

THE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT SPRINGHEAD  
EXCAVATION OF THE WATLING STREET, SHOP AND  
PEDESTAL, SITE B

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INTRODUCTION

During the 1953 and 1954 seasons, work continued at Springhead in One Tree Field (see Fig. 1, Report for Site A, *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. LXXI, 1957). Site B was in the east corner of the field as indicated in the plan, Fig. 1.

The principal features of Site B are the Watling Street, the temenos wall, part of a shop, a branch road and the pedestal, all of which present interesting features. Once again this report is a factual record of the work on Site B without any attempt to discuss the implications of the results on the settlement as a whole. Much more evidence is required before such a task can be undertaken.

In the report below, reference is made to three sections (Figs. 2, 3 and 4) and the dates of the various strata and structures. Evidence for this dating is given separately in Tables I, II and III.

THE WATLING STREET

Only a short length of the Watling Street was examined, and it was not possible to take a section completely across the street because of the interposition of the embankment of its modern successor, the A2 road. It is intended to examine thoroughly the Roman road in the future on a more convenient site.

Proceeding from the direction of Rochester, it seems likely that the Roman road underlies the modern road as far as the east corner of One Tree Field. At this point, however, the former diverges in an east-west direction instead of following the present curve. The direction of the Roman road has been determined not only by actual excavation but by means of well defined crop marks. Slight traces of these may be seen in Plate Ia.

The section through the edge of the Watling Street is given in Figure 2. A succession of superimposed roads may be observed, the earliest being Claudian in date and the latest, late second or early third century. Road I is constructed of rammed chalk, and although the upper metalling is now gone, a layer of pebbles at the side of the road indicates that it may have once been surfaced with these. Road II is

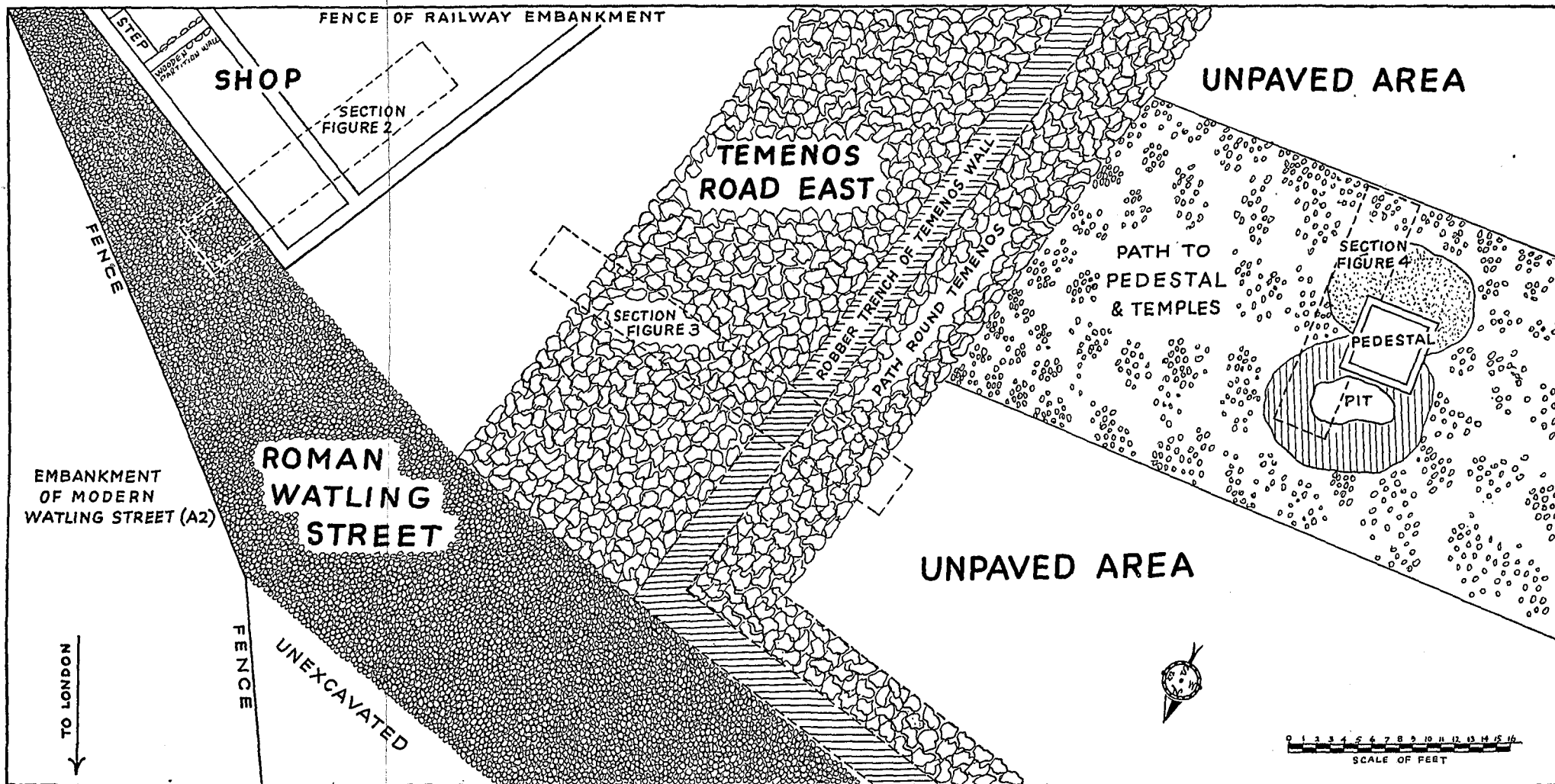


FIG. 1. Plan of Springhead, Site B.

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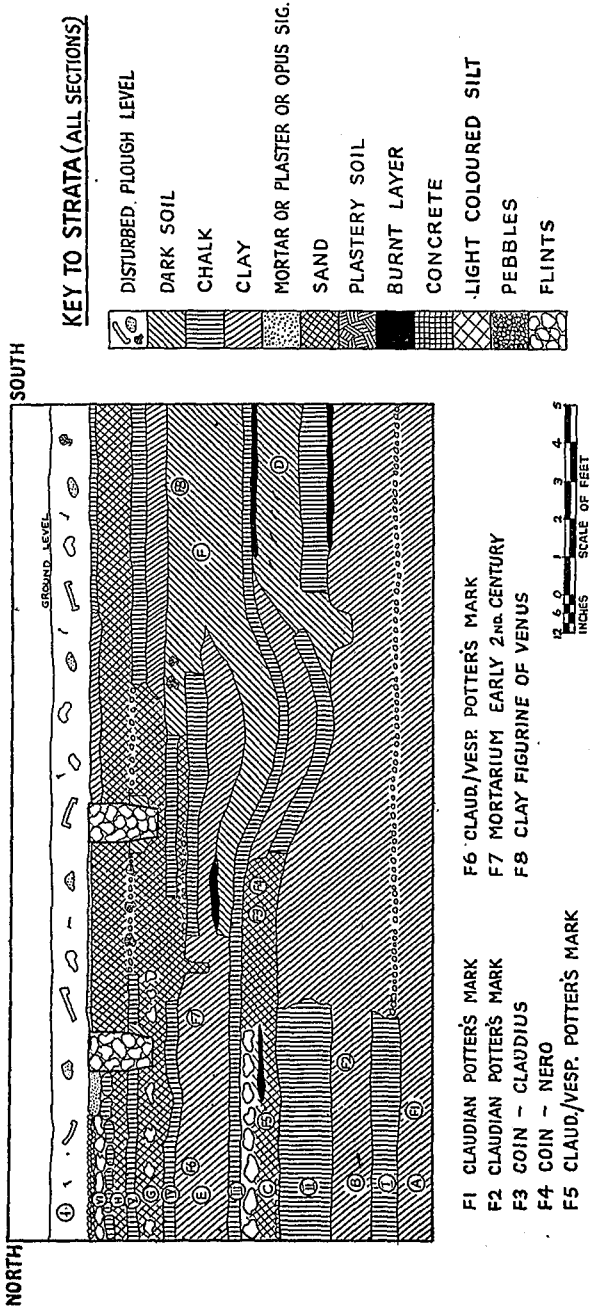


Fig. 2. Section of Watling Street and shop.

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similarly constructed, although a single layer of pebbles survives on part of the surface of the chalk. Road III has a flint base and a rammed chalk metalling, there being no sign of a pebble surfacing. Roads IV and V are simply rammed chalk with no signs of surfacing, but Road VI is well constructed with chalk blocks, flints and a heavy surfacing of pebbles.

Stratum A under Road I is very marshy indeed, a situation which almost certainly obtained in the Roman period. Claudian potters' marks were found in Strata A and B which indicates that Roads I and II were laid either simultaneously or Road II very soon after Road I, possibly within weeks of the invasion of A.D.43. The clay under Road II and at the side of it appears to have been dumped in position deliberately, possibly as an agger. There is a drainage ditch at the side of this agger. Clearly it was found necessary to raise the road above the surrounding marshy land. This supposition is supported by the fact that away from the dip of the valley, the road becomes much thinner. Road VI is only twelve inches below the present surface (N.O.D. 25 feet) and thus gives a striking crop mark across the field, even in the wettest weather. There is no sign of a ditch associated with the latest road although this may have been obliterated during the construction of the shop.

Another interesting feature of the road is the extent to which the edge wanders. Some of the later roads were wider than the earlier, but the situation is complicated by the rammed chalk floors of what were presumably wooden shops. These preceded the extant structure at the edge of the road and may be traced by means of post holes by the sides of the floors. Insufficient area was excavated to find their plan, but they appeared to be long and narrow rectangles, the long axes being parallel to the road.

### THE SHOP

A section through the shop is given in Figure 2, and its plan may be seen in Figure 1. It will be seen that the north wall of the second period shop cuts into the edge of the Watling Street. In the plan, Figure 1, it may be observed that the greater part of the building is under the railway embankment, and that therefore only a limited amount of excavation could be undertaken.

In spite of this limitation, sufficient of the plan was recovered to suggest the normal layout of a Romano-British shop with its large living and store room behind and its open shop front facing the street. Two periods were observed, but in the first the building was of timber and its front lay some eighteen inches further south at the edge of Road V. The original floors were later cut by the insertion of the masonry walls of the second building. This rebuilding appears to have

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been necessary because of a fire, for signs of burning were noted ; in particular a large carbonized beam was found in the floor (Plate II<sub>B</sub>). The absence of any daub or plaster implies a solid timber construction rather than a wattle and daub construction. No roofing tiles were found associated with the first building although there were a few associated with the second.

The date of the first period of the building is given by the contents of stratum G which go down to the late second century, and the filling above the floor is of early third century date. Soon after this the shop was rebuilt in masonry, the building level being marked by mortar droppings at the level of the surviving wall tops. The walls were made of flints, well faced, and the floors were of gravel and chalk. An interesting feature is the threshold or doorstep at the side of and at the level of the surviving top of the wall. Flanking the shop was a wooden partition indicated by the double row of flints which helped support it (Plate II<sub>A</sub>). The arrangement suggests a subsequent modification of the entrance through the shop front. There are no traces of the material of which the floor of the shop was composed, but in the large room behind, there was a chalk floor. Nor was there any indication of the final state of the building ; it simply appears to have become derelict.

No objects of interest were found in the shop but in stratum F of Figure 2, under the site which the shop ultimately occupied, was found the clay figurine of Venus (see Appendix 3).

### THE BRANCH ROAD

A few yards west of the shop is a well made road, which branches at right angles from the Watling Street and thus runs north-south. Its position is indicated in Figure 1, and a section through it is given in Figure 3.

It will be seen from the section that there are two superimposed roads. The first road (II, in the section) has a flint base with a pebble surface. The second and final road (III in the section) has a chalk base, capped with flints and probably gravel, although most of this has been removed by the plough.

The early road is 27 feet wide and the later road just under 25 feet wide. This is unusually wide for a road, particularly a branch one, but there is a reason for it as will shortly be seen. The first road overlies a deliberately laid clay layer which seals stratum B of Hadrianic date. It is clear that the road must also be of this date or a little later, probably early Antonine. Between roads II and III were found several sherds of pottery of late second century date. Thus the road was probably rebuilt at this time, when the shop was constructed, or at the latest, in the early third century.

PLATE I



A—View of N-E corner of One Tree Field (See Figure 1) showing slight traces of crop marks caused by Roman Watling Street.



B—Hoof marks of young goat impressed on tegula.

*face p. 80*



B—Carbonized beam on floor of shop.



A—Step and supporting flints for wooden partition wall in shop.

PLATE III



A—The Pedestal.



B—Detail of corner of Pedestal.



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Under the early road was another of those curious long and narrow rectangular buildings. It had a chalk floor (I in the section) just over six feet wide, but its length could not be ascertained although it probably ran down to the Watling Street. A post hole indicated a wooden structure, and associated daub and plaster (but no roofing tiles), indicates a wattle and daub construction. There were no associated finds, although the underlying stratum A indicates a late first century date for the floor.

### THE TEMENOS WALL

An examination of the section of the branch road reveals a rectangular hole in the later road. This is a robber trench filled with mortar rubble from the wall it once contained. It was robbed for flints during the nineteenth century, as evidenced by sherds of Victorian pottery under the mortar rubble.

From the plan, Figure 1 and Section Figure 3, it will be seen that the wall was built into the branch road and follows the west edge of the road from its junction with the Watling Street to where it disappears under the railway embankment. The trench also follows the south edge of the Watling Street for a distance which has not yet been determined.

The wall was constructed of flints, and although there was abundant mortar, there were no signs of any plaster. It is difficult to estimate the width of a wall from its robber trench, but from previous experience with robber trenches on Site A, it is unlikely to have been more than two feet wide.

On the evidence available during the period of the excavations, it was not possible to determine definitely the purpose of the wall.

The answer to the problem has been given by more recent excavations which will be reported in due course. To anticipate these reports, inside the area bounded by the wall have been found two temples and a priest's dwelling. It may be concluded that the wall surrounds the temenos. This will be confirmed during future excavations when the further extent and direction of the wall will be traced.

The reason for the great width of the branch road may now be considered. The wall was built six feet in from the edge of the road and it is possible that the projecting part of the road was intended as a path around the edge of the temenos. As the plan indicates, various other parts of the temenos were paved with materials varying from opus signinum in the vicinity of the podium, to gravel or chalk elsewhere, while in other places there appears to have been only the natural soil. It is therefore conceivable that those parts not paved were kept as gardens, although apart from the absence of paving, there is no evidence for this.

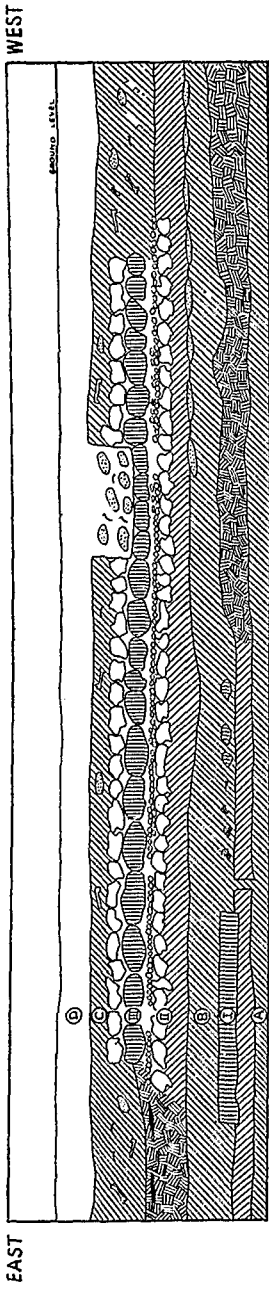


Fig. 3. Section through Temenos Road East.

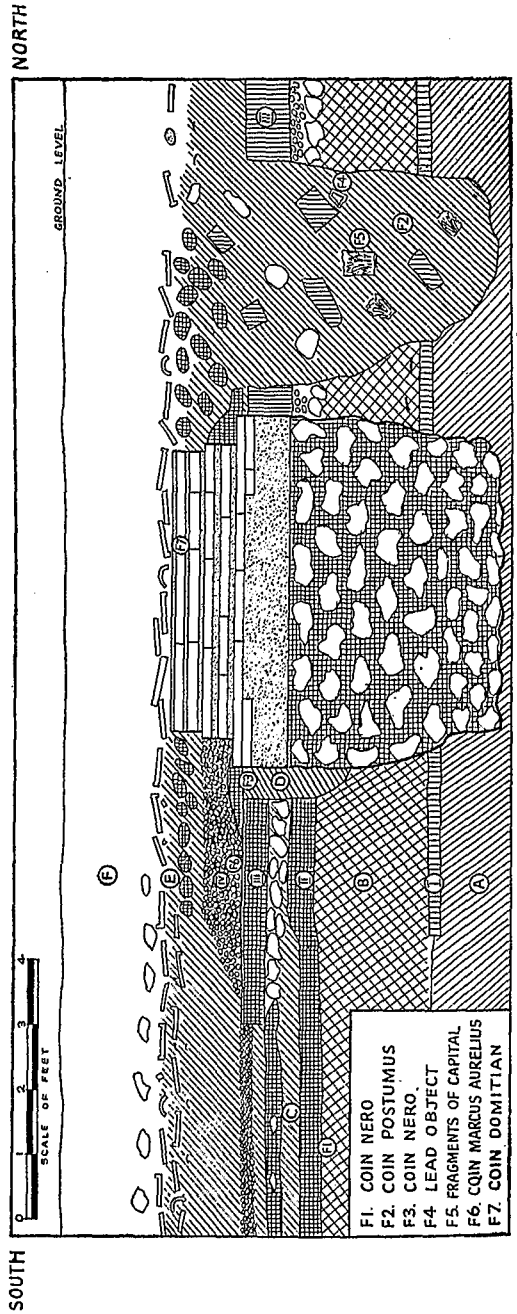


Fig. 4. Section through Pedestal.

- F1. COIN NERO
- F2. COIN POSTUMUS
- F3. COIN NERO
- F4. LEAD OBJECT
- F5. FRAGMENTS OF CAPITAL
- F6. COIN MARCUS AURELIUS
- F7. COIN DOMITIAN

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In view of the identification of the robber trench as the remains of the temenos wall, and since a nomenclature will be required for the roads in the settlement, the branch road has been named the *Temenos Road East*. It is felt that such a system of naming will be adequate since it is known from crop marks that there are not many roads, and certainly not the symmetry of Silchester where the roads could be referred to the insulae.

### THE PEDESTAL

An examination of the section in Figure 4 shows a solidly made structure. The foundation is made of concrete, reinforced with flints, and the superstructure with bricks (tiles) cemented with opus signinum. The structure is remarkably well finished and was clearly a base or pedestal of some importance (see Plates IIIA and B).

The top face of the pedestal is  $51\frac{1}{2}$  in. square and this dimension is retained for a depth of 5 in. where a 1 in. projection occurs. The pedestal, now  $53\frac{1}{2}$  in. square continues downwards for a further 5 in. where a further projection occurs 6 in. wide. The structure, now  $65\frac{1}{2}$  in. square, continues downwards for the thickness of the projecting brick only, at which level was the Roman paving associated with the structure. Below the bricks was 8 in. of very hard opus signinum and below this, the reinforced concrete 43 in. thick. It is clear from the remaining fragments of brick and the opus signinum on the face of the structure that there was at least one further layer of bricks on top. All the bricks were well fired and made for the purpose (i.e. not re-used tegulae)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick and varying in other dimensions but in many cases 17 in. to 18 in. long and 10 in. to 12 in. wide. It may be reasonable to believe that the structure was faced with marble or plaster, but no signs of either were discovered. No marble has so far been found on either Sites A or B.

Floor III is the one associated with the extant structure, clearly evidenced by the same opus signinum on the surface of the floor to the south of the structure as used for cementing the bricks. The floor north of the structure and partly to the west and east of it is substantially constructed of chalk. The opus signinum on the floor to the south and also partly to the west and east overlies a cement base and further south still, the floor is made of gravel. The amount of opus signinum floor is rather small and may merely have been the place where the opus signinum was mixed during the construction of the pedestal.

There is one rather curious aspect of the opus signinum cement floor. It will be seen from the section, Figure 4, that the floor has been cut through at the edge of the pedestal and has been subsequently repaired with an ordinary yellow mortar. This sealed a coin of Nero which affords no dating evidence of the feature as will be seen shortly. It might be thought that the explanation of this feature

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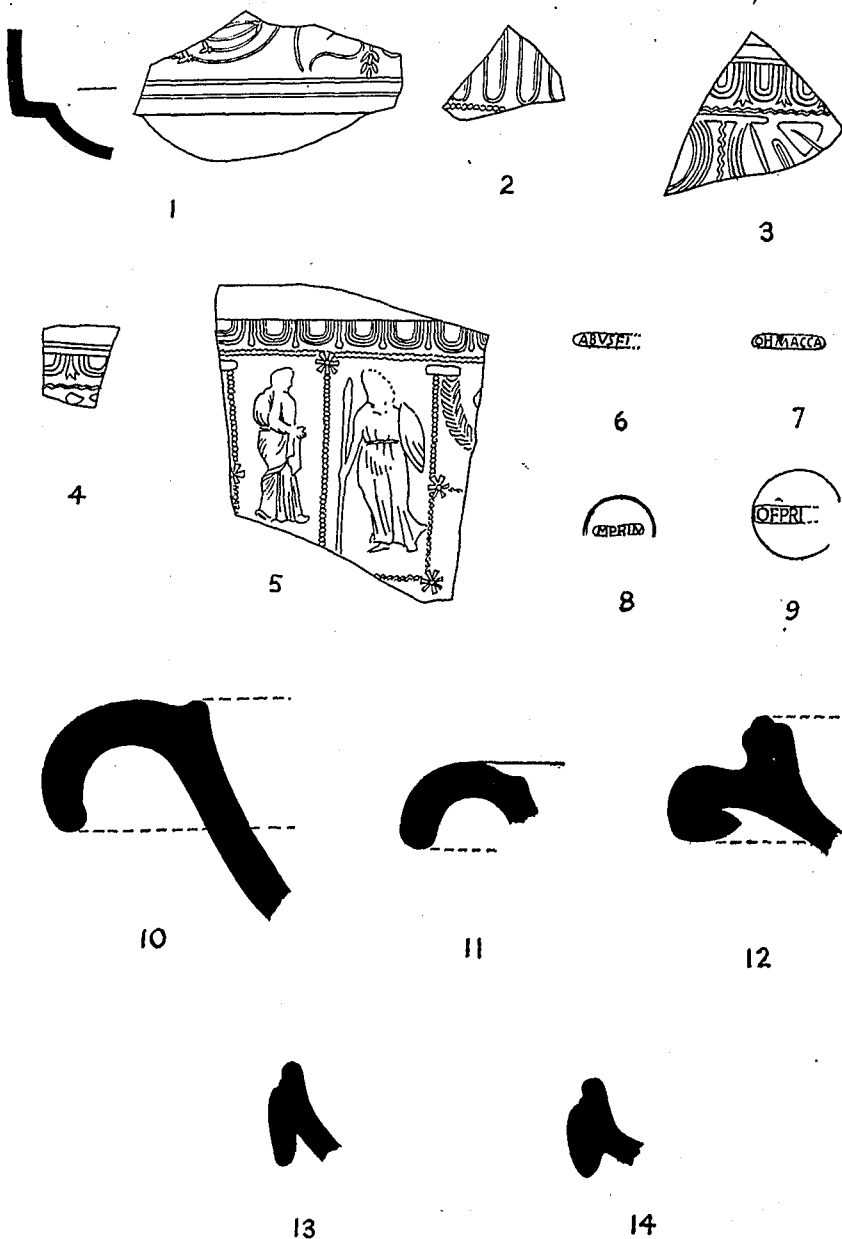


FIG. 5. Decorated Samian Ware, Potters' Marks and Mortaria.  
All Illustrations  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

is that the floor was laid first and a hole cut to allow the structure to be built. This is hardly likely, however, since there is no corresponding feature on the north and consequently the hole which would have been excavated would have been rather small for working in. Again, it seems rather incongruous that such a magnificent structure should be built and the *opus signinum* cement floor not taken to the edge of it and then be finished off with a crude repair.

From this reasoning it seems reasonably certain that the cut through *two* floors (II and III) took place after both the pedestal had been built and the floor laid. The purpose of the cut is obscure and there was no evidence in the filling D. It is only clear that it is not a simple repair, since two floors were cut through. There may have been some wooden structure present which either decayed or was removed and a scaffolding could be a possible explanation.

The structure may be dated fairly closely. The foundations cut through floor I, which is at least Vespasianic in date from the *stratum A* underneath it. The floor II, may be dated to the late first century, from the *stratum B* underneath it, although the purpose of this floor is not clear. There may have been a much simpler pedestal (possibly of wood) associated with it, before the present pedestal was built. Floor III, the one contemporary with the structure, may be dated to the early second century from *stratum C* underneath it. This date is confirmed to a certain extent by a coin of Domitian actually found cemented vertically in the space between two adjacent bricks. The coin was worn badly and the structure was clearly made several years after it was minted. Since the structure is thus of early second century date, the Neronian coin in the filling D has little dating significance.

As far as the subsequent history of the structure is concerned, there is a certain amount of evidence available. Towards the end of the second century, the *opus signinum* floor cement became worn and the bottom offset of the pedestal was floored over with gravel on the southern half and cement on the northern half. The gravel floor sealed a coin of Marcus Aurelius. The structure had almost certainly been destroyed soon after the end of the third century. The evidence for this is given by a coin of Postumus, sealed in a pit dug at the side of the pedestal through the original chalk floor. The pit contained parts of floor III, fragments of bricks and other debris. Finally, the site became derelict and the debris over and surrounding the structure sealed much third and fourth century pottery.

The remaining problem is that of the purpose of the structure. It is now known that the pedestal is situated east of the entrance to a temple within the *temenos* and from this its use as the base of an altar might be inferred. Apart from this, it seems possible that the structure might have been a tomb or the base of a memorial. The foundation

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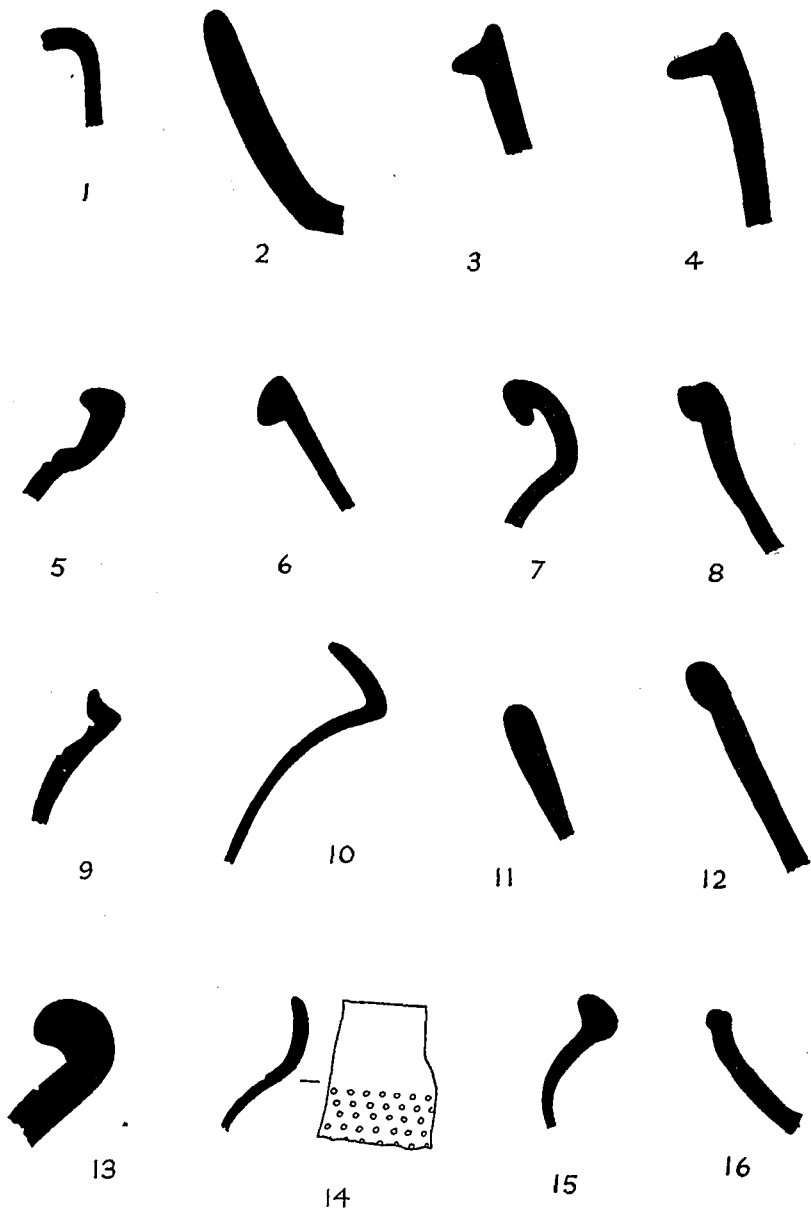


FIG. 6. Coarse Ware, Standard Forms. All Illustrations  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

was therefore carefully examined but found to be solid. One of the bricks from the top face was also removed, but again the structure was found to be solid. It was fortunate that this brick was removed since it revealed the coin of Domitian, wedged between it and the adjacent brick. The speculation then arose, had the coin been placed there deliberately or had it been dropped in the mortar during the mixing process? The evidence in favour of the deliberate placing of the coin was the fact that it was found standing *on edge* between two bricks and it seems hardly likely that it could have been missed by the builders. On the other hand, the coin was well worn as if it had either been in circulation a long time or had been effaced during the mixing process. If the coin had been placed in position deliberately it is reasonable to think that a freshly minted coin would have been used. On balance it seems as if the coin found its way there by chance.

It would be simple to make the assumption that the pedestal supported an altar. However, the foundations are very substantial indeed and suggest that the pedestal had supported a heavy weight. The ground underneath was probably marshy in Roman times, as it is now, but even so, this could hardly account for the excessively heavy foundations which were not found necessary in the *bakery*, Site A, which had the same sub-soil conditions. The conclusion may therefore be reached that the pedestal supported a heavy structure and not an altar.

At the side of the pedestal (see section, Figure 4) is the pit cut through the chalk floor contemporary with the structure. In it was found fragments of bricks, chalk from the floor, various small objects and several large fragments of a Corinthian capital (see Figure 11 and Appendix 4). It seems likely that the capital was associated with the pedestal and it may therefore be postulated that the latter supported a free standing column. Some confirmation of this came from the contemporary mortar and pebble floor to the south of the structure which contained chippings of stone, the same as that used for the capital. It is, therefore, likely that the capital was made on the site at the same time that the pedestal was built. From this circumstance it seems highly probable that there was a free standing column on the pedestal, crowned with a Corinthian capital, if not with a statue as well.

Further consideration will have to be given to the pedestal in the report on the temples. In the meantime the above hypothesis must stand. However, it may be mentioned that if the hypothesis is true, the structure may be regarded as a diminutive edition of the Column of Phocas, Rome (see Appendix 4).

It may be noted that there is a path from the pedestal to the Temenos Road East, for the most part composed of gravel.

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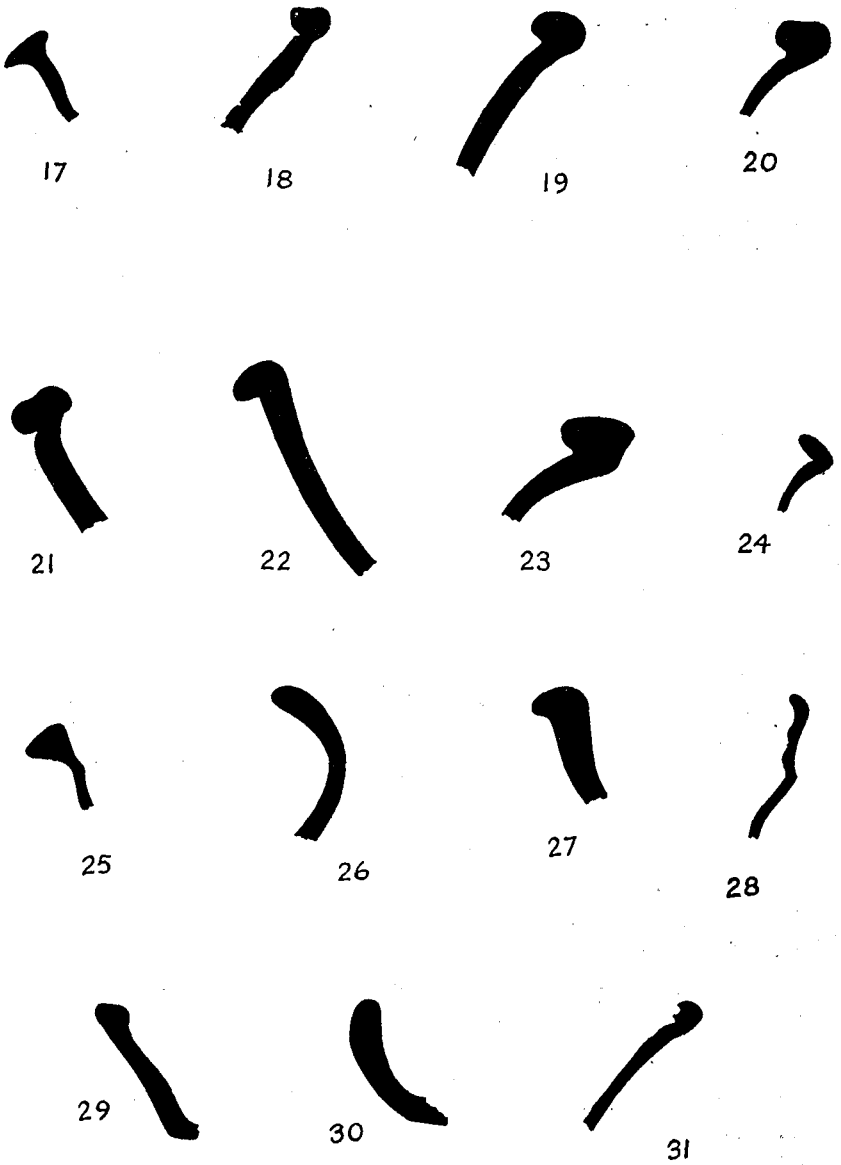


FIG. 7. Coarse Ware, Standard Forms. All Illustrations  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



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### CONCLUSIONS

As with Site A, there is definite evidence, from the Watling Street area, of occupation from A.D.43 onwards. Until the end of the first century there were only wooden huts with chalk floors in the area of Site B, but soon after the turn of the century, the situation changed. The pedestal was constructed, followed soon by the Temenos Road East and later in the century by the shop.

Once again, one of the outstanding features of the site was the absence of sealed fourth century deposits. A considerable amount of fourth century pottery and a number of late third and fourth century coins were found in the top soil, but not one sherd of fourth century pottery nor one fourth century coin were found under the latest strata of the buildings or the roads. This is surprising in view of the fact that the Watling Street must have been in use in the late fourth century, if not well into the fifth century. Perhaps the reason is that the later Watling Street was narrower than the original, and so far only the edge has been examined.

A consideration of Sites A and B indicates the centre of the fourth century occupation to be west of Site B and south of Site A. The field slopes down towards Site B and it is clear that the surface finds of fourth century coins have been carried down the slope. This again, as with Site A, indicates a contraction of the occupied area in the late third and fourth century periods.

The construction of the pedestal and the discovery of the capital fragments indicate a rich settlement and one conscious of its civic pride. It is one step nearer to illustrating that the settlement at Springhead was something rather more than a post station, but rather a thriving community and a significant centre of religion and trade.

### THE FINDS

Although the small finds on Site B were far from being as numerous as those on Site A, they did continue to indicate the importance of the settlement. Some comments on these finds are given below and special attention is drawn to an unusual coin of Caracalla, the figurine of Venus, and the capital fragments.

### THE LEAD OBJECT

An unusual lead object was discovered in the pit filling by the side of the pedestal (see Figure 11.1, and section Figure 4). The object had the shape of an axe mould, but it has been clearly shown in the Site A report that it is the lead cement used to retain an iron foot in a stone support. It only remains to consider from which structure the object came.

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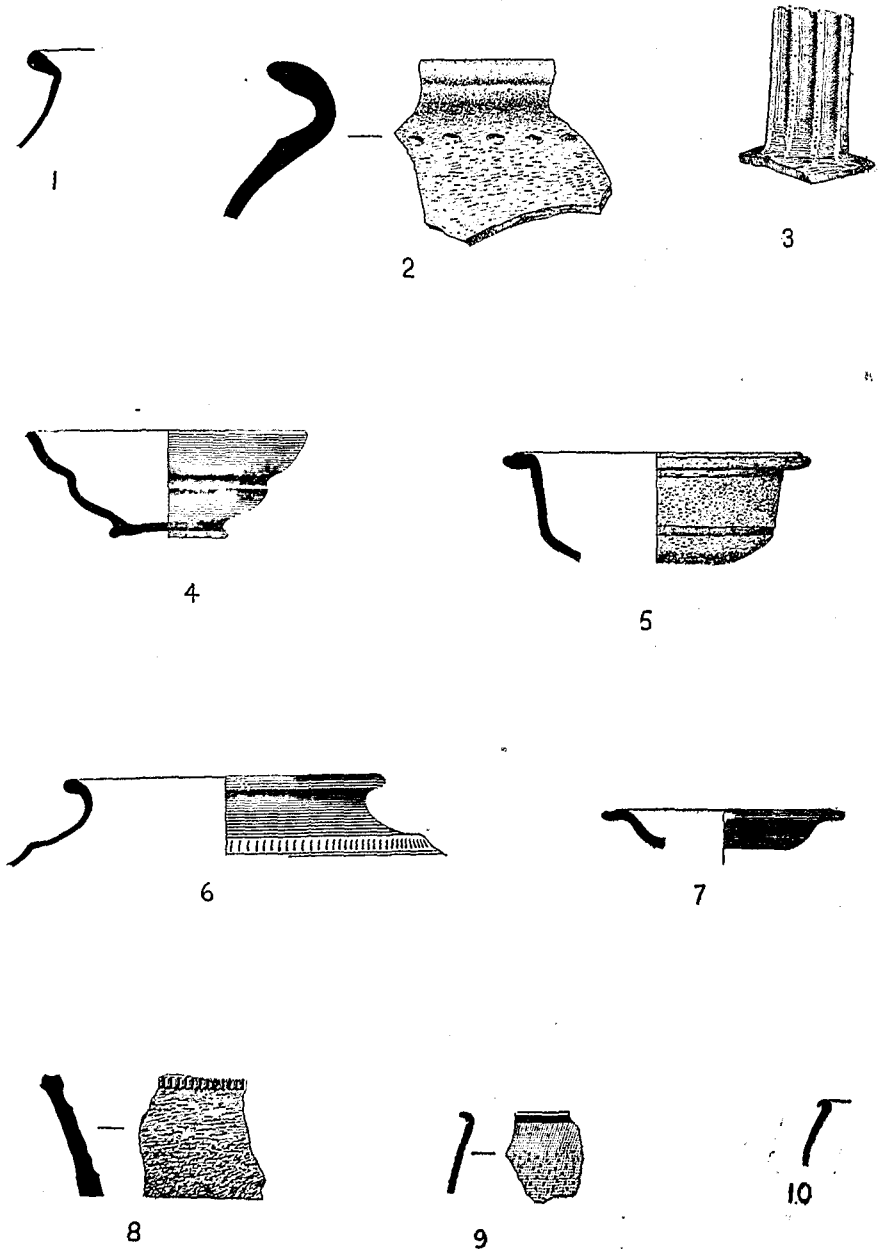


FIG. 8. Miscellaneous Coarse Ware. All Illustrations  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

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It is clear that any object from a pit filling could have been used almost anywhere on the site. However, it seems reasonable to assume that it may have been used nearer to the pit rather than some distance away from it particularly since other objects from the pedestal were found in the pit. It may be, therefore, that it was associated with the pedestal and, if so, could it have been the foot of a statue on top of the capital of the column? There is no evidence of this on the capital fragments, but the amount of stone found is very small compared with the original size of the capital. It is certain that the capital was big enough to support a statue (see Appendix 4) but until further evidence is forthcoming, the suggestion must remain an interesting hypothesis.

### THE FIGURINE OF VENUS

A full description of the lower half of the clay figurine of Venus is given in Appendix 3 (see also Figure 10.4). This figurine was found on the site ultimately occupied by the shop, but it must be stressed that it was earlier than the shop with which it thus had no connection. It was clearly a votive offering, probably from the temple area nearby.

### THE FRAGMENTS OF LIMESTONE CAPITAL

A full description of these fragments is given in Appendices 2 and 4 (see also Figure 11.2).

The interesting feature of this fine Corinthian capital is that it was almost certainly finished on the site. Stone chippings of the same material as that used for the capital were found in the contemporary floor. Although the capital is not up to the standard of some of the beautiful examples on the Continent, it is nevertheless not without grace. A skilled sculptor must have made this, although whether he was a local artisan or actually from the Continent is difficult to say, but the material is British.

### THE COINS

Only 23 coins are recorded from Site B, the earliest being that of Claudius and the latest that of Valentinian II. Details of the coins are given in Table 4.

Coin No. 12 is of some interest. This is a silver denarius of Caracalla with a reverse of Neptune standing left and the inscription :

P M TR P XVII COS III P P

Regarding this coin, Mr. Carson writes : " This reverse type is properly that of Caracalla's father Septimius Severus. The coin is thus a hybrid. The piece is mentioned in the British Museum Catalogue (there is a specimen in Paris) but the National Collection does not possess an example."

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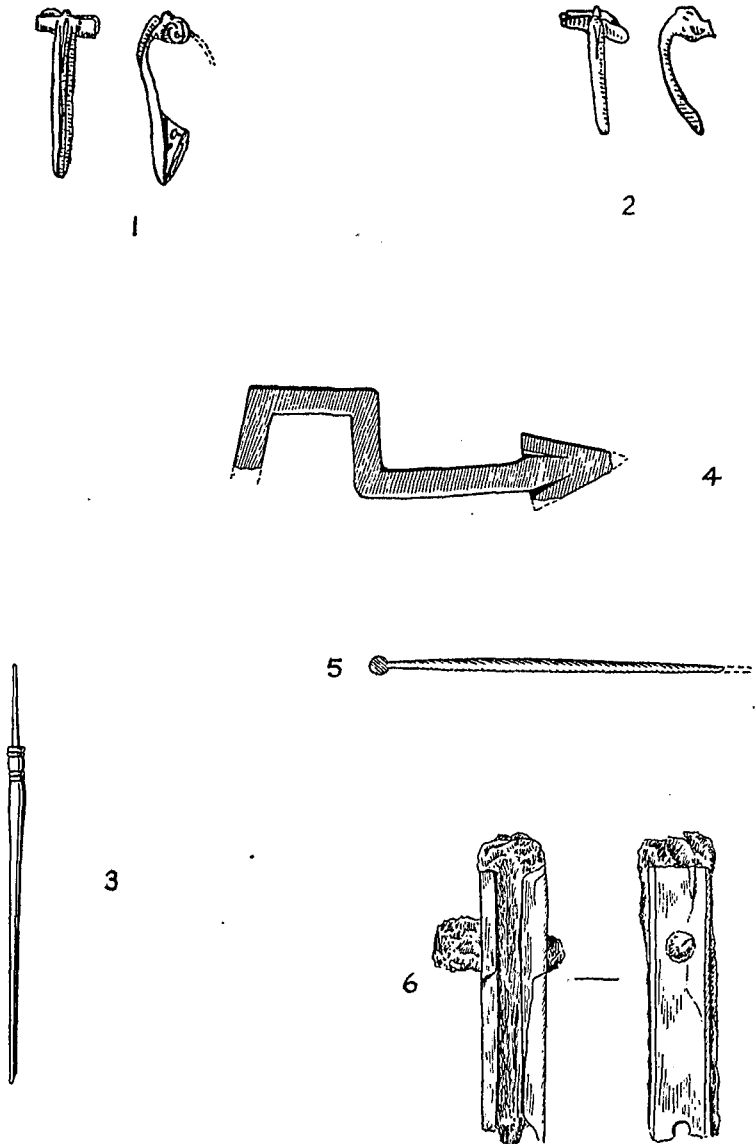


FIG. 9. Bronze and Bone Objects. All Illustrations  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

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THE POTTERY

Although a considerable amount of pottery was found on Site B, it did not approach the amount on Site A. In particular, there was a marked difference in the amount of Samian ware, both plain and decorated, which was very sparse indeed.

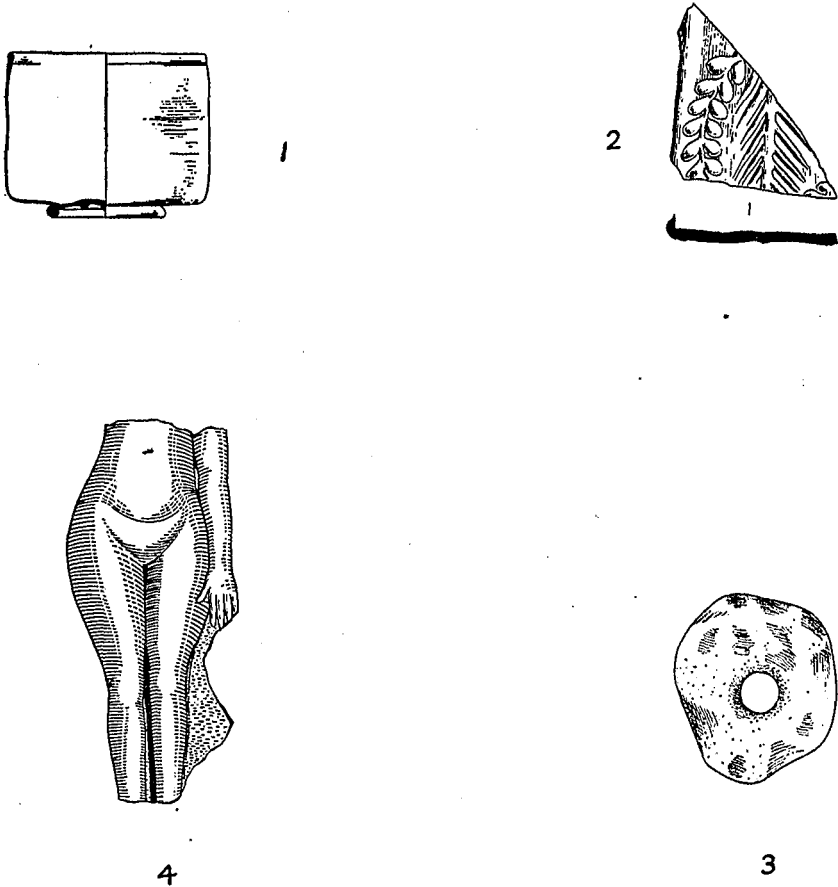


FIG. 10. Glass and Miscellaneous Objects. Glass  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Other objects  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Once again, the plain Samian has been reduced to tabular form (Table 5). The most common types were Drag. 31 and 33, although Drag. 27 was reasonably common and most of it came from the lower strata of the Watling Street. The two most common periods were first century and Antonine, the first century being quite prominent, again in the vicinity of the Watling Street.

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Details of potters' marks are given in Table 6 and Figure 5, and details of decorated Terra Sigillata are given in Table 7 and Figure 5.

The coarse ware is described in Tables 8, 9 and 10, and Figures 5, 6, 7 and 8. It has been possible to reduce a large number of sherds to standard forms and these are given in Table 9.

There was the usual wide range of types from the first to the fourth century and those of unusual interest are described in Table 10.

### MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

Full descriptions and illustrations of other finds are given as follows :

<i>Finds</i>	<i>Appendix or Table No.</i>	<i>Figure</i>
1. Bronze Objects	Table 11	9
2. Bone Objects	Table 12	9
3. The Glass	Table 13 and Appendix 1	10
4. Miscellaneous Objects	Table 14	10
5. Stone Fragments	Appendix 2	—

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

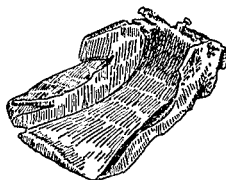
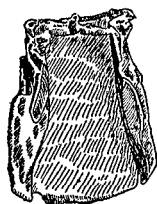
Our thanks are first and foremost due to the farmer, Mr. P. Bartholomew, who has continued to allow us to excavate on his land.

Our thanks are also due to the various authorities who have commented on the finds. These include M. R. Hull, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., for commenting on the fibulæ ; R. A. G. Carson, Esq., for commenting on the coins ; J. W. Brailsford, Esq., F.S.A., for his comments on some of the small objects ; F. Jenkins, Esq., F.S.A., for his comments on the figurine of Venus ; T. C. S. Morrison-Scott for comments on the hoof-marks on the tiles ; Mrs. J. E. Morey for commenting on the stone of the capital and Miss D. Charlesworth for commenting on the glass.

The author also wishes to offer particular thanks to Mr. Sheppard Frere, M.A., F.S.A., for his advice on the site and his criticism during the preparation of the report. Mr. Tilley has, as always, been of considerable help in the preparation of the report and has been largely responsible, in conjunction with the authorities previously mentioned, for the reports on most of the small finds. The excellence of Mr. Gee's drawings are self-evident, and contribute greatly to the success of our work. Mr. Connolly again assisted with the photography. The principal excavators were : Messrs. Tilley, Gee, and Connolly ; Mr. and Mrs. Tidby, Miss A. Burvill and assistance was given by Messrs. Parsons, Talbot, Voisey, Walton, Ritson and Watts.

Finally, the author wishes to thank the British Museum, Maidstone Museum and the Gravesend Public Library for much assistance. The Gravesend Historical Society has provided the Excavations Committee not only with the financial assistance to carry on with the work, but also

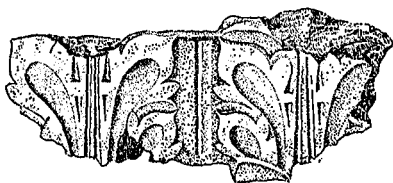
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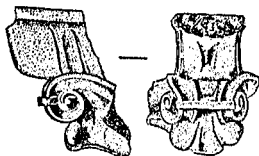
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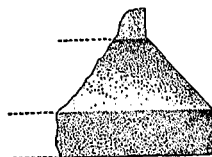
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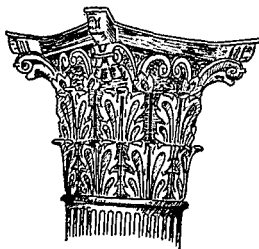
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2C



2D



3

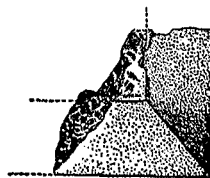


FIG. 11. Lead Cement and Capital Fragments. Lead Cement  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Capital Fragments  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Capital Reproduction  $\frac{1}{16}$ .

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help and encouragement which has been much appreciated. My thanks are due to the President, Chairman and Council of the Society for their continued support.

NOTE :

The scales for the figures in Site A report (*Arch. Cant.*, LXII, p. 53), were as follows:

Fig. 9.	$\frac{1}{4}$ size.	Fig. 14.	Fibulae—full size. Other objects $\frac{1}{2}$ size.
Fig. 10.	$\frac{1}{4}$ size.	Fig. 15.	$\frac{1}{2}$ size.
Fig. 11.	$\frac{1}{2}$ size.	Fig. 16.	$\frac{1}{2}$ size.
Fig. 12.	$\frac{1}{4}$ size.	Fig. 17.	$\frac{1}{2}$ size.
Fig. 13.	$\frac{1}{2}$ size.	Fig. 18.	$\frac{1}{2}$ size.

TABLE I

DATING OF STRATA, SECTION, FIGURE 2

<i>Stratum</i>	<i>Datable Object</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference or Samian Form No.</i>
A.	1. Potter's Mark <i>Note</i> : This stratum may be considered to be of Claudian date.	Claudian	Table 6, 2
B.	1. Potter's Mark 2. Decorated Samian 3. Plain Samian 4. Coarse Ware 5. Coarse Ware Coarse Ware Coarse Ware <i>Note</i> : This stratum may be considered to be of Claudian or Neronian Date.	Claudian Claudian Claudian 50-80 50-80 50 60	Table 6, 1 Table 7, 1 Drag. 27 Table 9, 5 Table 9, 27 Table 9, 28 Table 9, 29
C.	1. Coin 2. Coin 3. Potter's Mark 4. Plain Samian 5. Plain Samian 6. Coarse Ware 7. Coarse Ware 8. Coarse Ware (3 examples) 9. Coarse Ware (2 examples) 10. Coarse Ware 11. Coarse Ware 12. Coarse Ware 13. Coarse Ware 14. Coarse Ware 15. Coarse Ware (2 examples) <i>Note</i> : This stratum may be considered to be of late 1st or early 2nd century date.	Claudian Nero Claud./Vesp. Claudian Claudian 60-85 75 80-120 50-80 60-80 Early 2nd Late 1st 100 Early 2nd 60	Table 4, 1 Table 4, 2 Table 6, 3 D. 18 D. 24/25 Table 10, 3 Table 9, 1 Table 9, 9 Table 9, 5 Table 9, 13 Table 9, 16 Table 9, 18 Table 9, 19 Table 9, 24 Table 9, 30
D.	1. Coarse Ware 2. Coarse Ware 3. Coarse Ware 4. Coarse Ware <i>Note</i> : This stratum may be considered to be of late 1st century date.	50-80 Late 1st Late 1st 50-80	Table 9, 5. Table 9, 18 Table 9, 20 Table 9, 27



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<i>Stratum</i>	<i>Datable Object</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference or Samian Form No.</i>
E.	1. Potter's Mark	Claud./Vesp.	Table 6, 4
	2. Plain Samian	1st century	Drag. 27
	3. Mortarium	Early 2nd	Table 8, 1
	4. Coarse Ware	80	Table 10, 4
	5. Coarse Ware	75	Table 9, 1
	6. Coarse Ware (2 examples)	80-120	Table 9, 8
	7. Coarse Ware	80-120	Table 9, 9
	8. Coarse Ware	60-80	Table 9, 13
	9. Coarse Ware (3 examples)	100	Table 9, 19
	10. Coarse Ware	100	Table 9, 20
	11. Coarse Ware	Early 2nd	Table 9, 24
	12. Coarse Ware	60	Table 9, 25
	13. Coarse Ware (2 examples)	80-120	Table 9, 26

*Note* : This stratum may be considered to be of early 2nd century date.

F.	1. Decorated Samian (2 examples)	Flavian	Table 7, Nos. 3 and 4
	2. Plain Samian	1st century	Drag. 27
	3. Coarse Ware	Claudian	Table 10, 1
	4. Coarse Ware (5 examples)	50-80	Table 9, 5
	5. Coarse Ware (4 examples)	80-120	Table 9, 8
	6. Coarse Ware	Late 1st	Table 9, 23
	7. Coarse Ware (2 examples)	80-120	Table 9, 26
	8. Coarse Ware	50-80	Table 9, 27
	9. Coarse Ware	60	Table 9, 30

*Note* : This stratum may be considered to be of early 2nd century date.

G.	1. Samian Ware	Antonine	Drag. 37
	2. Coarse Ware	50-80	Table 9, 5
	3. Coarse Ware (5 examples)	Antonine	Table 9, 6
	4. Coarse Ware	80-120	Table 9, 9
	5. Coarse Ware (3 examples)	Late 2nd	Table 9, 10
	6. Coarse Ware	60-80	Table 9, 13
	7. Coarse Ware	120	Table 9, 15
	8. Coarse Ware (2 examples)	Late 1st	Table 9, 20
	9. Coarse Ware	Antonine	Table 9, 21

Also a sherd of " Hunt cup " ware.

*Note* : This stratum may be considered to be of late 2nd century date.

H.	1. Decorated Samian	Early Hadrianic	Table 7, 5
	2. Plain Samian	Antonine	Drag. 31
	3. Plain Samian	Antonine	Drag. 33
	4. Plain Samian	Antonine	Drag. 37
	5. Coarse Ware	120	Table 10, 8
	6. Coarse Ware	Antonine	Table 9, 6
	7. Coarse Ware	80-120	Table 9, 9
	8. Coarse Ware (3 examples)	Late 2nd	Table 9, 10
	9. Coarse Ware	Late 1st	Table 9, 20

10. Coarse Ware Antonine Table 9, 22

Also a sherd of " Castor " Ware.

*Note* : This stratum may be considered to be of late 2nd or early 3rd century date.

- I. Top soil with coins and coarse ware pottery of third and fourth century date.

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TABLE 2

DATING OF STRATA, SECTION, FIGURE 3

<i>Stratum</i>	<i>Datable Object</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference</i>
A.	1. Coarse Ware	Late 1st	Table 10, 5
	2. Coarse Ware	75	Table 9, 1
	3. Coarse Ware	50-80	Table 9, 5
	4. Coarse Ware (2 examples)	Late 1st	Table 9, 18
	5. Coarse Ware	50	Table 9, 28
<i>Note</i> : This stratum may be considered to be of late 1st century date.			
B.	1. Coarse Ware	90-125	Table 10, 6
	2. Coarse Ware	Hadrianic	Table 10, 9
	3. Coarse Ware	50-80	Table 9, 5
	4. Coarse Ware (3 examples)	80-120	Table 9, 8
	5. Coarse Ware	120	Table 9, 15
	6. Coarse Ware	Late 1st	Table 9, 20
	7. Coarse Ware (2 examples)	80-120	Table 9, 26
<i>Note</i> : This stratum may be considered to be of Hadrianic date.			
Between roads	1. Coarse Ware	Late 2nd	Table 10, 10
	2. Coarse Ware (2 examples)	Late 2nd	Table 9, 10
II and III	3. Coarse Ware	60	Table 9, 30
	4. Coarse Ware (2 examples)	80-120	Table 9, 26
<i>Note</i> : Road III may be considered to be of late 2nd century date.			
C and D	Late Roman or top soil with third and fourth century coins and pottery.		

TABLE 3

DATING OF STRATA, SECTION, FIGURE 4

<i>Stratum</i>	<i>Datable Object</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference</i>
A.	1. Coarse Ware	A.D.75	Table 9, 1
	2. Coarse Ware	A.D.50	Table 9, 28
	3. Coarse Ware	A.D.60	Table 9, 29
<i>Note</i> : This stratum may be considered to be of Vespasianic date.			
B.	1. Coin	Nero	Table 4, 3
	2. Coarse Ware	50-80	Table 9, 5
	3. Coarse Ware	Late 1st	Table 9, 18
<i>Note</i> : This stratum may be considered to be of late 1st century date.			
C.	1. Mortarium	Early 2nd century	Table 8, 2
	2. Coarse Ware	80-120	Table 9, 9
	3. Coarse Ware	60-80	Table 9, 13
	4. Coarse Ware	Early 2nd century	Table 10, 7
<i>Note</i> : This stratum may be considered to be of early 2nd century date.			
D.	1. Coin	Nero	Table 4, 4
<i>Note</i> : Insufficient evidence to date this filling.			
E & F.	Late Roman or top soil with third and fourth century coins and pottery.		
Floor			
IV.	1. Coin	Marcus Aurelius	Table 4, 9

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<i>Stratum</i>	<i>Datable Object</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Pedestal.	1. Coin	Domitian	Table 4, 6

*Note* : This coin was cemented into the pedestal.

Pit	1. Coin	Postumus	Table 4, 14
	2. Fragments Rhenish Ware		

*Note* : This filling of the pit may be considered to have taken place in the third century A.D.

TABLE 4  
THE COINS

(The coins were identified by E. W. Tilley, Esq., on site, and finally by R. A. G. Carson, Esq.)

<i>Coin No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Section, Figure 2. Stratum C.	Claudius. As. RIC. I. No. 66. Cohen 84. BMC Claudius 149.
2	Section, Figure 2. Stratum C.	Nero. Semis. RIC. I. No. 272. Cohen 333.
3	Section, Figure 4. Stratum B.	Nero. As. RIC. I. p. 166, 315. Cohen 27.
4	Section, Figure 4. Filling D.	Nero. As. RIC. I. No. 329. Cohen 302.
5	Unstratified. By side of Watling Street.	Nero. As. Obv. CAESAR AVG. Head bare left. Rev. S.C. Victory standing left, holds in right hand a buokler inscribed S.P.Q.R.
6	Section, Figure 4. Cemented in Pedestal.	Domitian. As. Obv. Illegible. Head radiate right. Rev. Illegible. Standing figure left.
7	Section, Figure 2. Stratum I.	Hadrian. Sestertius. RIC. II. No. 596 Cohen 1462.
8	Section, Figure 2. Stratum I.	Faustina II. As. RIC. III. No. 1405. Cohen 207.
9	Section, Figure 4. Floor IV.	Marcus Aurelius. As. RIC. III. No. 1322. B.M.C. A.P. 1983.
10	Unstratified. Over Watling Street.	Marcus Aurelius. Sestertius. RIC. III. No. 1326. Cohen 688.
11	Section, Figure 2. Stratum I.	Commodus. Sestertius. RIC. III. No. 496. Cohen 125.
12	Section, Figure 2. Stratum I.	Caracalla. Denarius. Cohen 238 (Paris).
13	Section, Figure 2. Stratum I.	Gallienus. 3 AE. Antoninianus. RIC. V. pt. 1. No. 514. Cohen 586. (Mint of Siscia.)
14	Section, Figure 4. Pit Filling.	Postumus. Sestertius. Obv. IMP C. VS. PIVS FL AVG. Rev. FIDES MILITVM. Fides standing left.
15	Section, Figure 3. Over Temenos Road East.	Claudius II. 3 AE. RIC. V. pt. 1. No. 14. Cohen 6.

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<i>Coin No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Description</i>
16	Section, Figure 4. Stratum F.	Claudius II. Fragment of Imitation of radiate coin. c.f. Claudius II. R.I.C. V.1. No. 257.
17	Section, Figure 2. Stratum I.	Tetricus I. 3 AE. R.I.C. V.2. No. 117. Cohen 133.
18	Section, Figure 2. Stratum I.	Constantine II. 3 AE. Cohen 122.
19	Section, Figure 3. Over Temenos Road East.	Constans. 3 AE. Cohen 21.
20	Section, Figure 3. Stratum C.	Valens 3 AE. Cohen 47.
21	Unstratified. Over Watling Street.	Valens. 3 AE. Cohen 47.
22	Section, Figure 4. Stratum E.	Gratian. 3 AE. Obv. Illegible. Diademed and draped bust right. Rev. Illegible. Soldier dragging kneeling captive.
23	Section, Figure 2. Stratum I.	Valentinian II. 3 AE. Small. R.I.C. IX. No. 64. Cohen 30.

TABLE 5.

ANALYSIS OF POTTERY TYPES

PLAIN SAMIAN

Form	Claudian	Early 1st century	1st century	Late 1st Early 2nd century	Early 2nd century	Hadrianic	Early Antonine	Antonine	Late Antonine	Total Number	Percentage of Total
Drag. 15/17	3	1								4	5.9
Drag. 18	1		6							7	9.9
Drag. 18/31			1	1		1		2		5	7.3
Drag. 24/25	2									2	2.9
Drag. 27			9	1						10	14.8
Drag. 31								18		18	26.6
Drag. 33								13	1	14	20.8
Drag. 35	1		1							2	2.9
Drag. 36						3	1			4	5.9
Drag. 38					1					1	1.5
Curle 11						1				1	1.5
Total No.	7	1	17	2	1	5	1	33	1	68	
% of Total	9.9	1.5	25.0	2.9	1.5	7.4	1.5	48.8	1.5		

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TABLE 6

POTTERS' MARKS

<i>Sherd No.</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Potter's Mark</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	5.6	ABUS FE	Section, Figure 2. Stratum B.	<i>Date : Claudian.</i>
2	5.7	OFI MACCA	Section, Figure 2. Stratum A.	MACCARUS. Also found at London and Silchester. <i>Date : Claudian.</i>
3	5.8	M PRIM	Section, Figure 2. Stratum C.	PRIMUS. (See No. 4 below). <i>Date : Claudian/Vespasian.</i>
4	5.9	OF PRIM	Section, Figure 2. Stratum E.	PRIMUS. Same mark found at Vindonissa. OF PRIMI found at Silchester. Probably more than one potter of this name working in 1st century. <i>Date : Claudian/Vespasian.</i>

TABLE 7

DECORATED TERRA SIGILLATA

<i>Sherd No.</i>	<i>Form No.</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Drag. 30	5.1	Section, Figure 2. Stratum B.	Bifid binding with two beads suggests Claudian (cf. O & P. Plate XXXII, No. 14). Compound scroll with ivy leaf also suggests Claudian. <i>Date : Claudian.</i>
2	Drag. 29	5.2	Section, Figure 2. Stratum F.	Godroon below wavy line. <i>Date : Probably Flavian.</i>
3	Drag. 29	5.3	Section, Figure 2. Stratum F.	Multifid terminal, interrupted festoon and wavy lines characteristic of Flavian period. <i>Date : Flavian.</i>
4	Indeterminate	5.4	Section, Figure 2, Over Watling Street.	Multifid terminal and wavy line suggest Flavian. <i>Date : Probably Flavian.</i>
5	Drag. 30	5.5	Section, Figure 2. Stratum H.	Ovolo separated from decoration by bead rows and metopes also so separated is 2nd century technique. Divided metopes with rosettes at corners and detached festoon indicate early 2nd century. Draped woman left O. No. 926 Lezoux. Similar DIVIXTUS of Trajan/Antonine date. Minerva right O. No. 129, Trajan. <i>Date : Early Hadrianic—probably DIVIXTUS OF LEZOUX.</i>

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TABLE 8

MORTARIA

<i>Sherd No.</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	5.10	Section, Figure 2. Stratum E.	Hard buff ware with large hooked rim. Wroxeter 1912, No. 38 (A.D. 80-110) and Collingwood No. 7 (Early 2nd century). <i>Date : Early 2nd century.</i>
2	5.11	Section, Figure 4. Stratum C.	A very similar bowl to sherd 1 except smaller. <i>Date : Early 2nd century.</i>
3	5.12	Section, Figure 3. Stratum C.	Hard buff ware. Flanged type. Wroxeter 1912, No. 150. <i>Date : Late 3rd century.</i>
4	5.13	Unstratified.	Hard, dull, pinkish ware. Vertical rim type. Wroxeter 1912, No. 234. <i>Date : Late 4th century.</i>
5	5.14	Unstratified.	Very similar bowl to sherd 4. <i>Date : Late 4th century.</i>

TABLE 9

COARSE POTTERY, STANDARD FORMS

*Note :* Find positions are not given in this table, since several sherds of each were found. Their find positions are given in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

<i>Standard Form No.</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	6.1	c. A.D. 75	Bowl with level lip. Cf. Richborough III, No. 216.
2	6.2	Late 4th century.	Dish, with curved side. Cf. Collingwood, No. 36.
3	6.3	4th century	Flanged bowl with hard black glaze. Cf. Lullingstone, <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXV, p. 60, No. 88.
4	6.4	Late 3rd/4th centuries.	Flanged bowl with hard black glaze. Cf. Lullingstone, <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXV, p. 55, No. 64.
5	6.5	A.D. 50-80	Cordoned jar. Hard black fabric. Canterbury, <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXVIII, p. 122, No. 103.
6	6.6	Antonine.	Pie dish with bead rim.
7	6.7	Late 4th century.	Rim of Olla with undercut moulded rim. Cf. Richborough, III, No. 338.
8	6.8	A.D. 80-120	Jar. Cf. Earthworks at Charlton, Fig. 22, No. 50.
9	6.9	A.D. 80-120	Olla, recessed for lid, grooves on shoulder. Cf. Wroxeter II, No. 59.
10	6.10	Late 2nd century.	Cooking pot, hard grey ware. Cf. Lullingstone, <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXVI, p. 29, No. 100. Many other examples.
11	6.11	Antonine.	Straight-sided pie-dish. Medium hard, black glaze. Cf. Lullingstone, <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXVI, p. 29, No. 115.
12	6.12	Antonine.	Common platter.
13	6.13	A.D. 60-80	Large storage jar. Cf. Joyden's Wood, <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXVIII, p. 175, Fig. 3, No. 1.

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<i>Standard Figure Form No. No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
14 6.14	A.D. 90-125.	Beaker with slightly outbent rim. Sides decorated en barbotine with vertical rows of dots. Cf. Richborough, IV, 418.
15 6.15	c. A.D. 120.	Bowl, similar Drag. 18/31. Cf. Canterbury, <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LX, Fig. 6, 9.
16 6.16	Early 2nd century.	Shallow platter. Cf. Upchurch Marshes. <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXVIII, p. 85, Fig. 3, No. 9.
17 7.17	Hadrianic.	Bowl, hard grey ware. Cf. Canterbury, <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXVIII, Fig. 8, No. 69.
18 7.18	Late 1st century.	Olla. Cf. Earthworks at Charlton, No. 27.
19 7.19	c. A.D. 100.	Bowl with incurving rim, although not so pronounced as Forms 20 and 23.
20 7.20	Late 1st century.	Bowl with incurving rim.
21 7.21	Antonine.	Jar of very coarse fabric.
22 7.22	Antonine.	Pie dish with bead rim. Cf. Lullingstone, <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXVI, p. 27, No. 110.
23 7.23	Late 1st century.	Bowl with incurving rim.
24 7.24	Early 2nd century.	Bowl with oblique rim. Cf. Collingwood, No. 27.
25 7.25	c. A.D. 60.	Jug neck, flanged rim. Cf. Canterbury, <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LX, Fig. 5, 8.
26 7.26	A.D. 80-120.	Beaker with high shoulder and curved rim. Cf. Richborough, III, Nos. 271 and 272.
27 7.27	A.D. 50-80.	Bowl, grey fabric. Cf. Canterbury, <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXIII, Fig. 11, No. 35.
28 7.28	c. A.D. 50.	Girth beaker. Fine grey ware with cordons on vertical rim.
29 7.29	c. A.D. 60.	Shallow platter with incurving rim.
30 7.30	c. A.D. 60.	Platter with curved side. Cf. Richborough, IV, Nos. 432, 433 and 434.
31 7.31	Hadrianic.	Rough cast cup. See discussion, Canterbury, <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXVIII, p. 117, Fig. 8, No. 70.

TABLE 10

MISCELLANEOUS COARSE WARE

<i>Sherd No.</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	8.1	Section, Figure 2. Stratum F.	Upper half butt-shaped beaker, hard grey fabric. Rim recessed for lid. Similar Richborough, III, No. 277. <i>Date: Claudian.</i>
2	8.2	Section, Figure 2. Stratum I.	Beaker with outcurved rim and series of crude depressions on shoulder. Soft pink ware. Cf. Richborough, IV, No. 399. <i>Date: A.D. 50-80.</i>
3	8.3	Section, Figure 2. Stratum C.	Handle of four-ribbed flagon. Hard, dull pink ware with cream slip. Cf. Richborough, IV, No. 373. <i>Date: A.D. 60-85.</i>
4	8.4	Section, Figure 2. Stratum E.	Imitation Drag. 27. Hard grey ware. <i>Date: c. A.D. 80.</i>
5	8.5	Section, Figure 3. Stratum A.	Carinated bowl with reeded rim. Pink fabric, burnt on outside. Carination not very pronounced. Similar Canterbury, Fig. 8, No. 76 ( <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXVIII, p. 117). <i>Date: Late 1st century.</i>

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<i>Sherd No.</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Description</i>
6	8.6	Section, Figure 3. Stratum B.	Beaker with recurved rim. Cordon on shoulder with rouletted zone immediately below. Thin hard grey clay. Richborough, IV, No. 422. <i>Date : A.D. 90-125.</i>
7	8.7	Section, Figure 4. Stratum C.	Shallow platter of hard grey ware. Similar Ludowici type Sd. and Drag. 36. Also Upchurch Marshes, <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXVIII, p. 85, Fig. 3, No. 9. <i>Date : Early 2nd century.</i>
8	8.8	Section, Figure 2. Stratum H.	Platter of pink ware. Slight rim has series impressed vertical grooves. <i>Date : c. A.D. 120.</i>
9	8.9	Section, Figure 3. Stratum B.	Rough cast cup. See discussion, Canterbury, Fig. 8, No. 70 ( <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXVIII, p. 117). <i>Date : Hadrianic.</i>
10	8.10	Section, Figure 3. Stratum II/III.	Castor ware cup decorated en barbotine. Similar Joyden's Wood, Fig. 6, No. 33 ( <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXVIII, p. 181). <i>Date : Late 2nd century.</i>

TABLE 11

BRONZE OBJECTS

(Fibulæ reported on by M. R. Hull, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. ; other objects by J. W. Brailsford, Esq., F.S.A., and E. Tilley, Esq.)

<i>Object No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Section, Figure 2. Stratum F.	9.1	<i>Fibula.</i> This is a corroded brooch of Camulodunum Type IV (p. 310, and Pl. XCI, 36-41). It first appears about A.D. 55-56, but its major incidence is later, chiefly in the Flavian period.
2	Section, Figure 2. Stratum F.	9.2	<i>Fibula.</i> This is a very corroded and somewhat imperfect example of Camulodunum Type IIIa. It is a one-piece brooch and should be dated Claudius-Nero.
3	Section, Figure 3. Stratum C.	—	<i>Fibula.</i> Fragment only. Similar Camulodunum Type III, except that lower part of bow is flat and splayed. Probably mid-1st century.
4	Section, Figure 2. Stratum C.	—	<i>Nail.</i> Bronze nail with plain circular knob.
5	Section, Figure 4. In pit filling.	—	<i>Bracelet.</i> Fragment, made from three strands bronze wire twisted together. Cf. Richborough, II, Pl. XXII. 60. Ospringe Report, Pl. LVIII.
6	Section, Figure 4. Over Floor III.	9.3	<i>Stylus.</i> Common bronze stylus, with spatula end missing. Cf. Wroxeter I, Pl. X, No. 15.
7	Section, Figure 4. Stratum E.	9.4	<i>Arrow-shaped Object.</i> Unidentified gilt-bronze object. Square in section and 3½ in. in length. One end is arrow-head shaped with the point and barbs rounded. The other end, which is broken and incomplete, is bent to form three sides of a square. Mr. J. W. Brailsford has suggested that this may be the tip of a gilt-bronze thunderbolt from a statue of Jupiter.



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TABLE 12

BONE OBJECTS

(Reported on by E. Tilley, Esq.)

Object No.	Position	Figure No.	Description
1	Section, Figure 2. Stratum H.	—	<i>Gaming Counter.</i> Decorated with concentric circles on upper surface. Cf. "Roman Canterbury", No. 5, Figure 16, No. 10.
2	Section, Figure 4. On pit filling.	—	<i>Pin.</i> Bi-conical head.
3	Section, Figure 4. Stratum E.	9.5	<i>Ligula.</i> Well made bone ligula. Cf. Wheeler, "London—Roman Times", Pl. XXXVIII, 7.
4	Unstratified, by side of Watling Street.	—	<i>Pin.</i> Plain flat head.
5	Unstratified, over Watling Street.	—	<i>Pin.</i> Bi-conical head.
6	Unstratified, over Temenos Road East.	9.6	<i>Knife handle.</i> Knife tang badly corroded and two flat undecorated bone plates attached to it by two rivets.

TABLE 13

THE GLASS

(Commented on by Miss Dorothy Charlesworth, M.A., see Appendix I)

*Note* : The glass described includes that from Sites A and B. The stratification references given for Site A are to be found in "The Romano-British Settlement at Springhead. Excavation of the 'Bakery', Site A", in *Arch. Cant.*, LXXI.

Fragment No.	Figure No.	Position	Description
1	10.1	Site B. Stratum I. Near Section, Figure 2 at side of Watling Street.	An almost complete cylindrical bowl in colourless glass with a rounded and slightly thickened rim and two concentric coil base rings. Iridescent weathering. The type is common in the Rhineland, north-eastern Gaul and Britain, e.g., at Verulamium, c. 160-190 (T.V. and R. E. M. Wheeler, Verulamium, 1936, p. 186, Fig. 29. 24); Cadder (Antonine Wall), Silchester, York and elsewhere. Height 0.081 m. Diameter 0.101 m.
2	10.2	Site A. Key Deposit VII. Section, Figure 5.	Part of the side of a square-bodied flask with a moulded relief, a wreath with a herring bone pattern in the middle.
3	—	Site B. Unstratified. Over Watling Street.	Green window glass.
4	—	Site A. Key Deposit IV. Near Section, Figure 7.	Thick green base with concentric circles.

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TABLE 14

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(Reported by E. Tilley, Esq.)

Object No.	Position	Figure No.	Description
1	Section, Figure 2. Stratum I.	—	<i>Hone.</i> Length of incomplete hone 2.25 in. and width 1.1 in. Two small notches at end possibly where pins have been sharpened.
2	Section, Figure 2. Stratum G.	10.3	<i>Spindle whorl</i> (chalk). Average diameter 1.75 in. Diameter of hole 0.4 in. Very roughly made.
3	Unstratified. Over Watling Street.	—	<i>Bracelet</i> (shale). Common type. No decoration, semicircular in section with a sharp inner ridge.
4	Section, Figure 4. In pit filling.	11.1	<i>Axe shaped lead cement.</i> See description in body of report.
5	Section, Figure 2. Stratum F.	10.4	<i>Figurine of Venus.</i> See description, Appendix 3.
6	Section, Figure 4. In pit filling.	11.2	<i>Stone capital.</i> See description in body of report, and Appendix 2 and Appendix 4.
7	Section, Figure 4. In pit filling.	Plate 1B.	<i>Tegulae with impressed dog paw marks.</i> <i>Tegula with hoof marks of young goat.</i>

APPENDIX 1

THE GLASS

(Report by Miss Dorothy Charlesworth, M.A.)

TEN fragments from Sites A and B were submitted to me. Many of them are too small and indeterminate for identification but the group includes a few pieces of good quality second and third century glass as well as the more common natural green fragments.

The most interesting pieces are a late second or third century Rhenish bowl (No. 1), which was found near the side of Watling Street and part of the side of a square bodied flask with a moulded pattern in relief, which was found with Antonine pottery.

The other fragments include a piece of window glass, two pieces and a part of a base marked with concentric circles from square bottles. Further details are given in Table 13.

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### APPENDIX 2

#### STONE FRAGMENTS FROM PIT FILLING (SECTION, FIGURE 4)

(Report by Mrs. J. E. Morey)

Two fragments of stone from the pit filling of Section, Figure 4, were examined. One of these was a carved fragment of the Corinthian capital and the other, uncarved, was presumably from the same capital (see Appendix 4).

##### *Carved Fragment*

A medium-coarse, grey-white, shelly and oolitic limestone with a well-crystallized ground mass of calcite. It is undoubtedly a Jurassic oolite, but it is a difficult stone to match precisely.

##### *Uncarved Fragment*

Similarly this specimen is a medium grained Jurassic oolite with a rare shelly material.

*Note* : Rock of the Jurassic System (which outcrops from Dorset to Somerset and Oxford to Lincolnshire and Yorkshire) has supplied a very large number of types of building stone from Roman times onward. Very few of these can be matched with any certainty to give a definite locality for origin.

### APPENDIX 3

#### CLAY FIGURINE OF VENUS

REPORT BY FRANK JENKINS, F.S.A.

##### REPORT

The figurine is of white pipe-clay and was made in a two-piece clay mould, back and front. That part which has survived is from just below the breasts, down to about an inch below the knees. In its complete state it represented a nude, female figure, standing erect, with her legs close together, and mounted upon a small hemispherical base. The right arm is now lacking, but almost certainly was bent upwards with hand grasping a tress of her hair which hangs down over her shoulder. In the absence of the head, it is the position of the left hand which is significant in identifying the type, for her left arm hangs by her side and the hand rests upon some kind of drapery or garment. Of the many figurines of this type I have examined, both in Britain and on the continent, the left hand is shown in this manner, or has a

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fold of the drapery wrapped round the wrist. With the present example the hand is resting on the drapery, and thus conforms to the style of IOPILLO. He was a figurine modeller who with the potter ATILLIANO, worked at the figurine workshops situated at Toulon-sur-Allier in Central France, where a signed mould for a figurine of this type was found. (1) One of his figurines evidently from this mould or a similar one, bearing his name in bold relief on the rear of the drapery, was discovered at Verulamium, (2) and a number of unsigned fragments are known from elsewhere in Britain. (3) The Allier kilns for the manufacture of these figurines were active during the first century and the industry spread to the Rhine valley towards the end of the same period. Having handled and examined the Springhead example, I tentatively ascribe it as a product of the Allier modellers rather than their Rhineland successors.

### REFERENCES

(1) E. TUDOT, *Collections de figurines en argile, oeuvres premières de l'art gaulois* (Paris, 1860), p. 64 and pl. III.

(2) *Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, No. XI, p. 203 and pl. LXI, No. 3.

(3) For a discussion on this type of figurine, see Mr. Jenkins' article in the present issue of *Archaeologia Cantiana*.

## APPENDIX 4

### THE CORINTHIAN CAPITAL

#### *The Finds*

Fragments of a Corinthian capital were found in the pit filling (see Section, Figure 4). There were five large fragments (see Figure 11, 2A, B, C, and D), although two fitted together to give Figure 11, 2B. None of the other pieces fitted together, although from the nature of the stone, and the style of the sculpture, all clearly came from the same capital. There were also a number of much smaller pieces, too fragmentary to be of value in the reconstruction of the capital. All fragments were of Jurassic limestone (see Appendix 2).

#### *Description of Fragments*

Figure 11, 2A shows one leaf of the bottom row of acanthus leaves, with a part of the top row above it. The stalk of one leaf of the top row of acanthus leaves can also be seen at the left of the drawing. The

general flatness of the leaves will be noted, and the stylized treatment of the veins represented by long triangular and crescent incisions is in startling contrast to the flowing, three-dimensional curves of the capitals on The Olympieion, Athens (for example). In the latter example, the top of the acanthus leaves droop over in a graceful curve, but in the present case, this feature is hardly more than a blob.

Figure 11, 2B shows two fragments joined together, to give the start of the caulicoli in the centre and two acanthus leaves of the top row on each side. The style of the top row is very similar to that of the bottom.

The parts of the caulicoli above the upper row of leaves have not been found, but were undoubtedly there since the calyx, with the emergent volutes is present (Figure 11, 2c). Above the calyx is the rectangular corner of the abacus, a feature similar to that on the capitals of the Temple of Castor and Pollux, Rome, although the latter example is well ornamented. There was no sign of central foliated ornaments (on the sides of the abacus) and no fragments which could definitely be attributed to an entablature.

The last fragment, (Figure 11, 2d) is rather interesting and would appear to be part of a square base, instead of the more conventional round one. There are no mouldings, but presumably these would have been just above the square base. In this case, the fragment could be regarded as a plinth.

### *Reconstruction*

A reconstruction of the capital has been attempted in Figure 11, 3. As would be expected from the flat surfaces of the individual fragments, the whole capital appears rather flat. The reconstruction is similar in this respect to the reconstruction by G. E. Fox of the type of Corinthian capital used in the Basilica at Silchester (see "Roman Silchester", G. C. Boon, Plate 10).

By measurement, the diameter of the bottom of the lower tier of acanthus leaves is approximately 25 in. This would give a diameter at the top of the capital of about 37·5 in. (using a ratio of 1·5:1 for the top/bottom diameters, the average figure for several temples in Rome). The height of the capital would have been about 29 in. (using the conventional diameter height ratio of  $1\frac{1}{6}$ :1).

### *Use of the Capital*

It has been suggested in the report that the capital was used on a free-standing column, on the pedestal. If this was so, the column would have been about 21 ft. high, using the conventional capital diameter column height ratio of 10:1. Further, the top of the column would have had approximately the same diameter as the bottom of the

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capital (25 in.) and thus at the bottom the column would have had a diameter of about 29·5 in. (using a bottom column top column ratio of 1·18:1).

Since the top of the pedestal is  $51\frac{1}{2}$  in. square the column would have fitted conveniently on top of it. This applies even with the square, stone plinth referred to above, which would merely have given a more regular step-off increase in width from the stone plinth to the floor contemporary with the pedestal.

It should be stressed that no parts of a column were found in the pit filling. This need cause no surprise since only a very small part of the capital was found, and the drums of the column could easily have been removed for re-use. The columns could also have been made of wood, although this seems unlikely in view of the extensive use of brick and stone elsewhere. It is known that stone columns were in use in the settlement, since although none have been found during the present excavations, parts of columns have been found previously. These will be described in some future report, but one is kept in Maidstone Museum.

### *Conclusions*

From the information presented there is nothing inconsistent with a free standing column having stood on the pedestal.

The picture thus presented is a stepped-off brick pedestal, a stone plinth, a stone column, a Corinthian capital and possibly a statue on top. The arrangement is very reminiscent of the Column of Phocas in the Forum, Rome.