

6. SACIRO of Lezoux. *O. Index*, p. 276. Dr. 18/31. Distribution: Corbridge, Newstead II. Antonine, c. A.D. 140 plus. (Fig. 12, 3.)

7. SEXTVS of Lezoux. *O. Index*, p. 299. Dr. 18/31. Distribution: Corbridge, Benwell, Pan Rock, and as a rim-stamper for Paternus (Wels). Antonine, c. 160. (Fig. 12, 4.)

¹ *Index of stamps on Terra Sigillata*, by F. Oswald.

8. ALBVS of Lezoux. *O. Index*, p. 12. Dr. 31. Distribution : Corbridge. Antonine. c. 140 plus. (Fig. 12, 5.)
9. AESTIVVS of Lezoux. *O. Index*, p. 6. Dr. 18/31. Distribution : Corbridge Ant. II, 1947, Pan Rock, Castlecary. Antonine. c. A.D. 180. (Fig. 12, 6.)
10. Cipher stamp. Dr. 31.

Figured Samian

11. Six pieces joining together in the style of REGINVS of Rhein-zabern. Dr. 37. Antonine. c. A.D. 140-160. A similar ovolo, and the sun standard appear respectively on stamped sherds illustrated by Ricken in Ludovici's *Katalog VI*, 1948, Taf. 12, 9, and Taf. 13, 25a. Boy. Oswald, 496. Lud. M.91. (Reginus, Ianus, Belsus, Iulivs.) The figure on the sherd from Dover has been touched up, and perhaps during this process the left knee has been removed. The head has not been touched up, and is smooth and worn. (Fig. 13.)

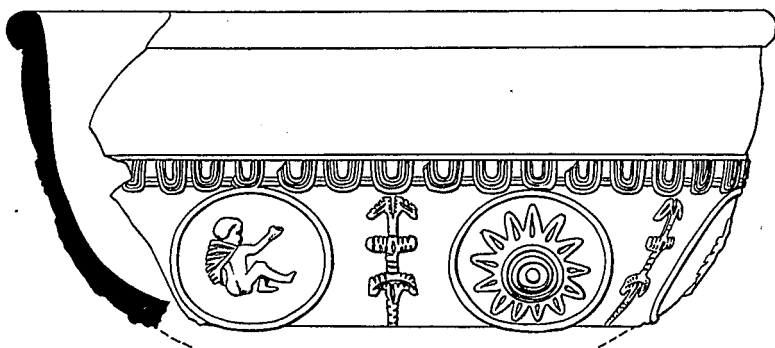


FIG. 13 ($\frac{1}{2}$).

12. Two fragments from the base of the same bowl. Dr. 37. c. A.D. 110-130. Style of IOENALIS or DONNACVS of Vichy. Diana as the moon driving a biga. Not in D. O.117A. Dolphin to left, not in D. or O.

13. Three fragments in the style of CINNAMVS of Lezoux. Dr. 37. Antonine. c. A.D. 150-190. The decoration has a continuous winding scroll with a large ten-petalled rosette in the field. The ovolo is his small bowl ovolo.

Level 4a (Sections A-B, C-D). The debris above the floor associated with the latest building period.

14. BRICCI (BRICCVS of Lezoux). *O. Index*, p. 48, and 362.

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

Probably 18/31. Distribution : Carlisle, Mumrills. Antonine. c. A.D. 140 plus. (Fig. 12, 7.)

15. Style of ALBVCIVS of Lezoux. Dr. 37. Antonine. c. A.D. 140-160. Dolphin to left, D.1051=O. 2392 (Albuci mould). Head and shoulders of D. 377=O. 650 (Albuci).

Site 3

Trench II (Section, Fig. 5, Level 2). Lower Floor Level

1. Dr. 30, in the style of DRVSVS of Lezoux. c. A.D. 125-150.

2. Dr. 37. Only the ovolo and wavy border are extant. The ovolo has a corded tongue slanting to the right. It is exclusive to one of the Lezoux potters whose name is not yet known. (I have called him Potter X-5.) c. A.D. 125-145.

3. Dr. 37. Small fragment showing a distinctive Lezoux ovolo. The tip of the corded tongue (just visible) is bent to the left like a golf club. c. A.D. 125-150.

4. Dr. 27. Lezoux ware. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

5. Dr. 18/31. Lezoux ware. Good glaze. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

This group contains contemporary sherds with no admixture of earlier pieces. It contrasts sharply with Level 3 which contains pieces typical of the later Antonine period (c. A.D. 150-195).

Site 10

Trench XXX. In Roman Road Metalling. (Fig. 6)

1. Dr. 45. Probably Lezoux. Antonine.

2. Dr. 31. Two pieces. Small but thick vessels. Lezoux. Antonine. The surfaces are spoiled from contact with the road metalling.

3. Fragment from a flanged vessel with barbotine ornament. Lezoux. Probably Antonine.

Trench XXX. Level 7. Later debris

4. Dr. 37, with the stamp D.OIICI, DOECCVS of Lezoux made certain that there could be no mistaking the maker of this sherd, for, as well as his name-stamp, there are five examples of his ∞ monogram. The figure is Victory, D. 474=P. 809. The shield is like D. 1105 and was also used by SERVVS III, *Richborough*, IV, Pl. LXXXIII, 63.

Unstratified

5. Dr. 32. The stamp MELISSVS F ? MELISSVS of East Gaul, Oswald did not record any British example. Late Antonine. (Fig. 8.)

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER
 SAXON AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY
 By G. C. DUNNING, F.S.A.

Saxon

Site 3. Yewden's Court (Fig. 14)

Saxon sherds were found in a medieval building level (Level 8) on the edge of the town ditch, and others in the early silting of the ditch (Level 6) presumably washed down from the side.

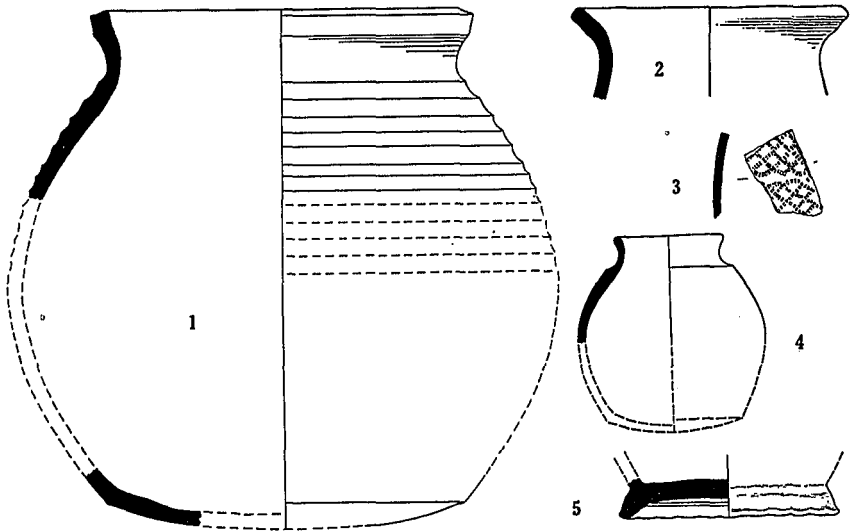


FIG. 14. Saxon pottery ($\frac{1}{4}$).

1. Middle of late Saxon cooking pot, roughly wheel-turned, fired very hard and with a harsh, matt, grey surface. The rim is everted, flat on the upper slope, and the body has a wide zone of broad shallow grooves and deep sagging base. The type has been found at several sites on the coast of East Anglia : *Caistor-by-Yarmouth*, from huts of the middle Saxon period ; *Framlingham Castle* in the same level as a Frankish bronze ornament of the seventh or eighth century ; *Ipswich*, many cooking pots from a pit, some are wasters indicating a kiln near by ; *Bradwell-on-Sea* in the upper layer of the filling of the ditch of the Roman Shore Fort, probably equals the occupation at the time of building St. Cedd's Chapel in A.D. 654. Sherds from both levels (8 and 6) of the same type and ware though possibly not from the same pot have been drawn together here as a type specimen.

2. Black carinated rim, hand-made in black sandy ware with well-tooled surface. Pagan Saxon (sixth or seventh century). Level 8.

EXCAVATIONS IN DOVER

3. Sherd of wheel-turned grey ware with stamped pattern from Frankish (or Jutish) bottle of about seventh century. For the type see *B.M. Anglo-Saxon Guide* and B. Faussett, *Inventorium Sepulchrale*. Level 6.

Site 10

4. Hand-made pot with carinated shoulder, coarse grey ware with stone grits, the surface is smoothed by tooling but is uneven and lumpy. Pit 2.

5. Hand-made foot-ring base of sandy grey ware with dark grey surface. Pit 2. These might be late Roman (fourth century), more likely to be Saxon, probably Middle Saxon.

Medieval

Site 10. Trench XXX (Fig. 6, medieval levels)

The sherds have not been drawn but are mainly paralleled with earlier finds from Dover (*Arch. Cant.*, LXIV, 143-7 and Canterbury, *Arch. Cant.*, 1946, p. 74, etc. ; 1947, p. 98, etc. ; 1948, p. 37 ; 1954, p. 128, etc.). There is a little possible twelfth century, but the sherds are mostly thirteenth century. There is a small sherd of imported French white-buff ware with red painted stripe of late eleventh or twelfth century, cf. pitcher from Snargate, Dover, *Ant. Jour.*, XXV, 153.