

SPRINGHEAD : TEMPLES III AND IV.

By W. S. PENN, B.Sc.

PART I. GENERAL

INTRODUCTION

THIS report continues the account of the temple complex at Springhead. Temple I was described previously (1) and the present report considers Temples III and IV. Their relationship to Temple I is shown in Fig. 1.

Temple II will be described subsequently. No attempt will be made to consider the overall implications of the complex until details of all temples have been reported. In this connection it is sufficient at this stage to record the discovery of Temple V.

SUMMARY

Temples III and IV are both extremely interesting though problematical buildings.

Temple III is a simple rectangular building 29 ft. by 19 ft. 4 in. externally with walls 36 in. thick. Some doubt exists regarding its former purpose but, for reasons discussed later, the best explanation so far is that it was a "sacred pool" into which pottery offerings were made.

Temple IV was a small shrine measuring only 12 ft. 4 in. by 7 ft. 7 in. internally. It had a cult statue base and its most interesting feature was the four infant foundation burials discovered in the floors.

Generally, individual dating of strata is not given in the body of the report. Details of dating for them is given in Tables 1 and 2.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The farmers Messrs. J. Bartholomew and Sons again allowed us unrestricted use of One Tree Field for our work. We are most grateful for these facilities.

Various authorities were again kind enough to give us the benefit of their advice. Mr. S. Frere, M.A., F.S.A., offered some useful comments on the significance of the Temple IV burials. Special thanks are also due to Mr. R. A. G. Carson, M.A. for dealing with the coins; Miss D. Charlesworth, M.A., for the report on the glass and Miss Meikle for the drawing of the glass, Fig. 6.10; Mr. N. Cook, B.A., F.S.A., of the Guildhall Museum for cleaning the bronze necklace from Temple IV and Miss H. A. H. Macdonald for the petrographical report on the fragment of marble discovered in Temple IV.

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The author wishes to thank his colleagues for their help which has made this report and previous reports possible. Mr. E. Tilley is our "site secretary" and is responsible for cleaning, classifying and describing all the small finds except the pottery. He also deals with the coins on site, and also acts as our Honorary Curator for the Chantry Museum where all Springhead finds are kept. Mr. W. Gee is the "site artist" and is responsible for all the drawings in this and all reports. His work has been particularly tedious this year because of the considerable amount of pottery, but the standard of his work is always excellent. Mr. P. Connolly is the "site photographer" and is responsible for all the photographs in this report. There are, of course, many hundreds of other photographs of the site which he has taken. I am grateful to them all for their assistance.

Of the excavators, the author wishes to offer special thanks to Messrs. E. Tilley, W. Gee, G. Burles, F. Turner, P. Connolly and R. Ivell. Others who assisted include Messrs. S. Harker, R. Bartlett, P. Anderson, D. Ford and many other friends of Springhead who help from time to time.

The work at Springhead is carried out by the Excavation Committee of the Gravesend Historical Society. The author is indebted to the President, Chairman and Council of the Society for their help and encouragement during the year. All excavators are grateful for the support of the members of the Society. Funds from the Carnegie (U.K.) Trust were also used again for which we are grateful. Miss Taylor of the *Journal of Roman Studies* kindly loaned the block for Figure 4.

### PART II.

#### TEMPLE III

##### INTRODUCTION

The plan of Temple III is given in Fig. 1 (Plate IA). The building was not strictly a temple since neither the priest nor the worshippers entered it. However, it was a sacred building within the temenos and is thus conveniently called Temple III, particularly since its exact purpose is unknown.

The building is north of Temple I and only about three feet from it. It was discovered by crop marks and appeared to be similar to the so-called "priest's dwelling" discovered by Sir Mortimer Wheeler (2) by the side of the temple on Maiden Castle. It was expected that the excavations would offer further evidence regarding the purpose of such buildings.

##### STRUCTURAL FEATURES AND DATING

In antiquity the whole of the northern part of the temenos was excavated to make a shallow depression (Fig. 1). This was filled with

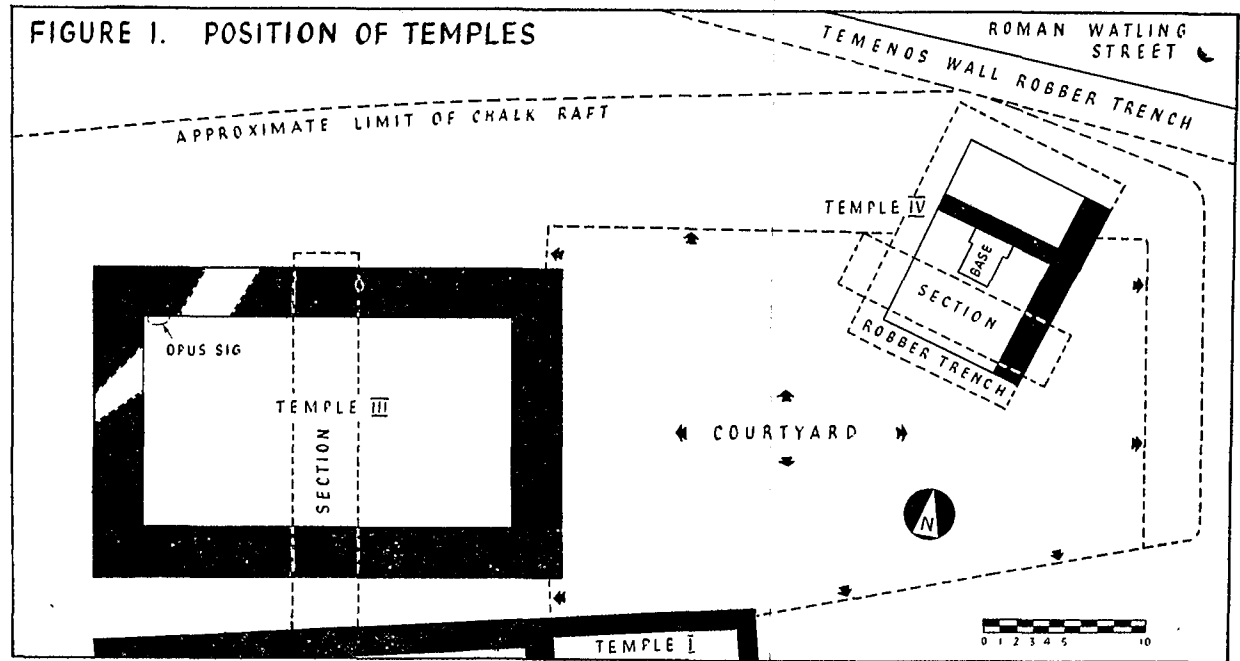


FIG. 1. Position of Temples.

SECTION, FIGURE 2

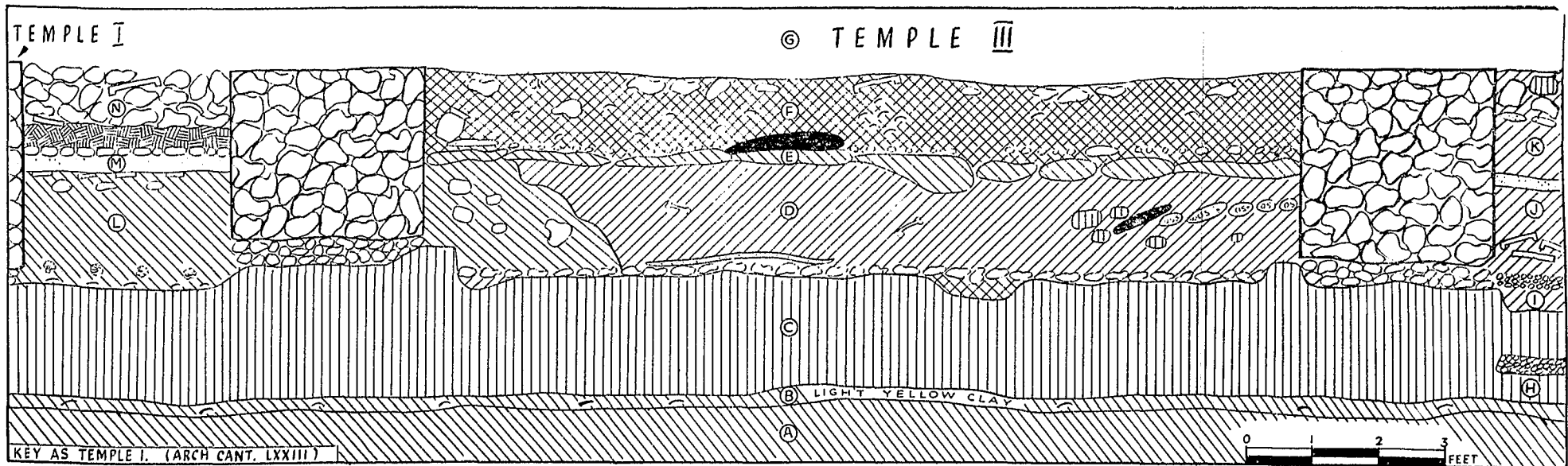


FIG. 2. Section of Temple III.

chalk which was rammed down to make a 24 in. thick raft. Both Temples III and IV were built directly on this. The raft sealed Flavian pottery but this does not assist in dating since, as will be seen, later layers were scooped out to make it (See Section Fig. 2).

A layer of loose pebbles and small flints was next laid on the raft to serve as a wall foundation. A well-built flint wall, 36 in. wide was then built above this (see Section, Fig. 2). The lower parts of the walls, inside and outside, were then made-up with the soil previously excavated (Stratum D). This filling is of early Antonine date (c. A.D. 150-160) and thus dates the building of the structure.

The north-east and south-east corners of the temple were not reinforced in any way with bonding tiles. The amount of rubble by the sides of the walls was also small indicating a low structure at this end. On the other hand at the west end, the wall fell extended outwards for nearly twenty feet, indicating a fairly high wall. The north-west corner had one course of bonding tiles, which at one point extended right through the wall. The south-west corner of the building however, had five courses of bonding tiles indicating the necessity for great strength (see Fig. 5 and Plate IIIA). Thus the structural evidence indicates low walls on the north, south and east sides and a high wall on the west side.

The amount of wall plaster was surprisingly small externally compared with Temple I, where it was abundant. That some was found, however, with a cream background and sparse thin red line decoration, presumably suggests that the wall must have been plastered outside. There was no wall plaster internally. Instead there were the remains (in the north-west corner) of a four-inch thick layer of opus sig., the significance of which is discussed later.

The rectangular structure (see Plate IIIA) was not the cella of a conventional temple. It was trenched all round externally to discover the ambulatory wall or even the post-holes of a wooden portico. No trace of any such structure was found. Neither was any entrance found, or post holes for wooden steps.

Narrow paths were found externally on the north (Floor J/K) and south, dated from the Antonine period to the late fourth century. The paths were of light construction made of chalk blocks or mortar and gravel. There was no path on the west but a thick courtyard on the east connected the building to Temples I and IV. This was 15 in. thick and made up of successive layers of small flints, pebbles and tiles. It was, at all periods, very well made and flat. Much pottery in this courtyard make-up indicated dates as for the paths.

Internally there was no floor of solid construction neither were there any structural features of any kind. This was in sharp contrast to the floors and cult statue bases of Temples I, II and IV. However,

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a spread of clay seemed to have been deliberately laid and the stratum above it (Stratum F) was the only outstanding feature of the contents of the building. It was virtually a pottery dump, the significance of which is discussed below.

The temple is aligned east/west along its long axis, as with Temple I.

### THE POTTERY DUMP

Excavation began in the south-east corner of the building and was immediately characterized by the discovery of hundreds of sherds of pottery. Two complete pots, lying on their sides, were also found in this corner.

Although the four corners of the building contained by far the most pottery, the whole of Stratum F was made up of thousands of sherds of pottery. This included many standard Springhead pottery forms, Castor ware and much plain and decorated Samian ware. The latter included two fairly complete Form 37 bowls with potters' marks.

The other finds were sparse. There were very few bones or oyster shells and only two coins. In other words, Stratum F was not a rubbish pit. There was so much pottery to the exclusion of all else that the stratum must be regarded as a pottery dump rather than a general rubbish dump. Fortunately it has been possible to date the dump fairly accurately and the pottery from the dump forms a useful pottery series. Consequently much of it is published in this report and is considered later under the "finds".

### THE PURPOSE OF THE BUILDING

The problem of deciding the purpose of the building has been formidable. No strictly analogous structures have been found or scientifically excavated in Great Britain. Similar features occurred at Trier, but their exact purpose is unknown. Similar structures must be excavated elsewhere before it will be possible to be quite certain of the use to which such buildings were put.

Since the building is in the temenos and is contiguous to a well-attested temple it is safe to assume that it had a religious nature. However, it was not a "concentric square" or similar type of temple and was a single rectangular feature. The idea that it was a "priests' dwelling" seems untenable in view of the contents of the building and the thickness of the walls. It seems hardly likely that Temple I would only have walls 21 in. thick and a building of a more domestic nature walls 36 in. thick. The idea of a priest's dwelling may be firmly dismissed.

Any explanation of the building must take into account the thick walls. The other peculiar features of the building must also be

considered, in particular the absence of doors. The special pottery dump must also be explained. This was open while the other temples were in use. It seems hardly likely that there would have been an unsightly rubbish dump in the temple area which suggests that the pottery must have been covered in some way. What way then would be better than water ; in other words, a sacred pool in which to throw votive pots ? This hypothesis will bear closer examination.

First the clay floor lining may well have been employed for retaining the water. The thick opus sig. layer on the walls may have been for the same purpose and there are analogies on the Continent. Again the thick walls may have been necessary to withstand the pressure of the water. The idea of a sacred pool would explain other features of the building, including the absence of a door, ambulatory, floor or cult statue base. The thick wall at the west end might imply a high wall with a statue of some kind let into it, perhaps that of a water nymph.

There are quite a number of analogies for sacred pools on the Continent (3). At the temple complex at Alise Sainte-Reine (Côte-d'Or) there was one rectangular "temple" or pool 3 m. 95 by 4 m. 20 and another 11 m. 90 by 5 m. 90. The first one was rather similar in dimensions to the one at Springhead. Both had provision for the ingress and egress of water. The so-called Well of Coventina (4) was a sacred pool or tank for the receipt of votive offerings. The sacred pools claimed for other temples in the United Kingdom, although not necessarily with masonry walls, are quite numerous (5).

If then, Temple III was a sacred pool, there ought to have been a source of water. This may have been a spring which has since dried up and has left no trace. Such rectangular buildings were erected round springs on the Continent. On the other hand there is a peculiar feature in the north-west corner of the building. A deep channel has been cut across this corner (Fig. 1 and Plate IV<sub>A</sub>). This may well have been to hold the pipes which led water into and out of the building and it is perhaps significant that the extant opus sig. was found in this corner. Unfortunately there is one disturbing feature regarding this channel. From the evidence of a channel cut through the late Roman rubble outside the building it had clearly received the attentions of the Victorians. Whether they had cut the channel for some purpose (such as field drainage) or whether they had been "pipe-robbing", in a similar way to their extensive stone-robbing, is difficult to say. Field drainage on a sloping field seems hardly likely so perhaps the channels are an original feature.

#### SUMMARY

Although the evidence is not conclusive it does point, as far as it goes, to the rectangular structure being a sacred pool. Such an

interpretation explains all the unusual features of the building including the absence of a well-made floor, no door and cult statue base (all found in Temples I, II and IV) ; the thick walls and opus sig. lining and finally the selective pottery dump which presumably could not have been left exposed as a rubbish dump in the temenos.

## PART III

## TEMPLE IV

## INTRODUCTION

This temple was found while trenching eastwards from Temple III looking for the ambulatory of the latter. A robber trench in one section indicated the former existence of another building.

Since the building was in the temenos it was at once assumed that it had a religious significance. This assumption was soon justified by its structure and it was called Temple IV.

## STRUCTURAL FEATURES AND DATING.

Temple IV was built on the raft which sealed Flavian pottery. On the east side, however, there had been a subsidence of the first raft and its gravel covering and the depression had been filled with a further layer of chalk (stratum C) dated late first/early second century (See Section Figure 3).

The walls had been laid on foundations of small loose flints and then been well-made primarily with chalk blocks. Flints were used here and there. As found, the north, south and west walls had been robbed.

The whole building was 12 ft. 4 in. by 7 ft. 7 in. overall internally (Fig. 4 and Plate IB). It was divided by a cross-wall to form a 7 ft. 7 in. square room on the south side and a narrow rectangular room on the north side. There was a tiled cult statue base in the square room (see Fig. 5 and Plate IIB).

The small north room had wall-plaster *in situ* with line designs (see Fig. 5 and Plate IIA). The cult room had once had wall plaster with painted geometric patterns but this had stripped off in antiquity.

The latest floor was well made of rammed chalk. It was separated from a similar earlier floor by a turf layer, a most important point as will be seen later. The earliest floor, dated by Stratum D, was early Antonine. The later floor, dated by Stratum E, was dated Antonine and it is probable that only ten to twenty years separated the laying of the two floors. The first of the buildings was therefore contemporary with Temple I and Temple III.

In spite of the closeness of the two dates, the temple was open in the late third/early fourth century (Stratum F). This almost certainly

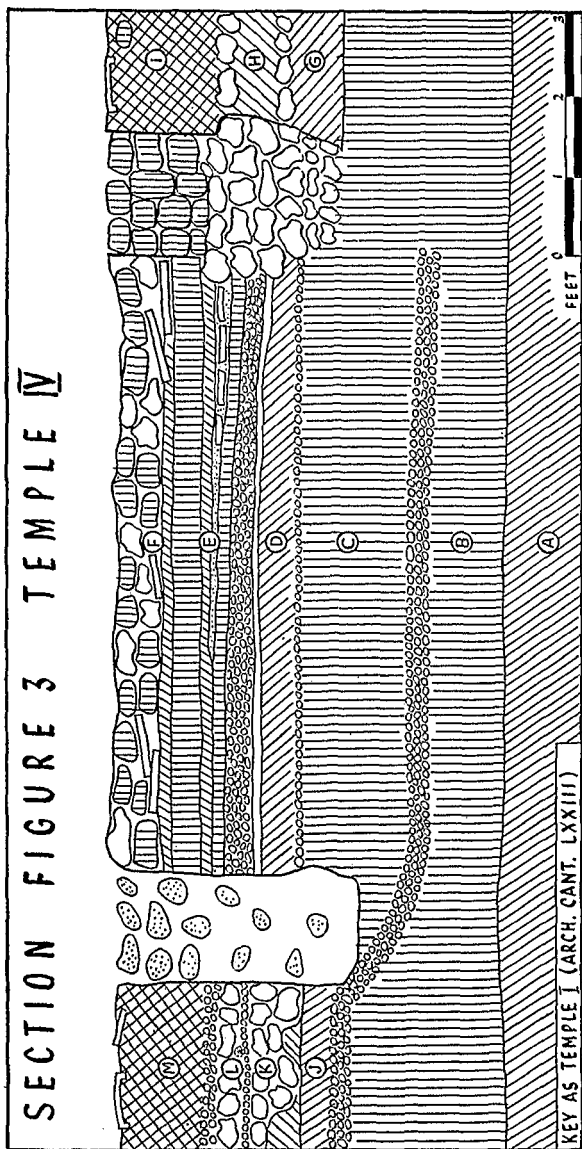


FIG. 3. Section of Temple IV.



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SPRINGHEAD - TEMPLE IV

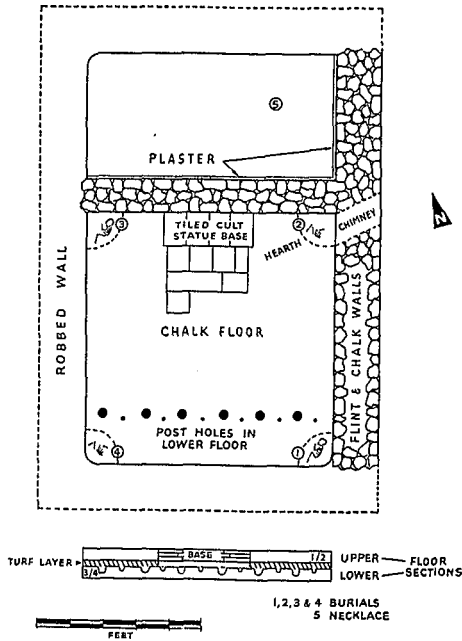


FIG. 4. Plan of Temple IV.

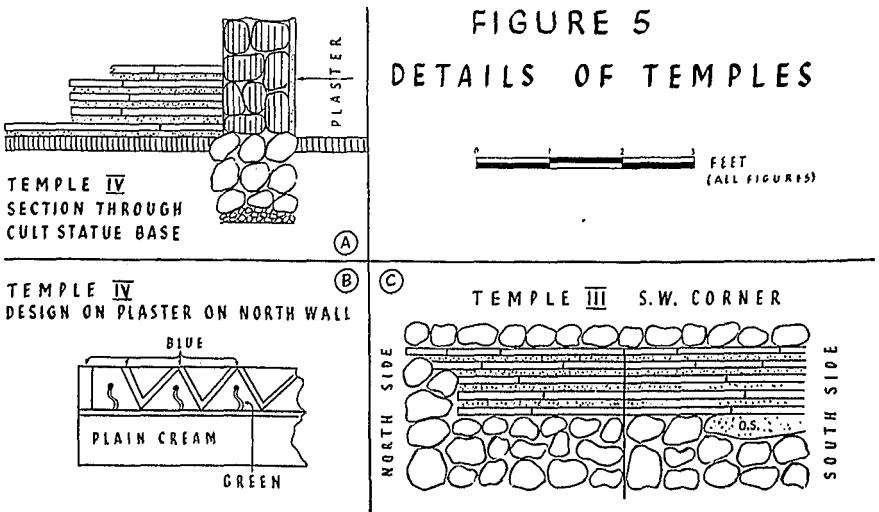


Fig. 5. Architectural Details of Temples.



A. Temple III. General view—the Sacred Pool.



B. Temple IV. View of the cult statue base room and chalk floor.

PLATE II



A. Temple IV. View of the small north room with plaster *in situ*.



B. Temple IV. View of cult statue base with floors removed.



A. Temple III. Reinforced south-west corner.



B. Temple IV. Necklace *in situ* small north room.



A. Temple III. Channel in north-west corner.



B. Temple IV. Human foundation burial in south-east corner.

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means that it was in use at this late period, as was Temple I, although the "sacred pool", Temple III, probably went out of use in the early third century (See discussion on the pottery in the pool).

### SPECIAL FEATURES

It will be noted that Temple IV deviates from the east/west alignment of the other three temples. From analogies on the Continent, particularly the remarkable temple complex at Trier, this has no significance.

This temple backs on to the Roman Watling Street. The small rectangular room may well have contained something to attract passers by although no trace of it above or below ground survived. It may also be noted that the temple or shrine is at a cross-roads where temples were often erected, although the greatest caution should be observed in transposing Italic ideas to Britain.

The fact that the plaster in the larger of the two rooms had stripped off the walls and that in the smaller room had not, is perhaps significant. The small room must have been protected by earth long before the larger one.

There was a crude hearth in the north-east corner of the square room. A chimney (a hole through the wall) connected it to the outside. The charcoal only contained mussel shells which is perhaps significant since these shells were also found in the sacrificial fire under the *suggestus* of Temple I. The hearth and chimney were original features and therefore of a religious nature.

A series of shallow post-holes existed along the front of the square room. These must have represented a low fence to prevent worshippers from stepping too near the statue.

### THE BURIALS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

Four burials in all were found in the temple (Fig. 4 and Plate IVB). All were of young children approximately six months old. They were found in the exact corners of the building and were clearly foundation deposits.

Burials 1 and 2 were situated in the upper or latest of the two floors, No. 1 in the south-east and No. 2 in the north-east corner. No. 2 was decapitated. Burials No. 3 and No. 4 were in the lower floor in the north-west and south-west corners, No. 4 being decapitated.

Before discussing the significance of these burials one or two points should be stressed. First, the two floors were separated in time by at least ten years so that two similar ceremonies were carried out at different periods. Second, at each period the two burials were placed on the one side only of the temple. Since they were on different sides

it suggests that when the later burials were made the presence of the others was known. Finally, one of the bodies at each period was decapitated so that the burials must have had a very special purpose realized by the people who buried both sets of bodies.

Now it is well known that human sacrifices were abhorrent to the Romans and at first it might seem unlikely that the burials in Temple IV were sacrificial by nature. If the burials had all been made at the same time the deaths could perhaps have been explained by natural causes. Since exactly the same ceremony was performed on two separate occasions it seems rather more than co-incidence that two children happened to die conveniently each time. With the decapitations it seems likely that these were indeed sacrificial foundation burials.

It is difficult to find analogies for similar sacrifices, although it is well known that the ancients often exposed unwanted children. From Britain the best example of a foundation burial was under a wall at the Romano-British Site on Lowbury Hill (6). A middle-aged woman was deliberately killed and buried. In this paper are also mentioned a few other examples of foundation burials from the Roman world, but they are few and far between. A skeleton found in the portico of a temple at Glanville, near Pont-l'Évêque was probably not a foundation burial (5).

There seems to be little doubt that the children were deliberately killed and buried as foundation deposits. There was no grave furniture in any instance.

#### THE FINDS FROM THE TEMPLE FLOOR

A few interesting finds were made on the floors of Temple IV. In the small rectangular room a rather fine bronze necklace was found (Plate III B). A pendant (Fig. 6.2) sometimes associated with fertility, was found just outside the temple and may have belonged to the bracelet at one time.

In the square room was found a fragment of speckled red marble of foreign origin. Nearby was a 1.45 in. diameter lead base, with a 0.125 in. bronze pin protruding through the upper part. This was undoubtedly the base of a bronze statuette of which there was no trace.

A depression on the east side of the square room (caused by subsidence of the marshy sub-soil) was filled with miscellaneous tiles. One was the complete side of a scored flue-box tile. Another was a perfect, circular tile, part of one of the pilae of a hypocaust. Two other broken ones were also found. All this evidence of a hypocaust suggests that there must have been one in the settlement, but it has not yet been found.

Just outside the temple on the east side was found a fragment of a silver ivy leaf.

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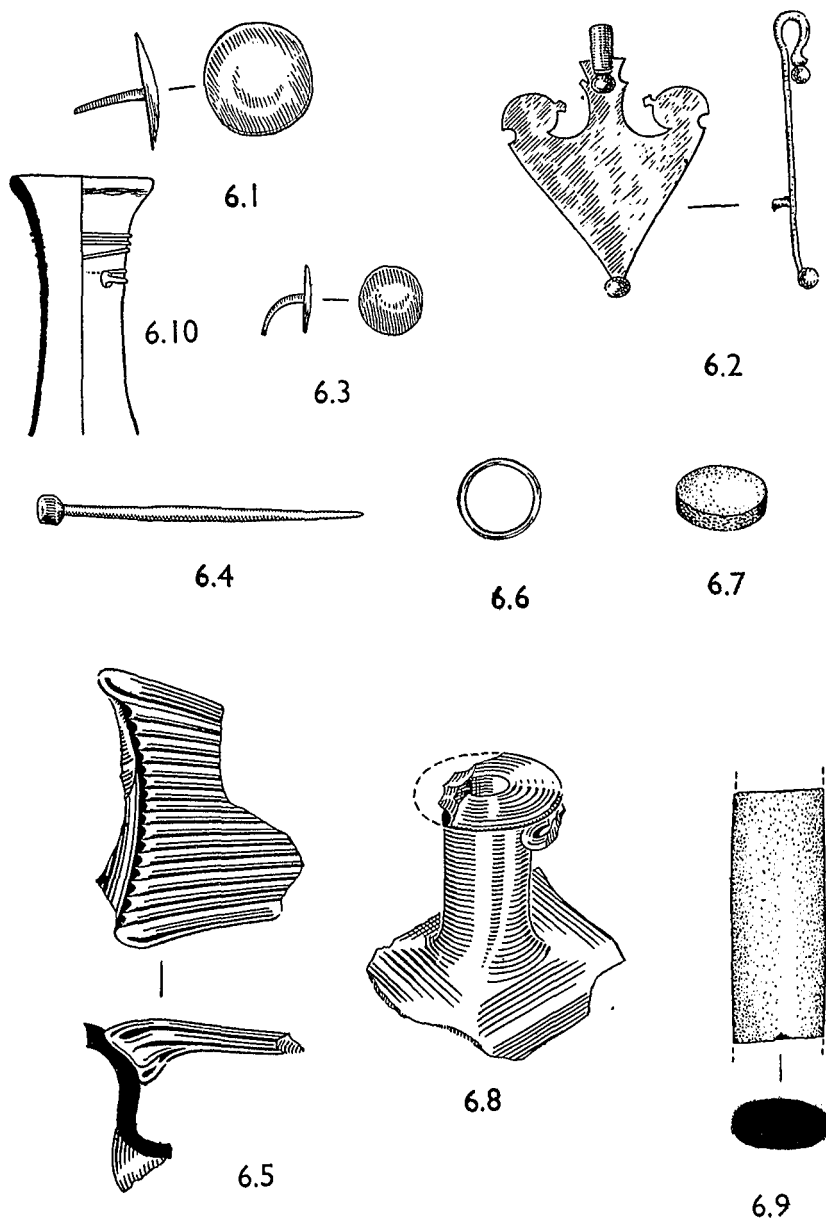


FIG. 6. Miscellaneous Objects. (All  $\frac{1}{2}$ )



## SPRINGHEAD : TEMPLES III AND IV

### SUMMARY

Temple IV may have been partly a roadside shrine and partly a small temple within the complex. Certainly the main cult statue was only visible from inside the temenos.

The special pendant may suggest a fertility cult. The well-preserved bracelet and fragments of two others may also be associated with children as in several temples in France (3). This coupled with the infant burials indicates some special rites connected with children. Perhaps fertility or healing cults were involved, although if the latter, the prior sacrifice of children would appear a little anomalous if not ludicrous.

### PART IV

#### THE FINDS

##### GENERAL

There were few small finds except for the pottery. The more interesting ones have already been described but details will be found as follows :

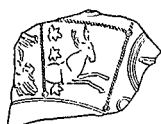
<i>Objects</i>	<i>Table No.</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>
The Coins	4	—
Bronze Objects	11	6
The Glass	12	6
Miscellaneous Objects	14	6
Decorated Samian Ware	5	7
Potter's Marks	6	8
Plain Samian Ware	7 and 8	—
Coarse Ware	9, 10 and 13	10 and 11
Incense Cups	} See below	8
Castor Ware		9

##### THE DATE OF THE POTTERY DUMP

The bottom of the pottery dump was lined with a spread of well-defined clay (Stratum E, Section Figure 2). This contained much well-datable material (Table 1) and may with confidence be dated to c. A.D. 175. No pottery in the dump can therefore be earlier than this, an obvious but essential point to remember.

The latest date of the dump is not so easily determined. The pottery was not sealed except by a scatter from the walls and spread by the plough. However, since the dump is contained within such thick walls it may reasonably be assumed that once in, very little escaped and once the pool had been filled, little else could find its way in. There were no disturbances in the stratum from later periods.

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7.1



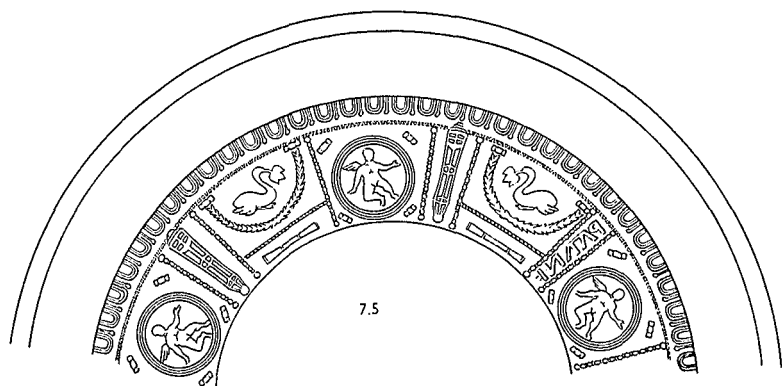
7.2



7.3



7.4



7.5



7.6



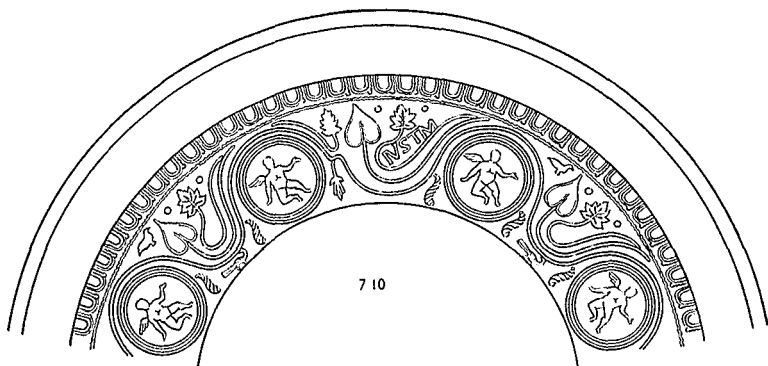
7.7



7.8



7.9



7.10

FIG. 7. Decorated Samian Ware. (All  $\frac{1}{4}$ )

It seems reasonably certain, therefore, that the contents of the pool can be used to date themselves (See Table 3).

First it should be mentioned that the dump contained no third or fourth century coins. This is perhaps significant in view of the dating evidence from the pottery. The latest of the two coins found was Faustina Senior (A.D. 141+).

There were six potter's marks in the pool (Table 6) ranging in date from A.D. 80-120 to A.D. 180, with the emphasis on the Antonine period. In the case of the decorated Samian ware most was Antonine, the latest sherd (Table 5) being late second century. The fair amount of Samian ware from the pool indicates that it was well used in the Antonine period, with nothing later than the end of the second century.

The glass (Table 12) was dated quite independently of the other finds. Most of the glass was used during the second century, although some did extend into the third century. It may be presumed that this was the early third century.

Table 9 is of great interest. It is a statistical analysis of the Standard Springhead Forms (See 1958 and 1959 reports) on a date basis. It will be seen that 772 sherds altogether were classified. As many as 570 of these were Antonine or late second century. Only 41 or 5.3 per cent. were dated fourth century. Normally *any* fourth-century pottery should imply a fourth-century date for the whole. In this case, however, it seems unlikely that 95 per cent of the earlier coarse ware would be survivals. Therefore the sherds normally dated fourth century must have just begun to make their appearance in the early third century.

Finally it may be mentioned that a fair amount of Castor ware of late second-century date was found (Fig. 9).

Summarizing the considerable dating evidence, all the pottery in the dump must be dated between, say, A.D. 175 and 210. This should provide a useful yardstick for the pottery found there. The following points may be noted.

There are many variants of the most common Springhead forms (which exist in abundance elsewhere) which must therefore all be of the same date. They are drawn in Fig. 10.

In Table 9, the statistical analysis of pottery reveals much that is usually dated to the first century. It illustrates how long some of these forms survived.

The religious nature of the building is revealed by the remains of incense cups found in the pool (Fig. 8). These have not been individually dated, the contents indicating the date. Sherd No. 8.17 is part of a "lamp-chimney" very similar to the one found at Verulamium (7).

Other pottery from the dump, not individually dated, but dated by the contents, is given in Fig. 11.

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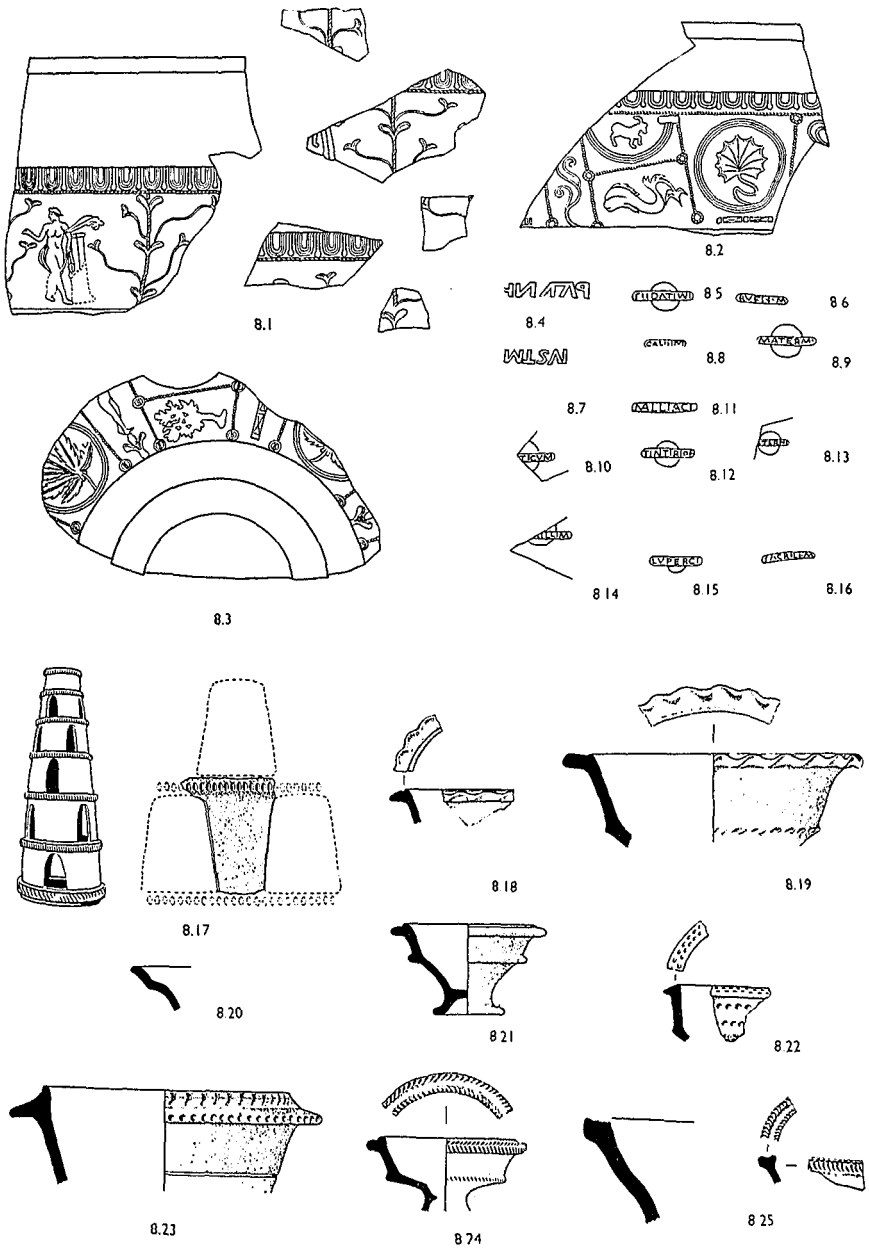


FIG. 8. Samian Ware and Incense Cups. (All  $\frac{1}{4}$ )

SPRINGHEAD : TEMPLES III AND IV

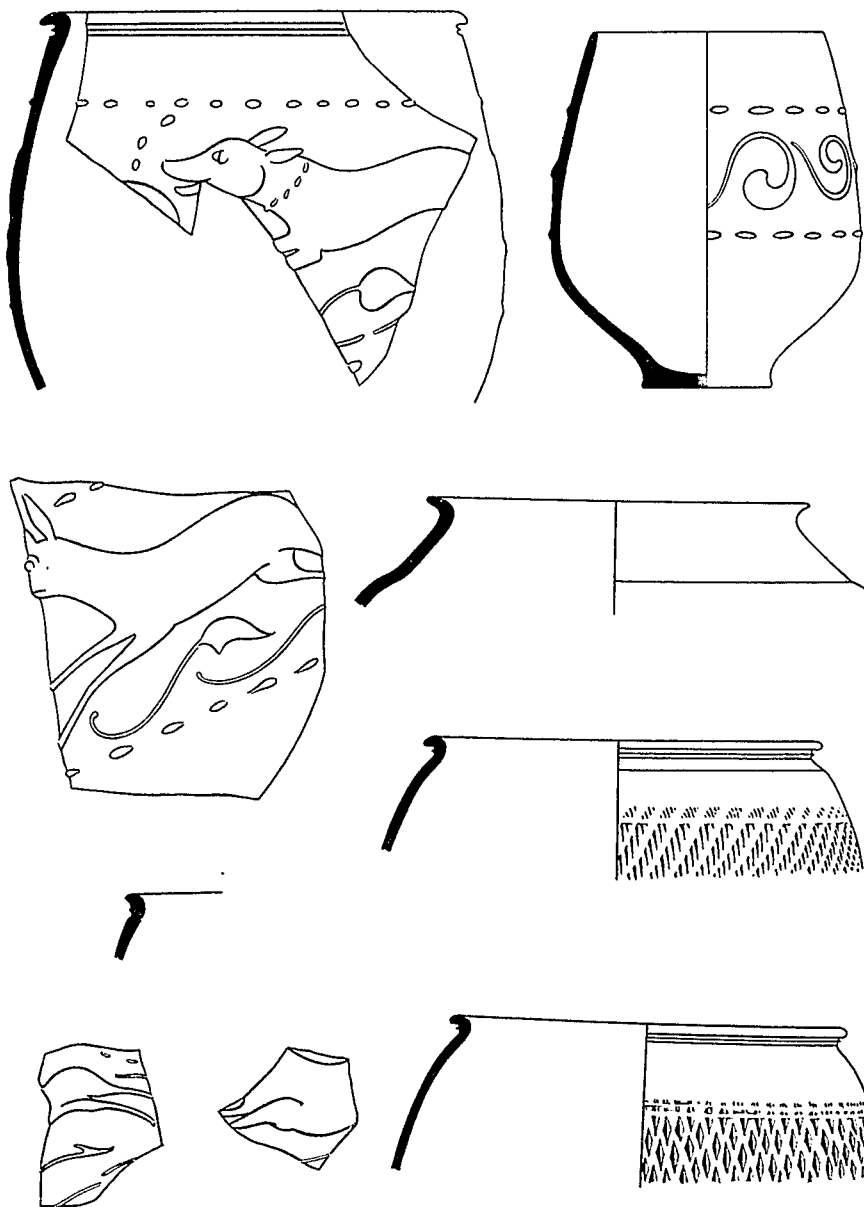
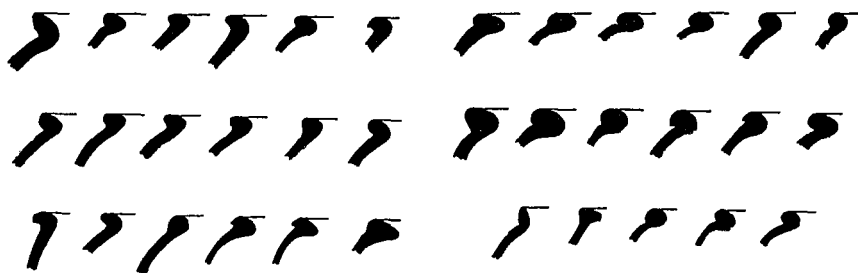
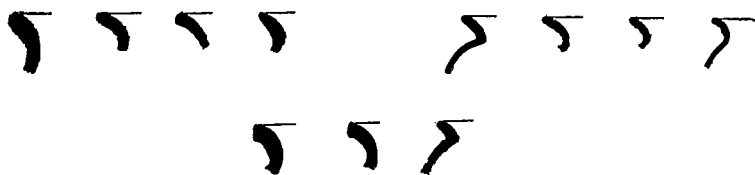


FIG. 9. Castor Ware. (All  $\frac{1}{2}$ )

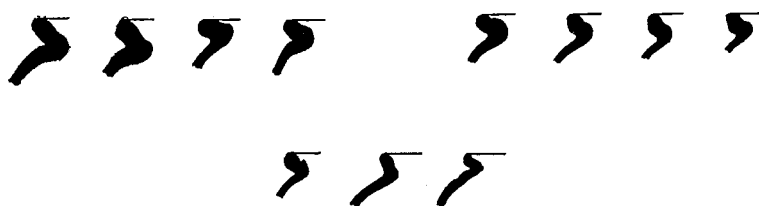
SPRINGHEAD : TEMPLES III AND IV



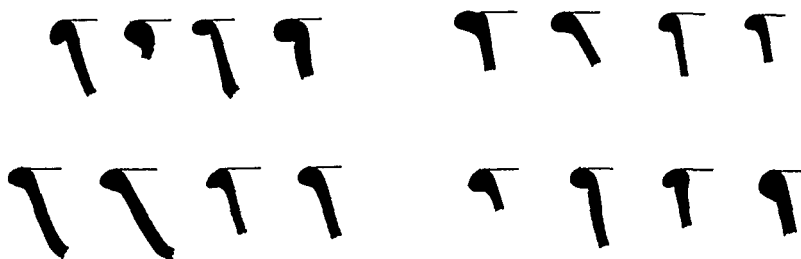
Variants S 19/32



Variants on S 10



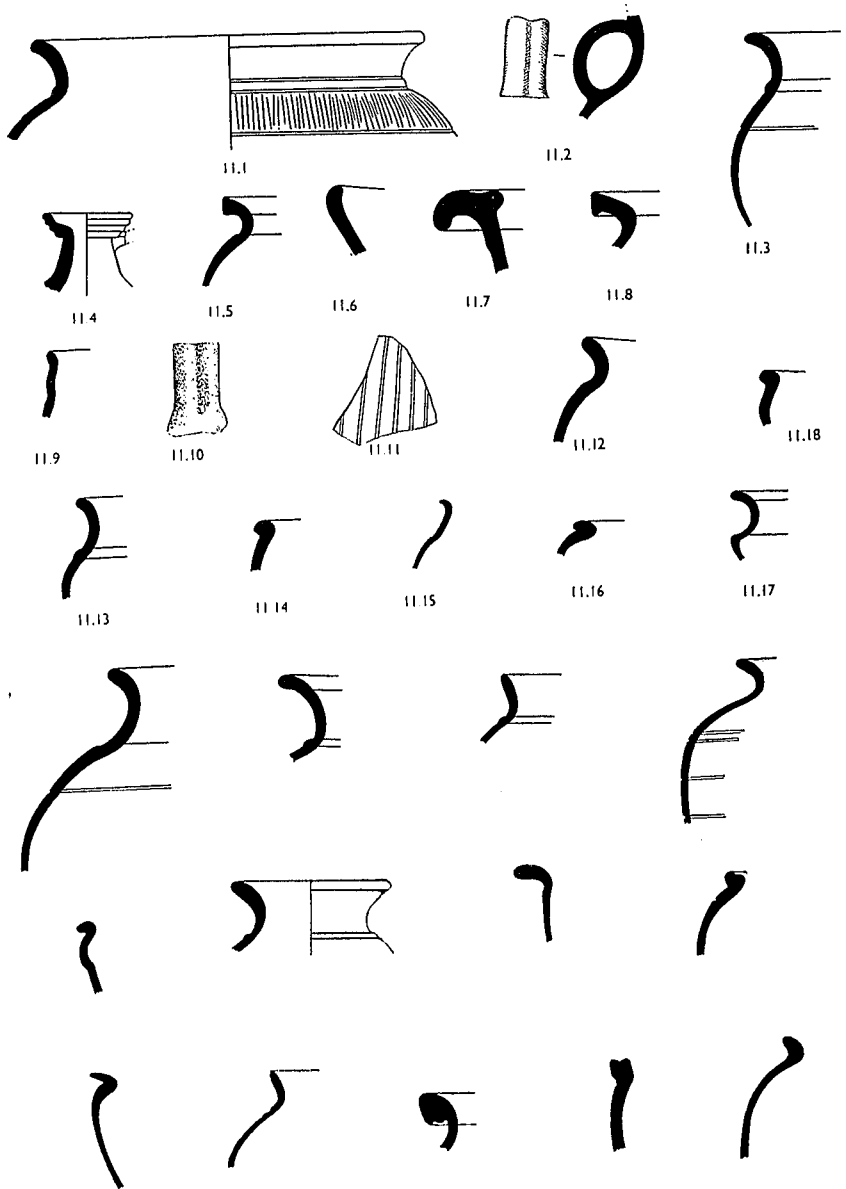
Variants on S 40



Variants on S 6

FIG. 10. Variants on Standard Forms. (All  $\frac{1}{4}$ )

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Miscellaneous Coarse Ware

FIG. 11. Miscellaneous Coarse Ware. (All  $\frac{1}{4}$ )

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 (6) D. ATKINSON, *The Romano-British Site on Lowbury Hill in  
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 (8) See Springhead Standard Forms, Springhead reports. *Arch.  
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 Bronze Coinage".

TABLE I

DATING OF STRATA, TEMPLE III

<i>Stratum</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference</i>
B.	Decorated Samian D.27 (2 examples) <i>Date</i> : Flavian	A.D. 80 A.D. 50	Table 5, 11
D.	Coin D.27 (Under opus sig.) D.18/31 D.31 (2 examples) D.31 (Under opus sig.) D.33 Curle 11 (2 examples) <i>Date</i> : Early Antonine	A.D. 141+ A.D. 60 Antonine Antonine Antonine Antonine Flavian	Table 4, 2
E.	Coin Potter's Mark Potter's Mark Potter's Mark  Decorated Samian D.31 <i>Date</i> : c. A.D. 175	A.D. 140-144 Antonine Antonine 2nd half 2nd century Antonine Antonine	Table 4, 8 Table 6, 3 Table 6, 9 Table 6, 7  Table 5, 12
F.	Pool—See Table 3.		
J.	Decorated Samian D.27 D.18/31 D.31 (2 examples) S.13 (See Ref. 8) <i>Date</i> : Antonine	Antonine A.D. 50 Antonine Antonine A.D. 60-80	Table 5, 4
Floor J/K.	D.18/31 D.31 (2 examples) S7 Coarse Ware <i>Date</i> : 4th century, probably late	Antonine c. A.D. 200 Late 4th century Claudian	Table 13, 1
N.	Coin <i>Date</i> : Later than A.D. 231	A.D. 228-231	Table 4, 4



SPRINGHEAD : TEMPLES III AND IV

TABLE 2  
DATING OF STRATA, TEMPLE IV

<i>Stratum</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference</i>
C.	S.13	A.D. 60-80	
	S.19	A.D. 100	
	Coarse Ware	Claudian	Table 13, 2
	Coarse Ware	A.D. 60-80	Table 13, 3
	<i>Date</i> : Late 1st, Early 2nd century		
D.	Decorated Samian	A.D. 90	Table 5, 10
	Coarse Ware	Claudian	Table 13, 4
	Coarse Ware	Late 1st century	Table 13, 5
	Coarse Ware	c. A.D. 80	Table 13, 6
	S.6 (2 examples)	Antonine	
	S.19 (2 examples)	c. A.D. 100	
	S.20 (2 examples)	Late 1st century	
	S.23	Late 1st century	
<i>Date</i> : Early Antonine			
E.	Decorated Samian	Trajan/Antonine	Table 5, 8
	D.31	Antonine	
	Coarse Ware	A.D. 70-90	Table 13, 7
	Coarse Ware	Late 1st century	Table 13, 8
	Poppyhead beaker sherd	c. A.D. 120	
	S6 (2 examples)	Antonine	
<i>Date</i> : Antonine (c. A.D. 150-170)			
F.	Coin	A.D. 268-270	Table 4, 12
	Coarse Ware	A.D. 80-90	Table 13, 9
	Poppyhead beaker sherd	c. A.D. 120	
	S.6	Antonine	
	S.10 (3 examples)	Late 2nd century	
	S.11	Antonine	
	S.23	Late 1st century	
	S.34	A.D. 60-75	
	<i>Date</i> : The temple must have been open in the late 3rd/ to early 4th century.		
Floor	S.6	Antonine	
H/I	<i>Date</i> : Antonine or later.		

TABLE 3  
DATING OF THE POOL

<i>Object</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Coin	A.D. 141+	See Table 4, 3
Coin	Vespasian	See Table 4, 1
Potter's Mark	A.D. 80-120	See Table 6, 6
Potter's Mark	Antonine	See Table 6, 1
Potter's Mark	Antonine	See Table 6, 10
Potter's Mark	A.D. 150-180	See Table 6, 4
Decorated Samian	Antonine	See Table 5, 1
Decorated Samian	Trajan/Antonine	See Table 5, 2
Decorated Samian	c. 150-170 A.D.	See Table 5, 3
Decorated Samian	Late 2nd century	See Table 5, 5
Decorated Samian	Hadrian/Antonine	See Table 5, 6
Decorated Samian	c. 175 A.D.	See Table 5, 7
Decorated Samian	Antonine	See Table 5, 9
See also Table 8 (Plain Samian); Table 9 (Coarse Ware); Table 10 (Special Coarse Ware) and Table 12 (Glass).		

SPRINGHEAD : TEMPLES III AND IV

TABLE 4

THE COINS

(Reported on by R. A. G. Carson, Esq., M.A.)

<i>Coin No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	Temple III. Pool.	Vespasian. Denarius. RIC. II. No. 10. (A.D. 69-71.)
2.	Temple III. Stratum D.	Faustina Senior. 2 AE. As. RIC. III. No. 1155. (A.D. 141+.)
3.	Temple III. Pool.	Faustina Senior. 2 AE. As. RIC. III. No. 1163. (A.D. 141+.)
4.	Temple III. Stratum N.	Severus Alexander 2 AE. As. RIC. IV. 2. No. 595. (A.D. 228-231.)
5.	Top soil.	Arcadius. 3 AE. small. Obv. Legend worn off. Bust diademed r. Rev. (VICTORIA) AVGGG Victory advancing left with wreath and palm. Mint—Rome. Cf. LRBC II. 781. (A.D. 388-92.)
6.	Top soil.	Arcadius. 3 AE small. Obv. DN ARC(ADIVS PF AVG) Bust diademed r. Rev. Illegible. Victory advancing left with wreath and palm. Mint—Rome. Cf. LRBC II. 783. A.D. 388-92.
7.	Top soil.	Radiate imitation Tetricus I. Prototype "Salus". Obv. IMP TETRICUS PF AVG. Bust, radiate and draped r. Rev. A G Salus feeding snake and holding anchor 3 AE. c. A.D. 275.
8.	Temple III. Stratum E.	Antoninus Pius. 1 AE Sestertius. RIC. III. No. 638. A.D. 140-144.
9.	Top soil.	Gallienus. 3 AE. RIC. VI. No. 511. A.D. 259-368.
10.	Top soil.	Valentinian I. 3 AE. LRBC II. 1400. A.D. 367-375.
11.	Top soil.	Arcadius. 3 AE small. Obv. DN ARC(ADIVS PF) AVG. Bust diademed r. Rev. (VICTOR)IA AVGGG. Victory advancing l. with wreath and palm. Mint mark TRP ? Cf. LRBC II. 64.
12.	Temple IV. Stratum F.	Imitation Claudius II. Gothicus 3 AE. Obv. (DI)VO CLAVDIO. Head radiate, r. Rev. CONSECRATIO lighted altar with palmettes. Cf. RIC. V. i. p. 233, No. 259. A.D. 270+.
13.	Temple IV. Stratum I.	Marcus Aurelius I AE. Sestertius. Obv. Illegible Bust laureat, r. Rev. Illegible. Standing figure. In field SC.
14.	Top soil.	Theodosius. 3 AE. LRBC II. 568.
15.	Top soil.	Crispus. 3 AE. Obv. IVL CRISPUS NOB CAES. Rev. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. On altar, inscribed VOTIS XX, a globe ; above three stars m.m. _____ Trier. K.209. STR

SPRINGHEAD : TEMPLES III AND IV

TABLE 5  
DECORATED SAMIAN WARE

1. *Figure 7, 10.* Drag 37. Found in pool.
  - a. Ovolo separated from decoration by wavy line.
  - b. Continuous scroll fills side with medallions in concavities containing cherubs. (Oswald Figure Types II No. 440 Trajan/Antonine.)
  - c. Potter's mark Justus of Lezoux. (See Table 5, 12.)

*Date : Antonine.*
2. *Figure 7, 5.* Drag 37. Found in pool.
  - a. Ovolo separated from single zone decoration by bead row.
  - b. Decoration divided into metopes by astragalus motif.
  - c. Alternate metopes contain cherubs O.II No. 440. Trajan/Antonine.
  - d. Other metopes divided horizontally with festoon in top containing dolphins O. IV No. 2382.
  - e. Potter's mark—Paternus. Trajan/Antonine.

*Date : Trajan/Antonine.*
3. *Figure 8, 3.* D.37. Found in pool.
  - a. Metopes separated by astragalus motif. Probably 2nd half of 2nd century.
  - b. Metopes (containing medallions) divided metopes (containing festoons in upper compartment) characteristic of Antonine.
  - c. Leaves in medallions reminiscent of Cinnamus and figures subject in narrow metope. Antonine.
  - d. It is interesting to note the tree on its side in lower compartment of divided metope.

*Date : c. A.D. 150-170*
4. *Figure 8, 2.* D.30. Temple III, Stratum J.
  - a. Ovolo separated by bead row and asymmetrical tongue is characteristic of 2nd century.
  - b. Metopes and divided metopes can be mid 2nd century.
  - c. Upper compartment of divided metope contains standing goat (O. IV. 1836-Hadrian/Antonine).
  - d. Lower compartment contains dolphin (O.IV. 2392 Trajan/Antonine).
  - e. Large metope with medallion containing Cinnamus type leaf.

*Date : Antonine.*
5. *Figure 8, 1.* D.37. Pool.
  - a. Ovolo separated from decoration by cable motif characteristic of East Gaul—Trajan/Antonine.
  - b. Decoration free in field—tending towards late 2nd century. No degeneration would presumably confine to 2nd not 3rd century.
  - c. Female figure standing and leaning on post, separated by climbing plant motif. (O.I.322. Hadrian/late Antonine).

*Date : Late 2nd century.*
6. *Figure 7, 4.* D.37. Pool.
  - a. Cherub. (O.II. 440. Hadrian/Antonine.)

*Date : Hadrian/Antonine.*
7. *Figure 7, 9.* D. 37. Pool.
  - a. Fowl in large medallion. O.IV. 2356. Antonine.
  - b. The ovolo without tongue is perhaps typical of late 2nd century.

*Date : c. A.D. 175.*
8. *Figure 7, 1.* D.37. Temple IV. Stratum E.
  - a. General divided metope, separated by bead rows, some containing large medallions—typical of Antonine.
  - b. Leaping deer O.IV. 1720/21. Trajan/Antonine.

*Date : Trajan/Antonine.*
9. *Figure 7, 7.* D.37. Pool.
  - a. Part of gladiator. Many similar Antonine types.

*Date : Antonine.*

SPRINGHEAD : TEMPLES III AND IV

10. *Figure 7, 6.* D.37. Temple IV, Stratum D.  
 a. Wavy line separates ovolo from decoration. Suggests 1st century.  
 b. Asymmetric tongue would indicate late 1st century.  
 c. Cruciform decoration, indicates Flavian.  
*Date : c. A.D. 90.*
11. *Figure 7, 8.* D.37. Temple III, Stratum B.  
 a. Double trifold binding suggests late 1st century.  
 b. Trifold terminal of ovolo suggests Flavian.  
*Date : c. A.D. 80.*
12. *Figures 7, 2 and 7, 3.* D.37. Temple III, Stratum E.  
 a. Compound leaf scroll suggests Cinnamus.  
 b. Absence of tendril binding suggests 2nd century.  
 c. Trace of bead row.  
*Date : Antonine.*

TABLE 6

POTTER'S MARKS

<i>No.</i>	<i>Mark</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Figure</i>	<i>Date</i>
1	CALIN M (Calenus)	Ludowici Sa.	Pool.	8, 8	Antonine.
2	LUPERCI (Luperus)	D.33	Top soil.	8, 15	Antonine.
3	MALLIACI (Malliacus)	Ludowici Sa.	Temple III, Stratum E.	8, 11	Antonine.
4	MATERN (Maternus)	Ludowici Sa.	Pool	8, 9	A.D. 150-180.
5	/ATERNI (Maternus or Paternus)	D.33	Top soil.	8, 13	Antonine.
6	RVFIN M (Probably Rufinus of Heiligenberg)	D.33	Pool.	8, 6	A.D. 80-120.
7	SACRILI M. (Sacrilus of Lezoux)	D.33	Temple III, Stratum E.	8, 16	2nd half 2nd century.
8	/ILLIM (Sacrillus)	D.33	Top soil.	8, 14	Antonine.
9	SIIDATIM (Sedatus)	D.33	Temple III, Stratum E.	8, 5	Antonine.
10	TINTIRI OF (Tintirus)	D.33	Pool.	8, 12	Antonine.
11	? TICVM	?	Top soil.	8, 10	?
12	JYSTVM (Justus)	D.37	Pool. (See Table)	8, 7	Antonine.
13	PATRNI (Paternus)	37	Pool. (See Table)	8, 4	Trajan/ Antonine.

SPRINGHEAD : TEMPLES III AND IV

TABLE 7  
DATE ANALYSIS OF PLAIN SAMIAN

Form Date	D.18	D.18/31	D.24/25	27	31	33	38	42	Curle 11	Curle 15	Curle 21	Lud. Ob.	Lud. Oc.
Claudian	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Flavian	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
Late 1st	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Early 2nd	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
c. A.D. 160	-	1	-	-	1	5	3	1	-	1	3	2	18
Late 2nd	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	14	1	2	3	2	13	3	1	3	1	3	2	49

TABLE 8  
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PLAIN SAMIAN WARE

<i>Form</i>	<i>Total Number from Site</i>	<i>Number from Pool</i>
D.18	18	5
D.18/31	35	8
D.24/25	2	1
D.27	5	-
D.31	64	3
D.33	40	8
D.36	1	-
D.38	3	3
D.42	1	1
D.46	1	1
Ritt I	1	1
Curle 11	3	1
Curle 15	1	1
Curle 21	3	3
Lud. Ob.	2	2
Lud. Oc.	1	1
	181	39

## SPRINGHEAD : TEMPLES III AND IV

TABLE 9

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF POOL COARSE WARE

<i>Standard Springhead Form</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Date</i>
2	16	2.07	4th century
3	2	0.26	4th century
4	9	1.16	4th century
6	243	31.48	Antonine
7	14	1.81	Late 4th century
10	263	34.12	Late 2nd century
11	44	5.70	Antonine
12	6	0.78	Antonine
13	5	0.65	A.D. 60-80
19	27	3.50	c. A.D. 100
20	2	0.26	Late 1st century
22	14	1.81	Antonine
19/32	94	12.13	Late 1st century
40	11	1.42	A.D. 75-90
Poppyhead sherds	22	2.85	c. A.D. 120
	772	100.00	

TABLE 10

## SPECIAL COARSE WARE FROM THE POOL

<i>Sherd No.</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	11.4	<i>Flagon.</i> Four ringed mouth and two ringed handle. Pink fabric with pale cream slip. Cf. Richborough I. No. 36. <i>Date :</i> Mid-late 1st century.
2	11.2	<i>Two ribbed handle ;</i> orange fabric, white slip. <i>Date :</i> Usually 1st century.
3	11.5	<i>Ola</i> with outbent rim. Hard grey ware. cf. Richborough III, No. 269. <i>Date :</i> A.D. 80-120.
4	11.7	<i>Morarium.</i> cf. Richborough III, No. 356. <i>Date :</i> 1st century
5	11.9	<i>Light grey ware,</i> similar S28. <i>Date :</i> c. A.D. 50.
6	11.8	<i>Olla</i> with outbent rim. Hard grey ware. cf. Richborough III, No. 264. <i>Date :</i> A.D. 80-120.
7	11.1	This pot has vertical striations on shoulder. Grey/brown ware. cf. Wroxeter III, No. 70.
8	11.3	<i>Ollae</i> with recurved rims. Similar Wroxeter I, 31, 32 and 33. <i>Date :</i> A.D. 90-120.
9	11.6	Slight incurved rim. Collingwood 38/39. Hadrian/Antonine.

SPRINGHEAD : TEMPLES III AND IV

TABLE 11  
THE BRONZE OBJECTS

(Reported on by E. Tilley, Esq., except bracelet which was reported on by M. R. Hull, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.)

<i>Object No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Pool.	6.3	<i>Stud.</i> Bronze flat-head stud. The pin in the centre of the reverse side is .7 in. long.
2	Pool.	6.1	<i>Stud.</i> Large brass hollow-domed stud. Diam. 1.2 in. The pin in the centre of the reverse side is square in section and .8 in. long.
3	Pool.	—	<i>Disc.</i> Thin bronze disc with central hole. Diam. 2.1 in.
4	Pool.	—	<i>Pin.</i> Fragment of bronze pin with plain spherical knob.
5	Temple IV, Stratum L.	—	<i>Pendant.</i> Bronze heart-shaped pendant or phalera with terminal knob and a loop for suspension. There is a small hook on the reverse side.
6	Temple III, Stratum F.	—	<i>Bracelet.</i> Fragment of twisted bronze wire bracelet.
7	Pool.	—	<i>Bracelet.</i> Bracelet formed of a band of brass. The terminals decorated with incised horizontal lines, the rest with groups of three and four dashes.
8	Temple IV, Stratum F.	—	<i>Ring.</i> Brass finger-ring with eight facets. Each facet decorated with incised diagonals.
9	Temple IV, Stratum F.	6.2	<i>Long brass chain.</i> The chain which is square in section is made of overlapping compressed links, and is therefore rather rigid. It is 28 in. long and has a cylindrical mount and hook at one end, and a plain "C" hook at the other. A break in antiquity is repaired with a twist of thin brass wire. Attached to the plain hook is a shorter, 10 in., heavier, but similarly made bronze chain, at the end of which is a large "S" hook. It is of interest to note that the thin brass chain is in almost perfect condition whilst the heavier bronze one is very badly corroded and past restoration. cf. Richborough Report II, pl. XV., fig. 1, No. 10. Verulamium Report, p. 213.

SPRINGHEAD : TEMPLES III AND IV

TABLE 12

THE GLASS FROM THE POOL

(Reported on by Miss D. Charlesworth, M.A.)

<i>Fragment No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Fragment from the base of a bowl in rich green glass with light iridescent weathering. It is decorated with a series of raised concentric circles, centred on the base of the bowl, formed by grinding away the surface in between, and polished. Rich coloured metals are most common in the 1st century and rare the 2nd and early 3rd. It is therefore probable that this piece was old when it was discarded.
2	Fragment of the shoulder of a conical bodied flagon in amber glass, a type made in the Seine/Rhine area in the late 1st and 2nd century.
3	Fragment of a handle in blue green glass, probably from a flagon of late 1st or 2nd century date. (Figure 6.5.)
4	Fragment, probably from the rim of a jug, in blue green glass. The rim is rounded and below is a series of matching trails.
5	Fragments of a flask in colourless glass, irregular rim, which the maker has tried to fold inwards, with a hole at one place where his tool has poked right through the metal, funnel shaped mouth with a trail twisted five times round the neck. There are not enough fragments to make a reconstruction of the body possible. 3rd century Rhenish. (Figure 6.10.) This type of neck is very common on late 2nd and 3rd century vessels, e.g. a flagon from Ospringe (W. Whiting, etc. <i>Report on the excavation of the Roman cemetery at Ospringe</i> (1931), No. 503.
6	Fragments of three square bottles. (See Figure 6.8 for example.) These vessels are in use throughout the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D.

TABLE 13

GENERAL COARSE WARE

<i>Sherd No.</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	11.15	Temple III. Floor J/K.	Hard light grey bowl. <i>Date</i> : Claudian.
2	11.11	Temple IV. Stratum C.	Green glazed bowl with yellow striations. Brown fabric but glazed inside and outside. Cf. Wroxeter I, p. 20. <i>Date</i> : Claudian.
3	11.18	Temple IV. Stratum C.	Incurving bead rim. Cf. Lullingstone <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXVI. Nos. 121-126. <i>Date</i> : c. A.D. 60-80.
4	11.17	Temple IV. Stratum D.	Curved rim with prominent bulge at shoulder. Hard light brown colour. Cf. Rich. I. Nos. 6, 16 and 52. <i>Date</i> : Claudian.
5	11.14	Temple IV. Stratum D.	Bowl with incurving rim. Cf. S20. <i>Date</i> : Late 1st century.
6	11.12	Temple IV. Stratum D.	Olla. Cf. Joyden's Wood, <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , LXVIII, p. 177 ; Rich. IV. No. 383. <i>Date</i> : c. A.D. 80.
7	11.10	Temple IV. Stratum E.	Two ribbed handle, hard ware. cf. Rich. IV. No. 371, 372 and 4. <i>Date</i> : A.D. 70-90.
8	11.16	Temple IV. Stratum E.	Bowl with incurving rim. <i>Date</i> : Late 1st century.
9	11.13	Temple IV Stratum F.	Olla. Flat cordon below neck. cf. Rich. IV. No. 406. <i>Date</i> : c. A.D. 80-90.



SPRINGHEAD : TEMPLES III AND IV

TABLE 14

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

(Reported on by E. Tilley, Esq.)

<i>Object No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Temple III, Stratum D.	—	<i>Latch-lifter.</i> Much corroded iron hook-key or latch-lifter. Similar to the one from the Bakery, Site A. <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , Vol. LXXI, 1957, Fig. 16.1. cf. Richborough IV. Fig. 346. Verulamium Report, p. 219, pl. LXV. 21.
2	Pool.	6.7	<i>Counter.</i> Pottery gaming counter. Diam. .8 in. Thickness .2 in.
3	Pool.	6.6	<i>Ring.</i> Plain silver finger ring.
4	Pool.	6.9	<i>Hone.</i> Small hone.
5	In or just outside Temple III.	e.g. 6.4	<i>Bone pins.</i> Fragments of four bone pins.
6	Temple IV stratum	—	<i>Hone.</i> Part of hone.
7	Temple IV stratum	—	<i>Marble.</i> White marble speckled with red of foreign origin. (Kindly examined by Miss H. A. H. Macdonald of Geological Survey and Museum.)

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