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EXCAVATIONS AT DOVER, 1945-1947

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DURING the 1939-45 war, the town of Dover, lying between the chalk downs at the mouth of the River Dour, twenty miles from the French coast, suffered severely from bombing and cross-Channel shelling. Towards the end of the war a Committee was formed under the Presidency of the Lord Bishop of Dover, with the object of examining some of the razed sites (Fig. 1) before they were rebuilt, to find out more of the history of the town in the Roman period.

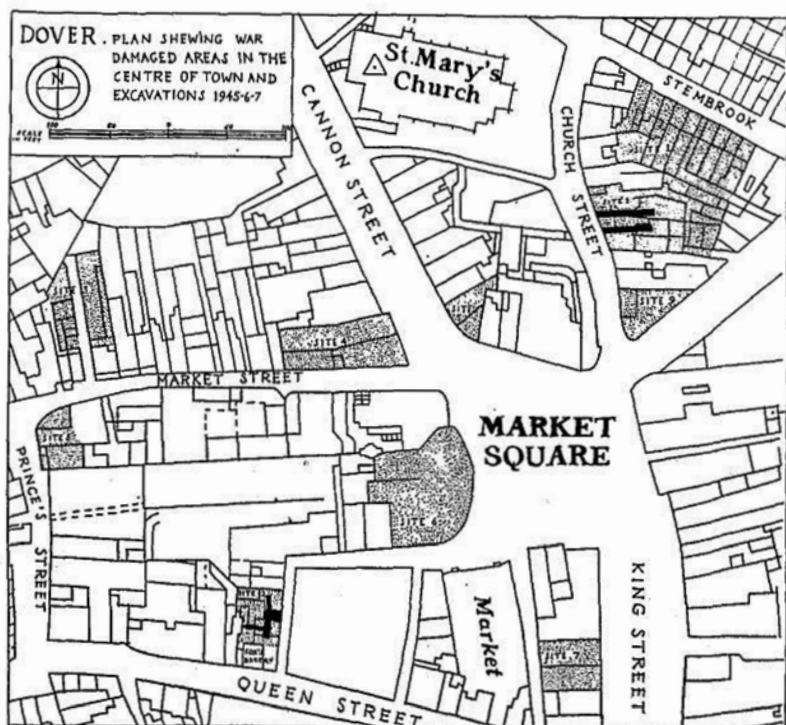
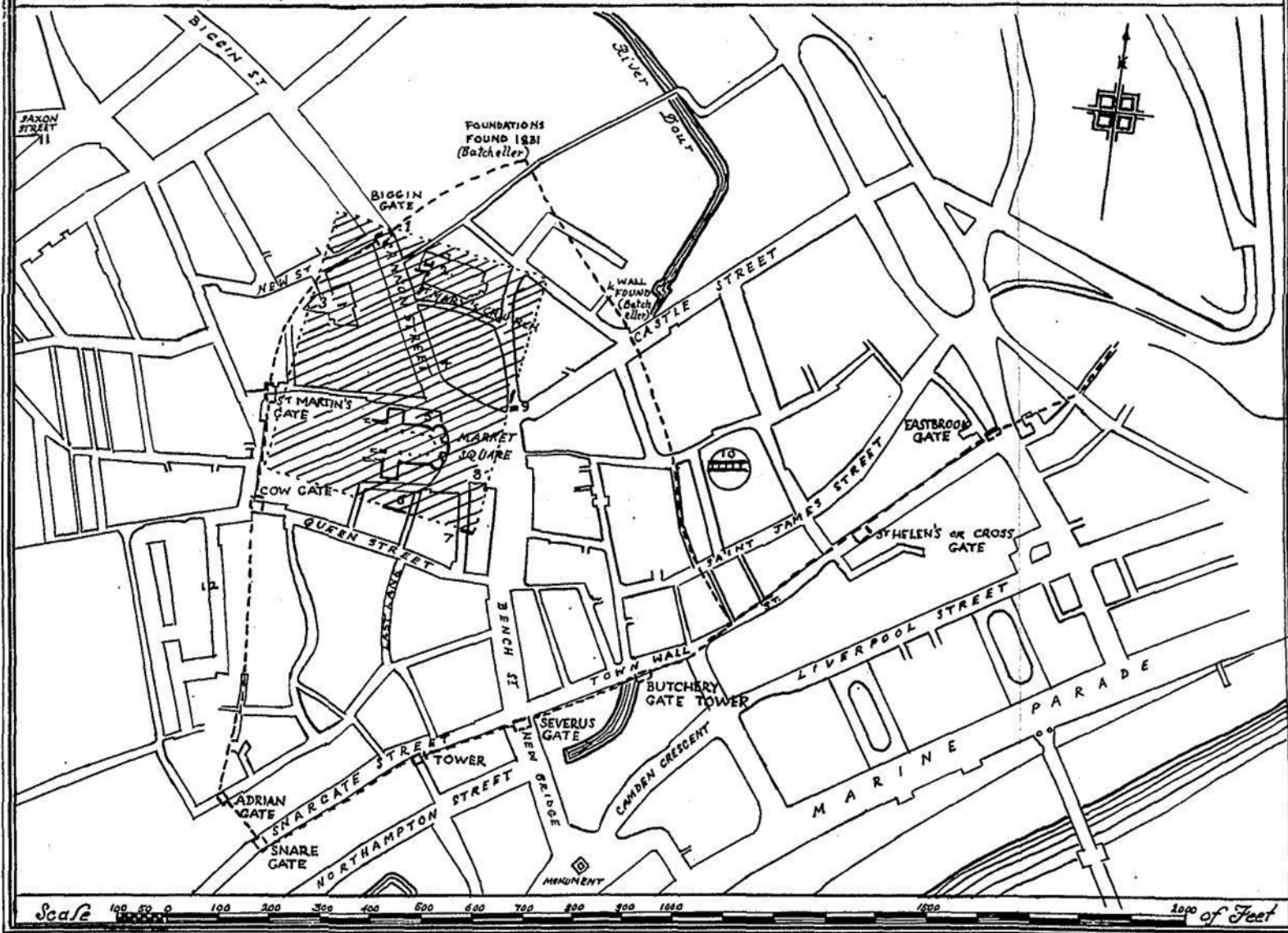


FIG. 1

DOVER, SHOWING ROMAN SITES, APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF ROMAN
FORTRESS (SHADED) AND PROBABLE LINE OF MEDIAEVAL TOWN WALLS.



(Based upon the Ordnance Survey map)

FIG. 2

Dover is mentioned by the *Notitia Dignitatum* as the site of a Saxon shore fort,¹ but was probably one of the ports of the *Classis Britannica* at a much earlier date. Professor R. E. M. Wheeler, writing in 1929,² gave an account of the Roman remains found there by chance discoveries and observation of building operations. He suggested, tentatively, on the available evidence, a position for the Roman fort on the west side of the Dour and in the north-west corner of the medieval fortifications (Fig. 2)³. In the late summer of 1945, therefore, two trenches were cut (Sites 1 and 2) in order to test the position of his postulated defences on the east and south. In 1946, Site 2 was enlarged and extended, and in 1947 Dr. K. A. Steer cut another trench on Site 1. Since then more work has been carried out elsewhere by others whose discoveries will be published later.

SITE 1. TRENCH 1 (Fig. 3).

Trench I was cut eastwards from Church Street through the shallow basement of a ruined house and its garden beyond, across the line of the supposed Roman fortress wall. About 7 ft. down in this trench, water-level was reached, and we were unable to continue below in 1945, through lack of pumps. However, at the west end of the trench were traces of probable Roman occupation, although no sign of a town wall was discovered. A wall (2 ft. 6 in. wide) built of flints and chalk lay across the trench, with a square hole for an upright timber post showing in the top of it. On the west against this wall was a level of sand intermixed with occasional flints and pieces of mortar, and below it, at the water-level, a layer of loose gravel material. A few 2nd-century A.D. sherds of Samian and coarse ware came from these levels, and a broken piece of tile stamped [C]L86 came from the mortar of the wall itself. Beyond this wall, to the east, is a level of Roman debris which is discussed more fully by Dr. K. A. Steer below, cut through by a later pit or well. Above the sealing of the pit is a level of building rubbish associated with a post-Roman wall of large chalk blocks whose foundations cut into the Roman levels below, but which continue up until cut off by the modern basement floor. An 18-in. level of clear sand topped with pebbles lies against this wall on the east and above it is a dump of late 12th- and 13th-century⁴ rubbish levelling up the ground until sealed by a puddled chalk floor, probably

¹ The name exists only in the locative case as *Dubris*.

² "The Roman Lighthouses at Dover," by R. E. M. Wheeler, and "The Saxon Shore Fortress at Dover," by E. G. J. Amos and R. E. M. Wheeler. *Arch. Journ.*, LXXXVI, 2nd Series XXXVI, pp. 29-58, 1929.

³ Taken from *Arch. Journ.*, LXXXVI and reproduced by kind permission of Professor R. E. M. Wheeler.

⁴ Mr. G. C. Dunning has examined the medieval pottery and reports on it below.

of 16th- to 17th-century date. Above that came the modern levels, and at the east end of the trench a recent cess-pit.

Roman sherds were found in all the medieval levels, ranging from late 1st to 4th centuries A.D. No coins were found in this trench, and only a medieval counter and two indeterminate fragments of bone pins from upper levels.

SITE 1. TRENCH 1A (Fig. 3). By K. A. STEER.

As Trench I could not be carried down to subsoil, a wider and deeper trench was cut 8 ft. to the north, in 1947, on the site of No. 14 Church Street. If Professor Wheeler's tentative reconstruction of the fort plan was correct, the east wall should have been encountered 15-20 ft. from the west end of this trench.

Although the trench was dug to a minimum depth of 12 ft. below the present street level, 4 ft. deeper than the foundations of the supposed fort wall uncovered 40 yd. to the south in 1908,¹ the only structure found was a medieval boundary wall which ran obliquely across the east end of the trench. Otherwise the house and garden rested simply on successive rubbish-tips dumped on marshy ground. Five main tip-layers could be distinguished. The two upper layers (1 and 2 on Fig. 3) contained some forty sherds, the bulk of which date from the middle of the 12th to the 13th century, although a few were as late as the 17th century. The next layer (3), which terminated on the east against a modern cess-pit, was only about 1 ft. thick and consisted exclusively of debris from a Roman structure—chalk blocks, pieces of tufa, lime mortar, and Roman bonding-tiles with the mortar still adhering. This debris is probably an extension of the Roman debris observed under Church Street in 1908:² the thinness of the layer in the trench indicates that it was deliberately spread to provide a hard surface over as wide an area as possible. The underlying layers (4 and 5) were both of Roman date, the former containing several pieces of Roman tile (one stamped [CL.B]R),³ and the latter the base of a Samian mortarium, a scrap of Samian form 33, and the rim of a 2nd-century coarse mortarium, together with a good deal of miscellaneous refuse, including bones, tiles, mussel-shells, and branches of wild cherry (*Prunus avium*). Layer 5 lies almost entirely below the present water-level, and the excellent state of preservation of the bones and wood is only explicable on the assumption that the ground was waterlogged in Roman times. Owing to the fact that the available pumping-equipment was unable to cope with the inrush of water, it was only possible to examine the top of the underlying stratum (6)

¹ *Arch. Journ.*, LXXXVI, p. 50.

² *Ibid.*, p. 52.

³ *Journal of Roman Studies*, XXXVIII, p. 103.

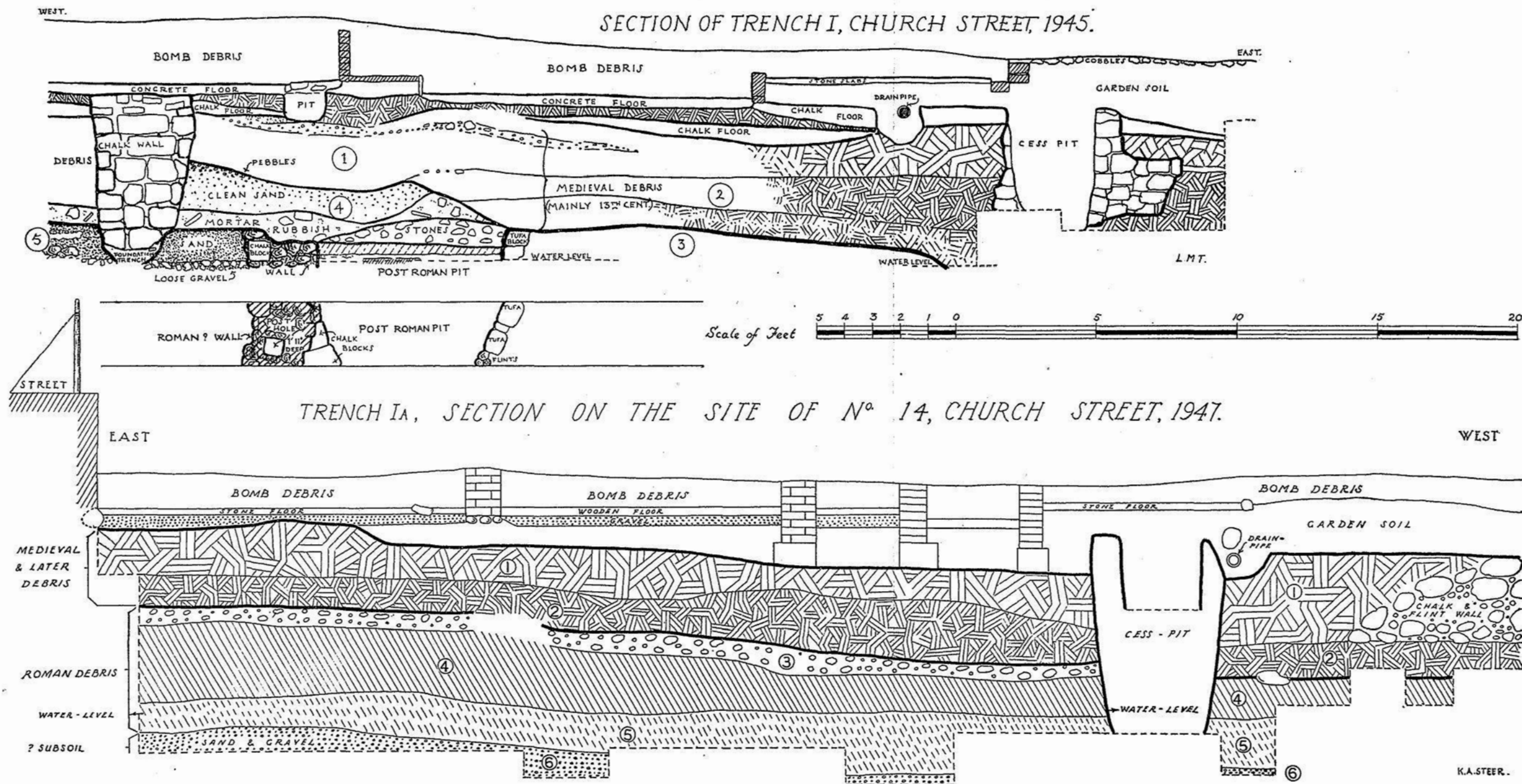
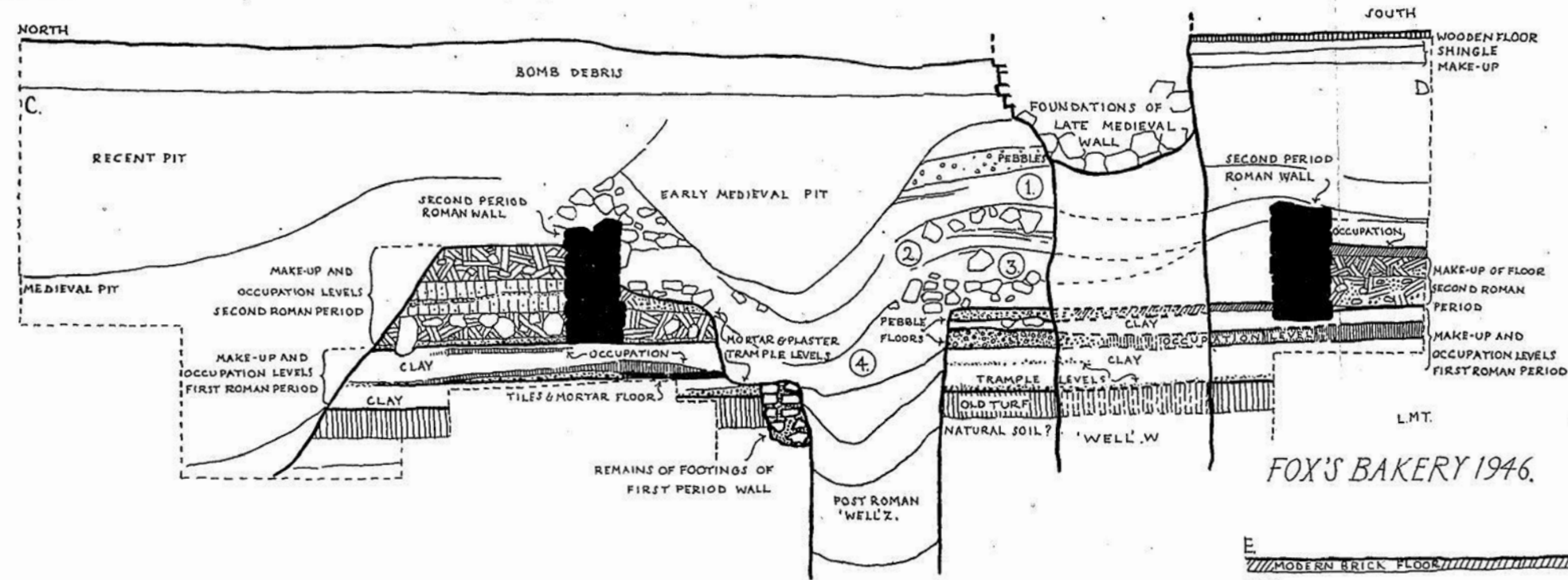


FIG. 3.

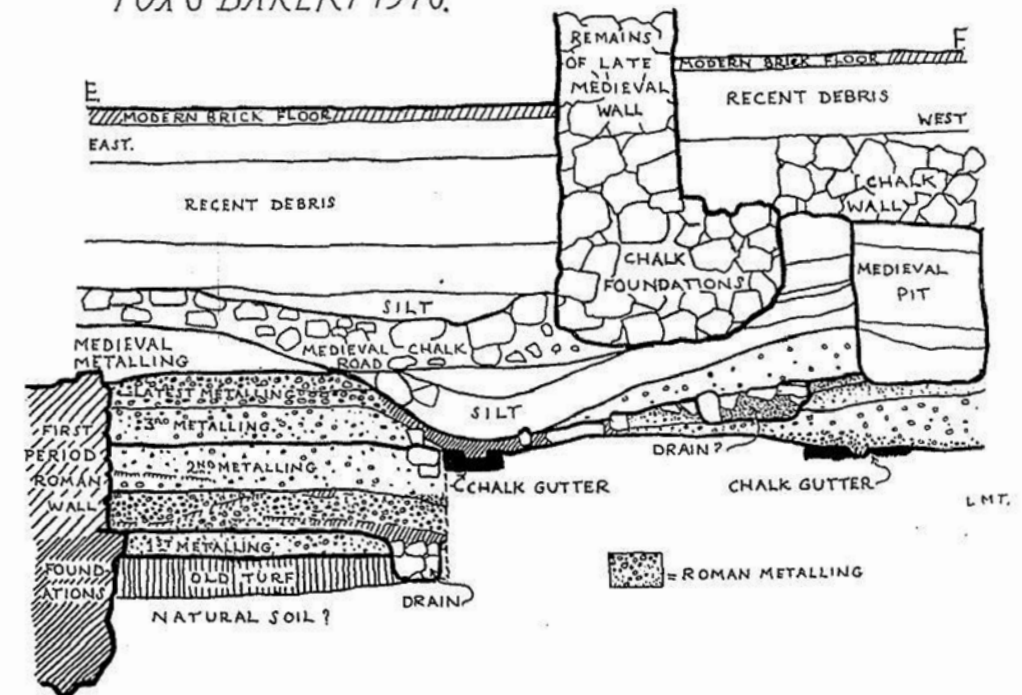
K.A. STEER.

SECTION C-D, TRENCH II, FOX'S BAKERY 1946.



SECTION E-F, TRENCH V

FOX'S BAKERY 1946.



DOVER EXCAVATIONS
1945-7.

Scale of Feet



FIG. 4.

DOVER 1946. SITE 2.

AREA BEHIND FOX'S BAKERY

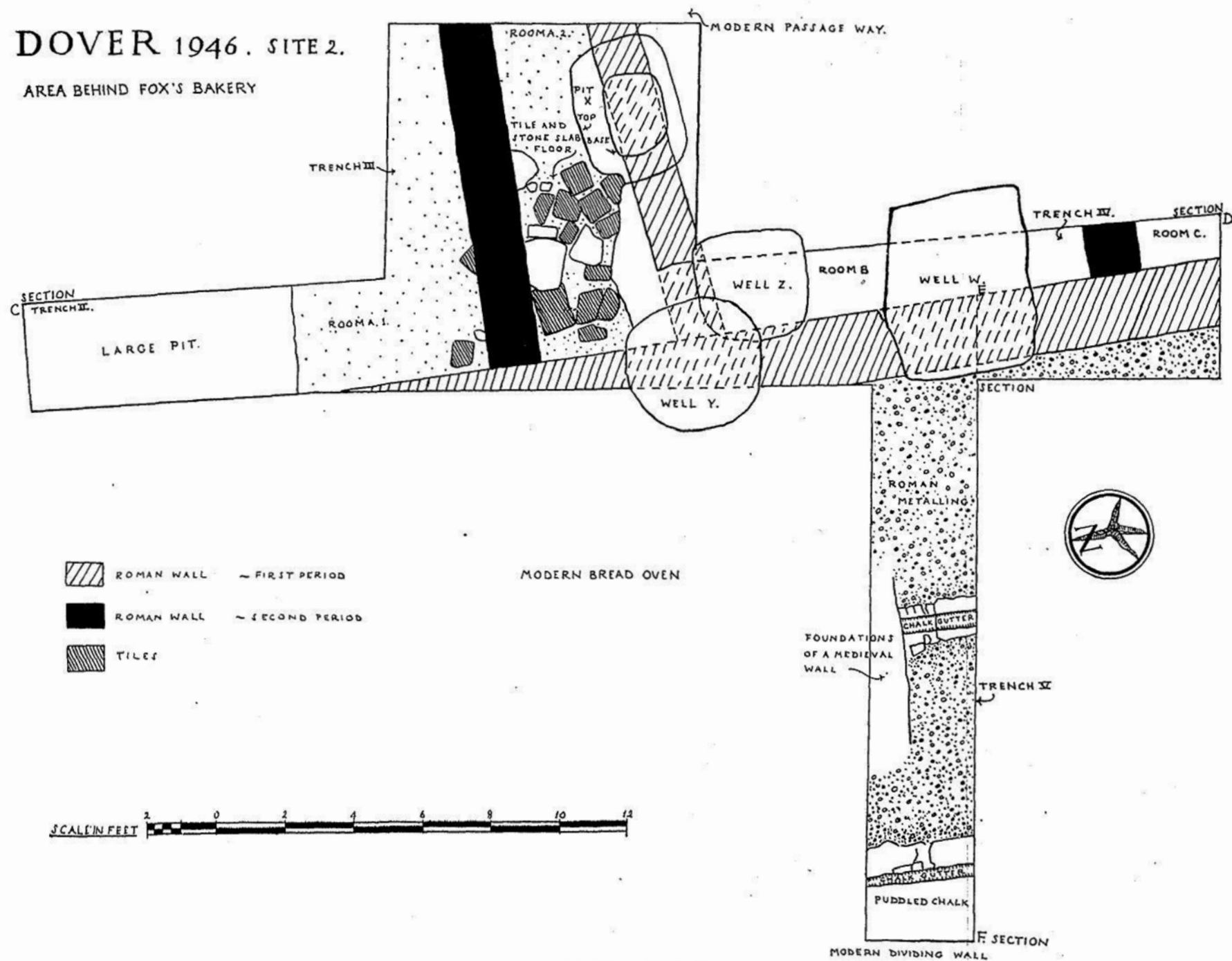


FIG. 5. Plan of Site 2.

EXCAVATIONS AT DOVER, 1945-7

at a few points. Except for a chip of a 1st- or 2nd-century jar which may have percolated through from layer 5, this stratum, consisting of sand and gravel, was quite clean. It is likely, therefore, that it represents natural subsoil, but in view of the variable character of the subsoil in the centre of Dover deeper excavation is needed to settle the point.

SITE 2. TRENCHES II, III, IV, and V.

Trench II was dug in 1945 in a ruined area on the site of Fox's Bakery, north of Queen Street, again with the object of testing the line of the defences. This area was enlarged and extended in 1946 as walls and occupation levels of Roman date had been discovered, but again no trace was found of a defensive wall. When enlarged, the site showed a Roman road, running north and south, some 18 ft. across, but the complete width could not be checked owing to a modern wall. This road, with several periods of metalling, was flanked on the east by a wall built of squared chalk blocks, which still stood some 4 ft. high, although cut into by [medieval 'wells']. Two periods of walling joined it, forming a row of small rooms with clay and rubble floors and unplastered walls.¹ Early medieval levelling lies above, containing Roman coins and pottery, glass, etc., mainly of 2nd to 4th centuries A.D., and cut into by later pits and wells. (Figs. 4 and 5.)

FIRST ROMAN PERIOD (SITE 2).

The foundations for the north and south wall² and one (largely destroyed by a later pit and 'well', Plate I, 2) coming in at a right angle to it, were dug through the old turf line into the subsoil, here a yellow-brown clay, and a foot or so of yellow clay laid between the walls to form a level floor. In Room A some tiles and stones had been laid down on top of this in a scatter of mortar. Above the occupation on this floor was another level dumping of clay, probably a secondary floor rather than a levelling for the second period walls. At this period, too, the first metalling was laid on the old turf outside the north-south wall. Section E-F, Fig. 4, shows this metalling with the rubble drain, and the accumulation of dirt and make-up overlying it. The pottery from this first period of occupation is of late 1st- to 2nd-century A.D. date.

SECOND ROMAN PERIOD (SITE 2).

This second period of occupation followed much the same lines as the first, but two new walls were added, almost, but not quite,

¹ Only one piece of wall plaster, painted, was found in second Roman period, clay floor level, Room A.2.

² All the walls were built of chalk blocks held together mainly by yellow clay.

parallel to the first east-west wall. From the difference in floor make-up it appears that this latter wall was still in use, thus making four small rooms in all. There were other floor levels in Room A.1, A.2 and C, but in Room B everything above the occupation associated with the building of the later walls had been destroyed. Perhaps at this time, too, the road outside the wall was made up again, and this time arranged in three carriage ways separated by chalk gutters, Plate I, 3. There are two more Roman road make-ups above this which contain mid-late 2nd-century sherds and a fragment of 3rd-century type glass.

There seems little difference in date between the first and second periods of Roman occupation. Most of the finds are of mid-late 2nd-century type, although in the second period one or two sherds might be of 3rd-century date.¹

LATER PERIODS.

Three 'wells' and a number of medieval pits cut into the Roman levels—'Wells' Z and Y, and Pit X appear to be the earliest are sealed by levels containing 13th-century material. 'Well' W is sealed by the foundations of late medieval house.

CONCLUSIONS

From the excavations of 1945-7 it seems certain that walls of the Saxon shore fort did not lie on the line tentatively suggested, indeed, no evidence of a defensive wall of any date has come to light. No stratified remains of the 1st or 4th centuries were discovered, the bulk of the finds being of 2nd- to 3rd-century types with the emphasis on the former. The 2nd-century levels lie directly on the old turf line in Site 2. Occupation of the 4th century may have been obliterated completely in building operations of the early medieval period. The discovery of a wide Roman road going towards the sea, flanked, perhaps by a row of shops or warehouses is obviously important in siting the town. This road, possibly represents the terminal stretch of the main road from Canterbury and seems to have remained in use as a thoroughfare well into the medieval period. Walls of Roman date have now been found as near the sea as Snargate Street, and it may prove that the Roman defences ran more closely on the line of the medieval walls than was hitherto supposed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Especial thanks are due to Mr. P. V. Marchant, Secretary of the Excavation Committee, and Borough Engineer, for all the assistance he has provided in every phase of the work, and to Mr. B. H. St. J.

¹ Nos. 22 and 23 Fig. 7.



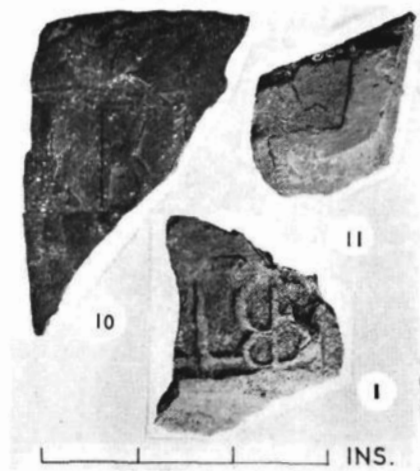
1. Site 2. View of N-S wall showing Roman road metalling behind ranging rod.



2. Site 2. View of first and second period E-W walls and tile flooring.



3. Site 2. Chalk gutter of Roman road in second period.



4. Three fragments of tile marked with *Classis Britannica* stamp.

EXCAVATIONS AT DOVER, 1945-7

O'Neil, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, who has organized the excavations. I am grateful to Mr. G. C. Dunning for his report and drawings of the medieval pottery, to Dr. D. B. Harden for his report on the glass, Dr. Felix Oswald for his report on the Samian, and Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil for the report on the coins. A number of volunteers helped with the excavations among whom the boys from the Dover County Grammar School, Mr. E. H. Bayly and the boys from Dover College deserve special mention. Members of the 519 Coast Regiment, R.A., by kind permission of Colonel Donaldson, assisted in 1945.

The thanks of the Dover Excavation Committee are due to the following for permission to dig on their property: *Church Street*—Messrs. Terson & Son (Agents); Mr. A. E. Russell; Exors of the late Mr. W. Dane; Exors of the late Mrs. E. Cameron. *Rear of Fox's Bakery*—Mr. G. Fox; Equity and Law Life Assurance Society.

SITE 1. (TRENCH I. ROMAN LEVELS.)

Samian (not illustrated).

Four Samian sherds, too small for exact determination or dating, but approximately A.D. 130 to late 2nd century A.D.

Coarse Pottery. (Fig. 6.)

1. Top of small beaker with moulded oblique rim. Grey buff ware with metallic slip. Level 5. 2nd-century type.

Small Finds.

1. Piece of tile with stamp [C]LB (see Plate I, 4) with ligatured and reversed BR. A similar type has been found from the site of the West Pharos and from the Castle Pharos.¹

SITE 2. (TRENCHES II, III, IV, and V.)

FIRST ROMAN PERIOD.

Samian (not illustrated).

1. Fragment of cup, Form 33, *O. and P.*,² pl. li. Insufficient for close dating, but probably Antonine, c. A.D. 140-150.
2. Part of a base, probably Form 38 rather than Form 37. Probably Antonine in date, c. A.D. 140-160.

Nos. 1 and 2 are from the black occupation level above the tile floor in Room A.

3. Form 18, diam. c. 218 mm. Pronounced moulding, wall 42 mm. high. Flavian and probably Domitianic. *O. and P.*, pl. xlvi, 3. Wiesbaden, Domitian. Period c. A.D. 90-100.

¹ *Roman Folkestone*, by S. E. Winbolt, p. 105.

² *Terra Sigillata*, by F. Oswald and T. Davies Pryce. 1920.

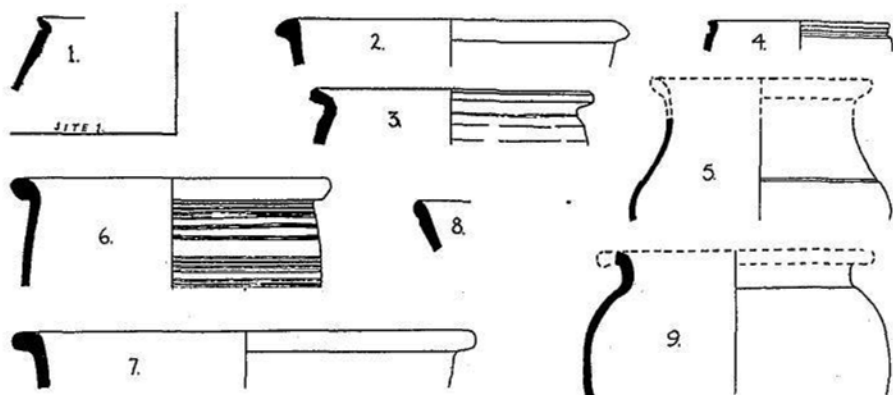


FIG. 6. Pottery from Site 1 and Site 2.
First Roman period. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

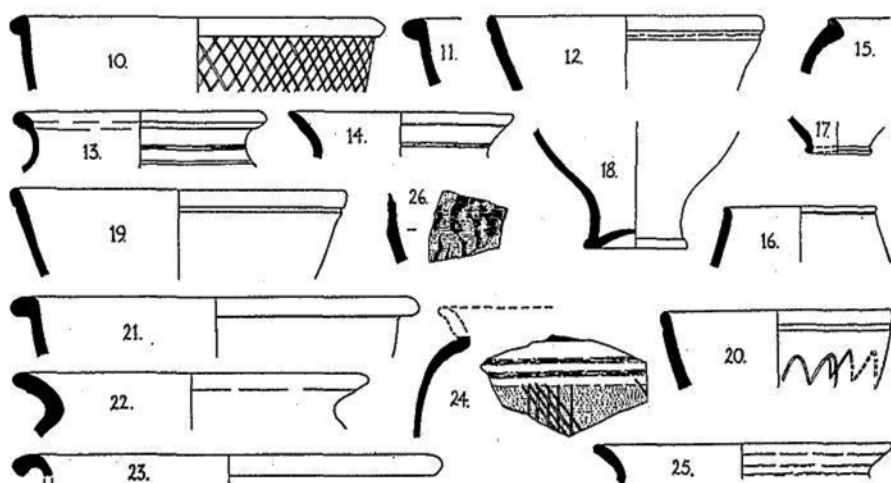


FIG. 7. Pottery from Site 2. Second Roman period. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

EXCAVATIONS AT DOVER, 1945-7.

4. Two fragments of mortaria Form 45. *O. and P.*, pl. lxxiv, late 2nd century. Too indeterminate for close dating.

Nos. 3 and 4 are from second floor make-up in Room A.

Coarse Pottery. (Fig. 6).

2. Rim of pie-dish of light grey ware with dark grey slip. Top of old turf line. Room A.
3. Concave oblique rim of late 1st- early 2nd-century type, dark, gritty grey ware. Cp. *Wroxeter*, I, Fig. 17, 26 (A.D. 80-110), and *Caerleon. Prysg. Field*, Fig. 54, 25.
4. Rim of small beaker, hard red clay with grey metallic slip. Room A.
5. Neck and shoulder of high necked beaker, red ware with grey slip. Room C. Cp. *Rich.*, III, pl. xxxvi, 259, in 1st- to 2nd-century deposit.

Nos. 2-5 are from occupation on first clay floor level.

6. Rim of gritty grey ware with burnished bands below rim and tooled grooves lower down. Room B.
7. Out-turned rim of bowl of coarse red ware, grey core, with darker slip on upper part of rim.
8. Rim of cup or dish with upright side and groove under rim, burnished grey slip. These cups seem to have a long life. Cp. *Ant. Journ.*, XVII, Fig. 2a, with 4th-century material, and *Rich.*, III, pl. xli, 345, in a pit filled in c. 400, but here are a common form and are 2nd century in date. Room A.
9. Neck and shoulder of gritty grey ware. Room A.

Nos. 6-9 are from second clay floor levelling.

Glass (not illustrated).

1. Fragment of rounded base of colourless bowl with facet decoration, flaky iridescence, 2nd-3rd century A.D. From clay fixing of main north-south wall.
2. Flat side of rectangular bluish-green bottle, 1st-2nd century A.D.
3. Centre of base (with pontil mark) of an unguentarium or bottle, bluish-green, 1st-2nd century A.D.

Nos. 2 and 3 are from second clay floor levelling.

SECOND ROMAN PERIOD. (SITE 2.)

Samian (not illustrated).

5. Rim probably of Form 18. Floor make-up in Room A.2.

Coarse Pottery. (Fig. 7.)

10. Straight-sided pie-dish with lattice pattern below rim, burnished buff slip. Room A.

EXCAVATIONS AT DOVER, 1945-7

11. Similar to no. 10 above, but without lattice pattern. Mottled grey slip. Common 2nd-century type. Cf. *Verulamium*, Fig. 33, 51 and 52. Second half of 2nd century. Room A.2.
 12. Smooth light grey rim of cup with groove below it (see no. 8, First Roman Period above). Room A.2.
 13. Rim of thin-walled jar, red core, grey slip. Band of burnish on neck and tooled groove on shoulder. Cp. *Verulamium*, Fig. 30, 30 (A.D. 120-160).
 14. Flared rim of red clay with smoothed grey slip.
 15. Bowl with thickened lip and slight bead rim, smooth grey slip of *Rich.*, III, pl. xxxv, 251, as a late example (A.D. 90-140) of 1st-century type. Room A.
 16. Straight rim of beaker with groove under rim. Room C.
 17. Base of small rough cast beaker, white clay with dark grey slip. Room A.
- Nos. 12-17 are from the occupation level associated with the building of east-west walls.
18. High base of beaker in light grey ware with dark grey external slip. Cf. *Osprunge*, pl. xxvi, 233. 3rd century A.D. Room A.2.
 19. Straight-sided cup with groove under rim (see nos. 8 and 12 above). Room A.2.
 20. Similar to no. 19, but with wavy comb mark outside; pinkish grey slip. Room A.
 21. Rim of pie dish, burnished grey slip. Room C.
 22. Thick rim of cooking pot of coarse grey ware with dark grey slip. Room A.2.
 23. Rim of gritty light grey ware with dark grey slip. Room A.
 24. Side of jar, gritty grey ware with band of light slip on shoulder bearing bands of brown paint. Tooled lattice pattern in panels below slip. Room A.2.
 25. Flared rim of jar of grey clay, smoothed darker slip. Room A.
 26. Sherd of cream clay with orange core and orange slip outside. Internally there is a mottled light and dark orange slip, probably imitating marble. Cp. *Rich.*, II, pl. xxxii, 170, "not earlier than 3rd century." From occupation level in Room A.1.
- Nos. 18-26 are from the yellow clay floor levelling and the occupation on it.

Glass (not illustrated).

4. Fragment of rim of greenish colourless beaker, plain. Rim outplayed and rounded in flame. Flaking iridescence. 2nd-3rd century A.D. From occupation in Room B.
5. Fragment of side of colourless cylindrical beaker with two horizontally applied threads just below the (missing) rim.

EXCAVATIONS AT DOVER, 1945-7

Flaky iridescence. 2nd-3rd century A.D. Top occupation level. Room A.2.

6. Three contiguous fragments of colourless bowl or beaker, exact shape uncertain. Traces of cut facet and linear pattern. Flaky iridescence. 2nd-3rd century A.D.

ROMAN ROAD METALLING.

THIRD PERIOD METALLING. (SITE 2.)

Samian (not illustrated).

6. Curle 15. Too imperfect for exact dating, but cp. *O. and P.*, pl. lvii, from Newstead II, perhaps a little smaller. Antonine, A.D. 140-150.
- 7-9. Three sherds of Form 33, probably Antonine.
10. Base of Form 18/31.

Coarse Pottery. (Fig. 8.)

27. Rim of small beaker, red ware, with grey slip.
28. Straight-sided dish, coarse grey ware with bevel at base, smoothed grey slip. 2nd-century type.
29. Thick out-turned rim in coarse grey ware with buff slip. 2nd-century type, see no. 5 above.

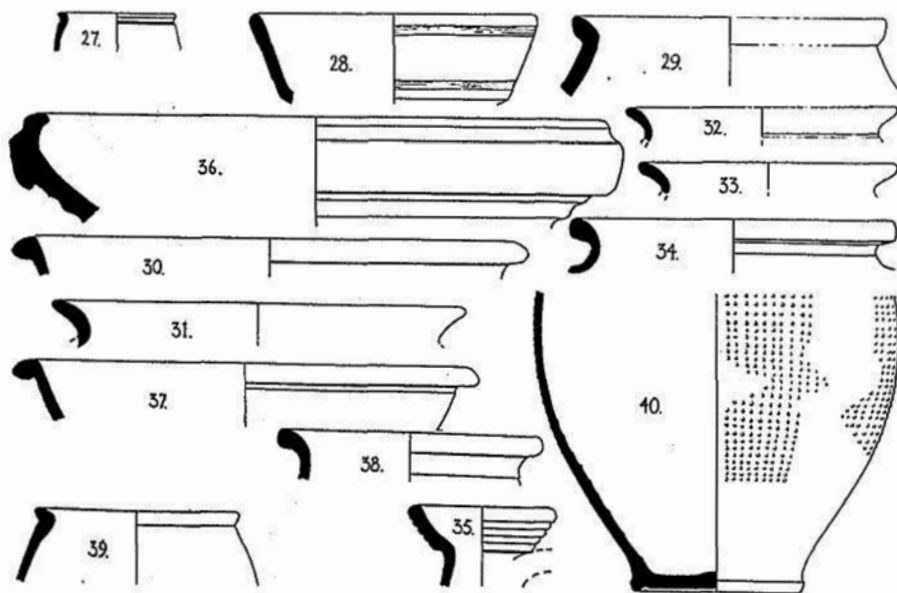


FIG. 8. Pottery from Site 2. Roman road metalling. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

30. Rim of bowl, reddish grey ware with smoothed slip, slightly distorted rim.
- 31-33. Three rims of grey ware of common 2nd-century type.
34. Thickened out-turned rim, grey ware.
35. Jug neck with upstepped five rings and buff-white slip, cp. *Ospringe*, pl. xxvi, 242, associated with 2nd-century pottery.

Glass (not illustrated).

7. Fragment of body of rectangular bottle, bluish green. Flaking iridescence. 1st-2nd century A.D.
8. Fragment of handle of heavy bottle, greenish colourless. 2nd-3rd century A.D.

Small Finds. (Fig. 9.)

2. Melon bead of blue green paste.

LATEST ROMAN METALLING. (SITE 2.)

Samian (not illustrated).

11. Form 31 internal offset. *O. and P.*, pl. xlvii, 3. Probably Lezoux ware, Antonine, c. A.D. 140-150.
12. Base of Form 37, thick, Antonine, probably c. A.D. 140.
13. Form 33, but without external central groove, rather large diameter, 126 mm. *O. and P.*, pl. li, 16. Antonine, c. A.D. 140-150.

Coarse Pottery. (Fig. 8.)

36. Rim of mortarium, buff ware with external pale orange slip. Cp. *Wroxeter*, I, Fig. 19, 94, dated to latter part of 2nd century A.D.
37. Rim of pie-dish, grey ware with pink-grey slip.
38. Rim of jar in gritty grey ware.
39. Rim of beaker, grey core, pink grey slip.
40. Base and sides of poppy head beaker. 2nd century. Cp. *Verulamium*, Fig. 27, 12 and 13. (A.D. 160-190.)

Glass (not illustrated).

9. Fragment of colourless vessel (shape indeterminable) with very thin applied thread of similar glass. Iridescent and bubbly. 3rd century A.D.

Small Finds. (Fig. 9.)

3. Small bronze plate with two studs at the back for attachment to leather, etc.

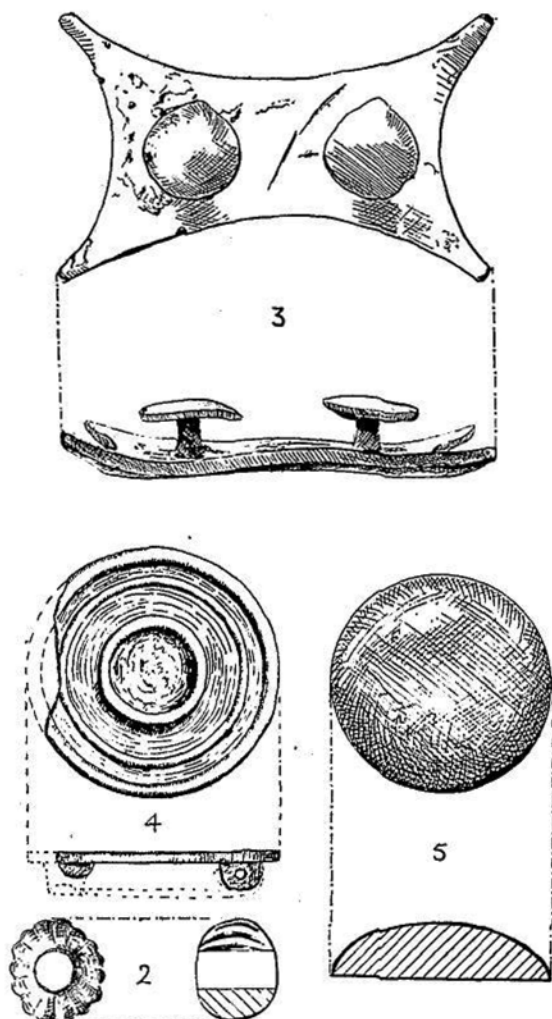


FIG. 9. Small finds. (1)

ROMAN MATERIAL FOUND IN MEDIEVAL LEVELS.

Samian. Potters' Stamps (not illustrated).

14. Base of large form 33 stamped **MALLEDV.F.** by Malledo of Lezoux. *O. and P.*, pl. li, 16. Period Hadrian-Antonine, A.D. 130-140.
15. Base of Form 33 with stamp **MAIORIS**. This form of stamp occurs on Form 31 from Pan Rock. Period A.D. 170-180.

EXCAVATIONS AT DOVER, 1945-7

16. Fragment of Form 18/31 with stamp A L B U [C 1]. Albucius of Lezoux. Hadrianic, A.D. 120-130.

The rest of the unstratified Samian, where it can be dated is Hadrian-Antonine.

Glass (not illustrated).

10. Eight fragments of Roman glass from unstratified levels range from 2nd-4th century in date.

Small Finds. (Fig. 9.)

4. Bronze disc brooch with concentric circles on face for inlay and circle for central knob. Very worn, but cp. *Rich.*, II, pl. xvii, 9 and p. 42, for discussion of date. Site 2. Medieval metallurgy of road. Trench V.
5. Round bone counter with flattened base and rounded top. Trench 2, medieval level.

Stamped tiles. (Plate I, 4.)

10. Part of an *imbrex* with broken stamp. [C] L B [R]. The foot of the L is at an obtuse angle. Cf. *British Museum Guide. Roman Britain*, 1922, Fig. 15, from Lympne, and similar type from Dover; *Roman Folkestone*, by S. E. Winbolt, p. 105.
11. Small piece of tile with part of stamp. Perhaps the terminal R of C L B R.

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

No stratified coins were found, but the following were found in medieval levels, mainly on Site 2.

1. Barbarous Radiate. *Obv.* Meaningless letters, barbarous radiate head. *Rev.* Meaningless letters, two female figures.
2. Probably mid-4th century A.D. barbarous FEL TEMP REPARATIO type, but not certain.
3. Illegible, but probably a Roman coin and just possibly Claudius I (A.D. 41-54).
4. Roman, perhaps 3rd-century radiate.
5. Roman, 4th century, perhaps barbarous FEL TEMP REPARATIO.
6. Tetricus II. (A.D. 270-273.) *Obv.* C P E T [ETRICUS CAE]S. Youthful bust radiate, draped r. *Rev.* P[ETITAS AU]GG. Sacrificial implements. (Antoninianus.) M. and S. 255. Nos. 1-6 from Trench II, medieval pit.
7. Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 161-180). *Obv.* M. AUREL AN[TONINUS AUG]. Head lauriate r. *Rev.* IUSTITIA AUG TR P XXXIII IMP X] COS III PP. Justice sitting left holding patera and sceptre. (Denarius.) A.D. 179. M. and S. 401. Trench V, medieval road metallurgy.

NOTES ON MEDIEVAL POTTERY (Figs. 10-12).

By G. C. DUNNING, F.S.A.

1. Rim of large bowl, grey ware, sharp sand, brick red surfaces.
2. Sandy grey ware with sparse grit, dark greyish surface. Rim unequally moulded. Probably 12th century.
3. Sandy grey ware, roughly made, dark grey sooty surface, brown tones below. Light finger-nail marks along top of rim. Probably 12th century.
4. Sandy grey ware, dark grey surface, flat rim with finger tips outside. 12th century.
5. Sandy grey ware, grey internally, grey-light red outside.
6. Sandy grey ware, light brown inside and on rim, red outside. 13th century. Cf. Windcliff midden.¹
7. Laminated grey ware, much finely crushed white shell speckling buff surface. 12th century.
8. Grey sandy core, light red nearer surfaces, light red inside and out. Grey patches on rim.
9. Sandy grey ware, grey on outside, light red inside and greasy on the lower part of the interior. Skillet. Approximate diameter.
10. Grey sandy, brown grey externally.
11. Very hard sandy grey, light red surfaces with grey tones.
12. Sandy grey core, light red near surfaces and inside grey outside and sooty.
13. Sandy grey core, red surface burnish.
14. Fine sandy buff ware, smooth surface, no glaze, sagging base of jug. Light thumb marks continuous round edge, but not reaching below base-angle. 13th century.
15. Fine sandy grey ware, light red surfaces and thick dark green glaze. Applied face with aquiline nose in high relief and deeply incised mouth. Eyes are impressed ring and dot (stamp). There is an applied strip with light finger tip marks at the side.
16. Sandy grey ware, brown inside, dark grey outside. Nos. 1-16 from medieval levelling. Trench I. Level 1.
17. Grey sandy ware with dark grey surface. Simple rim rather uneven. Probably 12th century.
18. Sandy grey ware, light red externally. Simple rim. 12th century. Nos. 17 and 18 from medieval levelling. Trench I. Level 2.
19. Hard sandy light grey ware with dark grey surface, brown toned above shoulder. Thick rim, flanged outside and slight internal beading. Trench I. Level 1. Probably 12th century.

¹ *Proc. Isle of Wight Nat. Hist. and Arch. Soc.*, III, pp. 128-37.

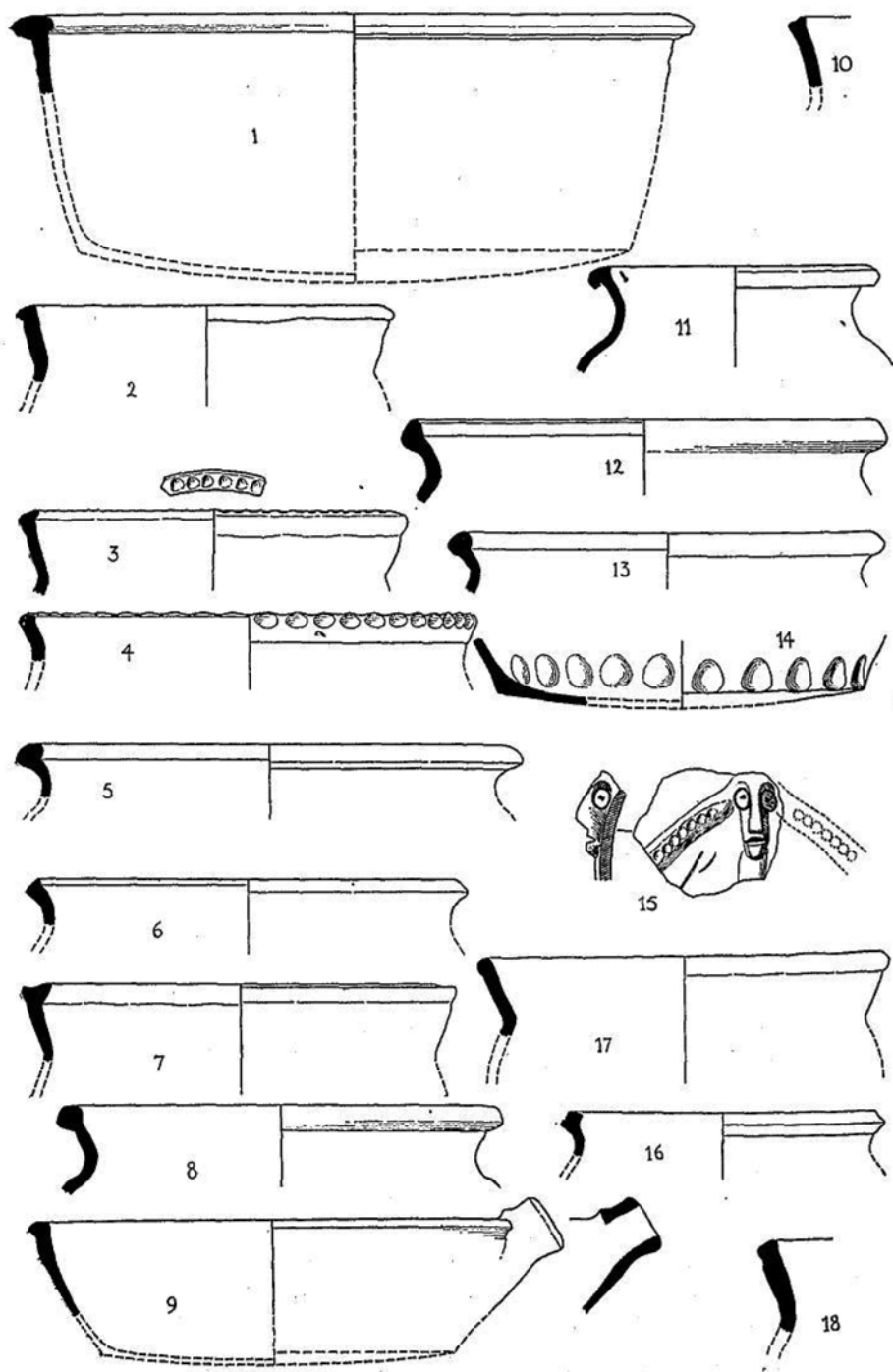


FIG. 10. Medieval Pottery. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

EXCAVATIONS AT DOVER, 1945-7

20. Laminated grey ware, sandy with white crushed shell speckling dull red surfaces. Flanged rim with beading on top. 13th century. Trench I. Level 2.
21. Coarse grey ware, much crushed shell speckling surface. Heavy flanged rim.
22. Very hard fine sandy light grey-matt surface.
23. Sandy grey ware, light red surface, grey patches.
24. Hard sandy light red ware, light red surface with grey patches, mostly below shoulder (separate piece). Thick square rim with small internal beading. Late 13th century. Cf. Bungay¹ for rim and Windcliff midden² for slight grooving on shoulder. Nos. 21-24 from Trench I. Level 1.
25. Hard sandy grey ware with grey internal and external rim, red on neck. Heavily moulded rim markedly everted and hollow on top.
26. Very hard sandy grey core with brick red surfaces.
27. Rim of jug. Fine sandy light red core with dark grey surfaces and three lines of rouletting. Nos. 25-27 from medieval level 2. Site 2.
28. Rim of jug. Sandy grey ware, light red externally. Thick dark green sub-lustrous glaze on lip of rim and outside.
29. Sandy grey ware with matt grey surface. There is an incised wavy line between zones of rouletting on shoulder of vessel (probably a jug). 12th century or early 13th century. Nos. 28-29 from early medieval pit. Section C-D. Site 2.
30. Fine sandy light grey core, buff at edges and surface. There is an overall even light green glaze outside, with applied pinched-up strips forming a circular brooch with tongue on the shoulder of the vessel (jug). More than half the design is present, and separate pieces enable a reconstruction to be made. For brooches on jugs see Winchester Museum and Pulborough, Sussex, *Ant. Journ.*, X, p. 256, pl. xxvii. From Level 2. Site 2.
31. Hard grey sandy core, light red at edges and surfaces, grey patches on rim. Rim moulded outside and offset from neck. There are thumb marks along outside of rim. Mid-12th century. Cf. Castle Hill, Folkestone, *Arch.*, XLVII, p. 465, pl. xx, 50.
32. Sandy grey with sooty grey brown surface. The rim is bevelled inside. 12th century. Nos. 31 and 32 from level 0. Site 2.
33. Light red sandy ware, very hard and close textured, grey toned outside. Well-defined rim sloping inwards. 12th century. From medieval road metalling.

¹ *Proc. Suffolk Inst. of Arch.*, XXII, p. 334.

² See above no. 6.

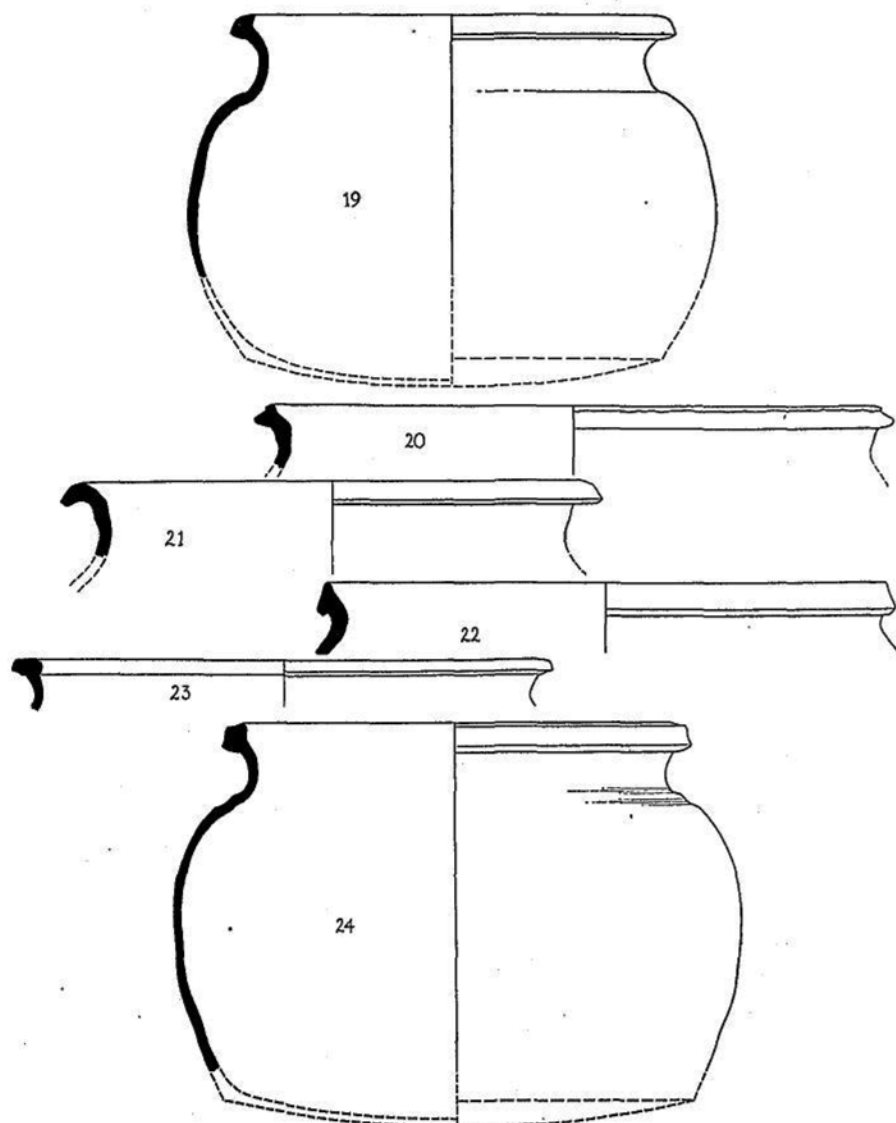


FIG. 11. Medieval Pottery. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

EXCAVATIONS AT DOVER, 1945-7

34. Rim of jug. Tough grey ware. Possibly 14th century or later. From medieval pit. Section C-D. Site 2.
35. Polychrome sherd of hard white paste and clear glaze, showing heater-shaped shield in brown and yellow paint. An import from West France (Charente), late 13th century. Cp. *Archaeologia*, LXXXIII, p. 114 ff. and Fig. 13. From Trench V, medieval wall foundations.
- 36-37. Two late Saxon (8th-9th century ?) decorated sherds, grey-brown ware with external burnished grooves and stab decoration. Probably from the side of a pitcher with vertically placed lugs. Cp. *Richborough* III Report, p. 186, pl. xlii, 362. From level 4. Site 2. (Fig. 13.)

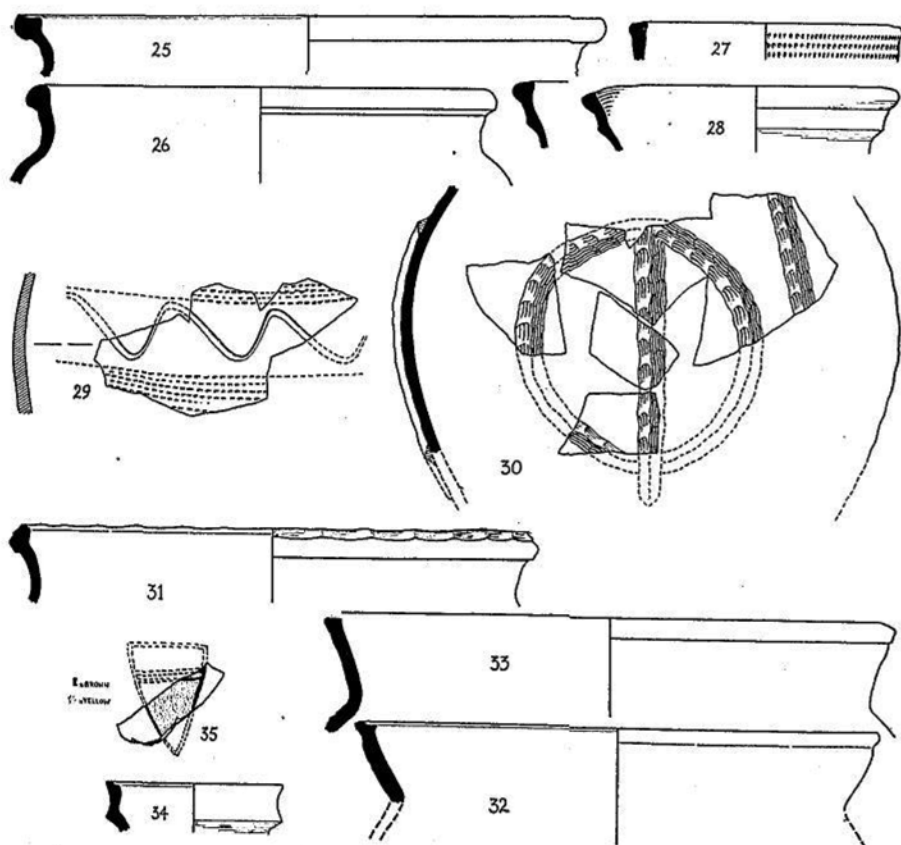


FIG. 12. Medieval Pottery. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

38. PINGSDORF POT FROM DOVER (Fig. 14). From Pit X. Site 2.

Rather more than half the pot is present, with a continuous section almost to the middle of the base. It is wheel-turned and shows heavy marks of the wheel inside the lower part and base; the rim is sharply defined, but the base is uneven outside. As is often the case with pottery of this kind, the vessel appears to be largely shaped by hand and then the rim and upper part of the body were trued up on the wheel. The ware is grey and is fired very hard, so that the fabric is almost fused. The outside is grey with yellow tones and has a pimply texture making it harsh to the touch. The pot is $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. shoulder diameter and 4 in. high; it has been restored in plaster.

FIG. 13. Late Saxon Sherds. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

The rim is markedly everted, sharply angular, and is hollowed on the inner side. The body is globular and the base is deeply sagging, only demarcated from the curve of the body by a slight change of plane at the base-angle. Above the bulge are four wide, shallow girth-grooves, the broadest above and narrowing at the bulge. The decoration, on the upper part of the body, is repeated on opposite sides, the rest of the surface being plain. On each side are six comma-like strokes, arranged vertically in two rows, painted in dull dark red, which had changed almost black in the firing.

This small cooking-pot is Pingsdorf ware of Rhenish origin. Similar pots occur at the type site, situated near Cologne,¹ usually dated about the 9th century, but the closest analogies are later in date in the Rhineland. The form of the sharply angular rim with hollow inside, the girth-grooves on the body, and the restriction of the red painted decoration to opposite sides, are features which developed late in the Pingsdorf series. Cooking-pots with these characteristics are well represented in the Eifel region, where at several sites the pots contained hoards of 12th-century coins. The most remarkable of these finds was made at Trier in 1928, on the site of the Hospital of St.

¹ *Bonner Jahrbücher*, CIII, p. 115.

Irminen,¹ where eight pots each contained a hoard of coins, varying from a hundred to over a thousand, dating the deposit c. 1190. Another site with comparable material is a heap of waste sherds from a kiln at Kirschfurtenhöfen, near Freudenberg-am-Main,² though here the rims are more developed, and the group is referred to the late 12th century.

The above analogies suggest that the Dover pot was made in the middle Rhineland, whence it was imported in the 12th century, probably during the first half rather than later.

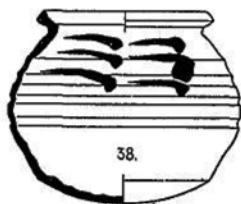


FIG. 14. Cooking-pot of Pingsdorf Ware. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

Evidence of the trade connections in pottery, both previous to the Conquest and in the Norman period, is gradually accumulating. At London, the main centre of importation, a dozen examples of Pingsdorf ware are known, indicative of active trade sustained from about the 9th century down to the 12th century. At Dover the single Pingsdorf pot is 12th century, and at Pevensey Castle red-painted sherds of Rhenish origin are also of late date.

In addition, red-painted pottery of the derivative kind known from several sites in Normandy has been found at Dover and Pevensey,³ and its occurrence at these places is explained by their importance as ports in the Norman period.

The cross-Channel trade in pottery was strongest with the Rhineland during the late Saxon period (London), and the Rhenish connection persisted into the Norman period (London, Dover, Pevensey). But in the 12th century a westerly, down-Channel, shift of trade followed as a result of the Conquest, bringing pottery from Normandy to Dover and Pevensey. This westward trend continued during the 13th century, and as far as pottery is concerned it culminated in the polychrome ware brought to Britain by the Wine Trade with Gascony.

¹ *Trierer Zeitschrift*, VIII, pp. 41-8.

² *Führer durch das Fränkische Luitpold-Museum in Würzburg* (1922), p. 133.

³ *Antiq. Journn.*, XXV, p. 153.