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SPRINGHEAD: TEMPLE VI/GATEWAY

(WITH A NOTE ON THE COIN HOARD)

By W. S. PENN, B.Sc.

INTRODUCTION

CONTINUED exploration within the temenos at Springhead revealed some stone steps fronting the robber trench of what had once clearly been a substantial wall. Excavation of this feature exposed a building, with robbed walls, which had certain temple features but also others which have caused it to be named the Temple VI/Gateway. The reasons are explained in this report.

The location of the building is given as Building B.19 on the Springhead Map.¹ It is on the east side of the temenos and the steps, on the west, face the other temples to leave a courtyard in between. In view of the discovery of a building on the east side of the temenos, the existence of which had been unsuspected, it is possible that other buildings flank the Temple VI/Gateway as there is plenty of room for them. Unfortunately the south-east corner is under the railway embankment, but the north-east corner is now being excavated (1967) and there are, in fact, buildings. It is, however, too early to say what they are, but certain religious aspects are even now apparent and there may thus be another temple.

The coin hoard, some details of which are reported here, has no connection with the temple area. It is convenient to report it at this time, but it was found outside Building B.12,¹ and is the valuable hoard of 447 silver and gold coins discovered by road-workers digging a drainage trench, and subsequently partially excavated by the Gravesend Historical Society.

SUMMARY

The building (see plan, Fig. 1) was erected over a number of earlier roads, predecessors of the Temenos Road East. It was 22 ft. square externally with stone steps on the west side and a possible entrance from the road on the east.

There were two phases of its existence, both of which had substantial metalled floors. In the first phase there was a curious chalk-lined pit just to the north of the steps cut into the inner wall.

¹ W. S. Penn, Springhead—Map of Discoveries, *Arch. Cant.*, lxxx (1965), 107.

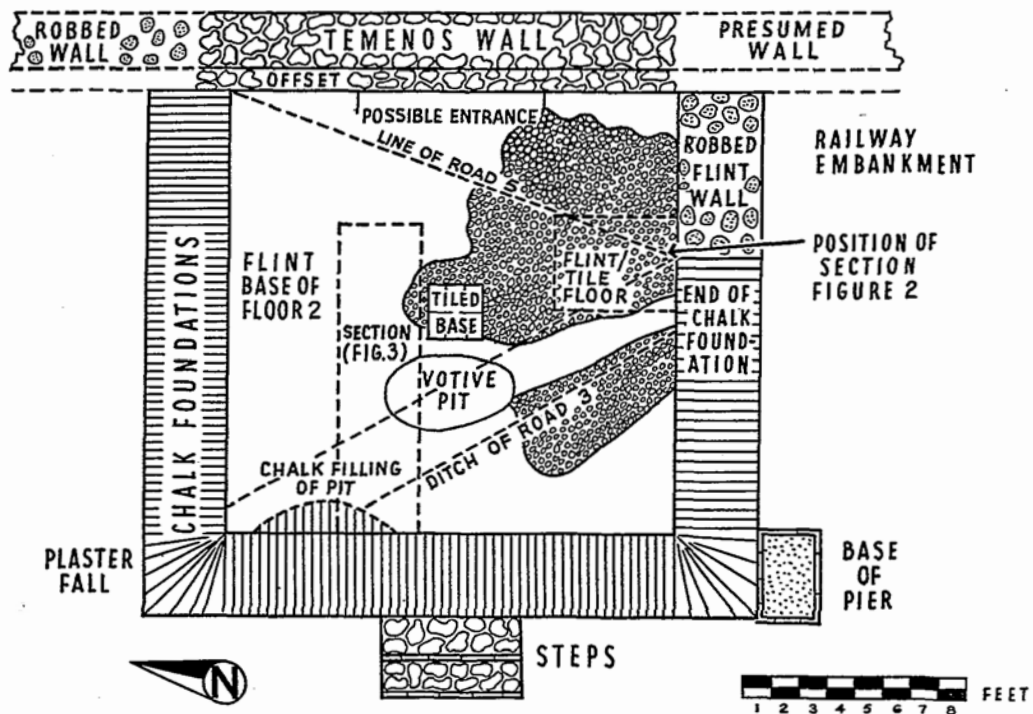


FIG. 1. Plan—Temple VI/Gateway.

In the second phase, the centre of the floor was given a tiled altar or statue base, in front of which was a votive pit. Pilaster capitals indicated some embellishment and thick walls a substantial structure.

No individual dating of strata is given in the text but is summarized in Table 1. Appropriate sections are given in Figs. 2 and 3. Tables 2, 3 and 4 give details of the coins, pottery and miscellaneous finds respectively, whilst Fig. 4 illustrates the small finds.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A change of tenancy of the land means that we are now excavating by courtesy of the farmer, Mr. J. Banks. Permission to excavate this scheduled site has been given by the Ministry of Public Building and Works.

Mr. R. A. G. Carson, M.A., continues to deal with the coins for us, a task which becomes more formidable year by year. He has particularly studied and reported separately on the coin hoard.²

My colleagues have continued to give their generous support. Mr. E. W. Tilley gives considerable assistance as 'site secretary' and in cleaning, classifying and describing all small finds except the pottery. He also makes the essential preliminary examination of the coins. Mr. S. Harker gave invaluable help with supervision on the site and has also taken over the arduous task of dealing with the pottery. Mr. P. Connolly continues to take the excellent photographs and Mr. W. Gee draws all the small finds.

Of the excavators, I should particularly like to thank Messrs. E. W. Tilley, S. Harker, V. T. C. Smith, E. Ellett, F. L. Furner, P. Connolly, M. Groombridge, P. Bethell, A. Gwynne Ridgers and Dr. P. Mitchell.

Finally, I should like to thank the Council and members of the Gravesend Historical Society, under whose auspices we excavate, for their continued support.

THE ROADS

Unlike Temple I, the present building did not have a continuous history from the first century. It was preceded by a number of roads or at least their edges (see Fig. 2).

The line of a main road (R1) has been well established and has a continuous history from Claudian times until the end of the Roman era. The Temenos Road East (R3) branches more or less at right angles to this and is one of the flanking roads of the temenos. Its ultimate destination has not yet been determined.

² R. A. G. Carson, *Numismatic Chronicle*, Seventh Series, v (1965), 177.

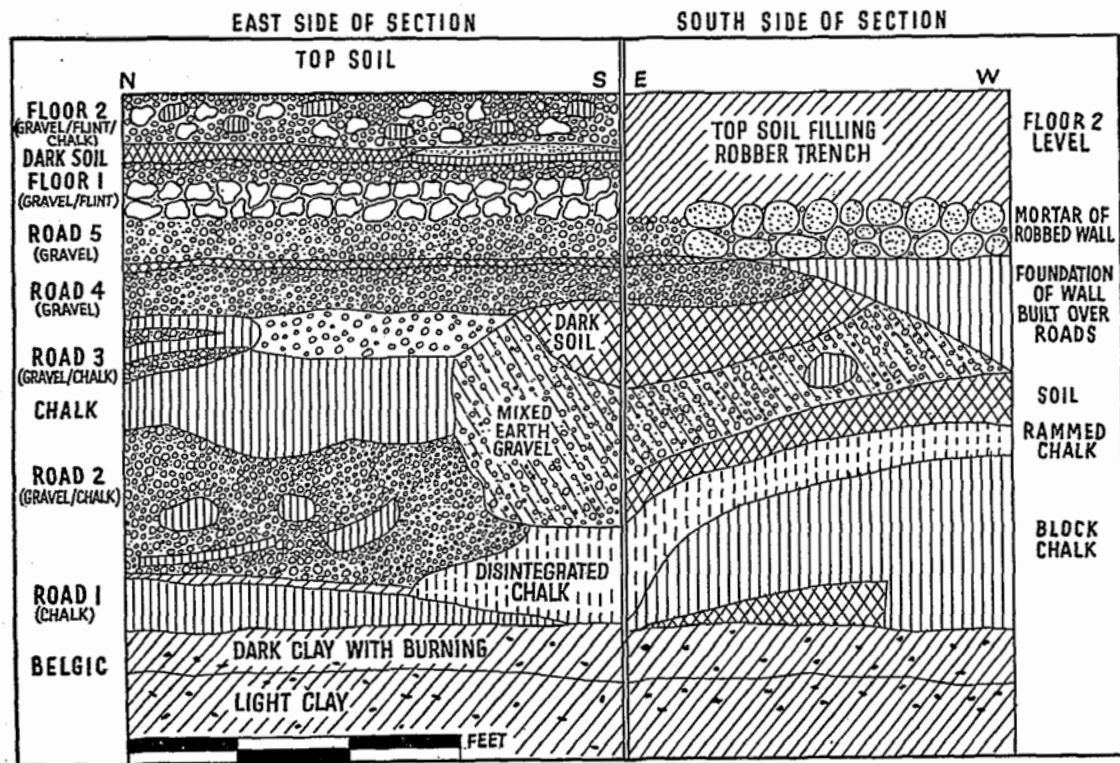


FIG. 2. Section—Stratification, Temple VI.

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However, the interesting fact is that there have been roads, more or less in this direction, from the Claudian period. A main road at this time would be expected but a branch road built simultaneously is perhaps surprising and when the reason for this is eventually established it may reveal an important feature or circumstance. It may, for example, be an indication that a temenos existed almost from the beginning which would be a most important discovery as this might well mean that any buildings inside it, even from the earliest period, could be of a religious nature. An early temenos is to be expected, even if only a ditch and palisade.³

Road 1 of the Temenos Road East complex is certainly very early, probably Claudian. It sealed a Belgic coin and Claudian pottery (see Sections, Figs. 2 and 3).

Whether or not the Belgic coin suggests a near-by settlement or was dropped by a worker impressed into roadbuilding is impossible to say. It is interesting to note a pair of shears of native type close by, and at the early levels (Table 4, Find 12). Under the coin was a thick chalk floor, including a shallow post-hole, but this could easily have been associated with the roadbuilding. At the same time it is the first stratified Belgic coin to have been found at Springhead, although eight unstratified ones have been discovered during the past century. It is possible therefore that a Belgic settlement existed in the vicinity.

This road must have been used extensively. A fresh surface (gravel) was laid about 30 years after the first one (Road 2) and it was provided with a ditch. Road 3, gravel on chalk, was also provided with a ditch, or at least a gully in the chalk and about 6 ft. from the edge. It contained two broken, but almost complete pots as well as other pottery and bones. The dating evidence, although including much of first-century date, is determined by two coins of Hadrian.

Road 4, with a gravel surface, was rather later (Marcus Aurelius) and Road 5 a resurfacing of Road 4 a few years later.

No further roads were built up at this point since the first phase of the temple was now constructed. However, outside the precincts of the temple, the Temenos Road East, was resurfaced in the early third century and in this sequence would be Road 6.

STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF BUILDING

The building is 16 ft. square internally with the north, west and south walls 3 ft. thick. Only the foundations of these walls survived, but they were substantially constructed of chalk (Plate II). The upper courses had been flint and mortar as fragments of flint and considerable mortar survived in the robber trenches.

³ M. J. T. Lewis, *Temples in Roman Britain*, Cambridge (1966), 131.

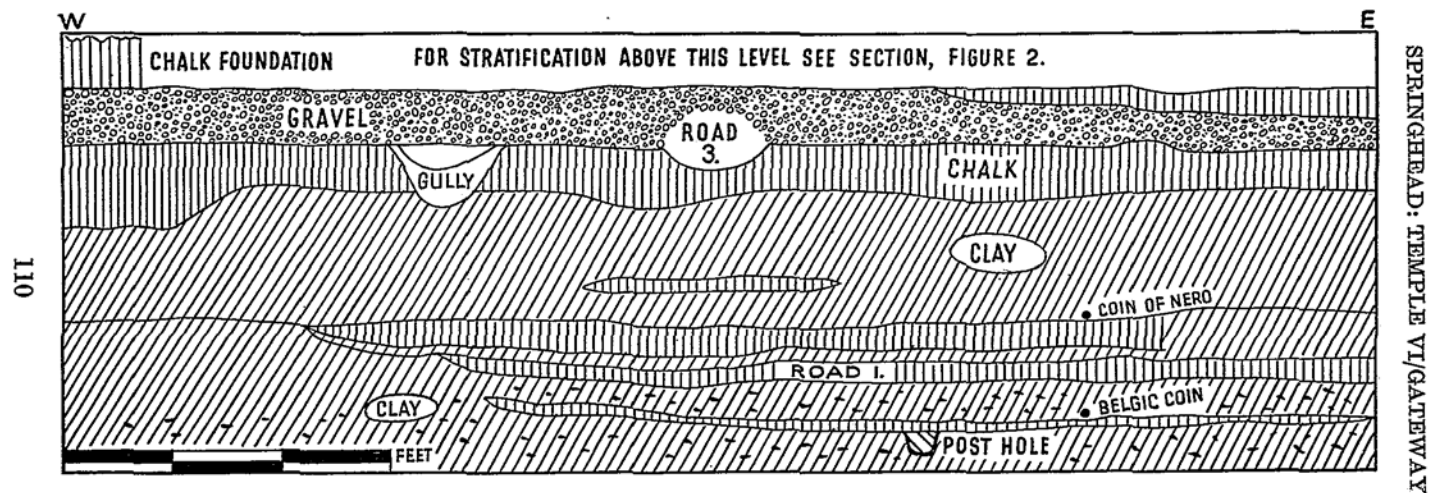


FIG. 3. Section - Lower Strata, Temple VI.

These three walls were erected against the east temenos wall which thus became the fourth wall of the building.

Externally it may have been necessary to strengthen the building in the south-west corner as the base of a pier or buttress was built there against the wall. It was only built up to the wall and was not an integral part of it. The pier was concrete, faced vertically with tegulae. It is also possible that the feature was the base of a statue. A buttress would have been more effectively built into the wall but in any case there was a mortice hole (Plate III).

Two steps, 5 ft. wide and a total of 3 ft. deep, projected from the centre of the west side of the building (Plate I). These were made of flint and mortar, each step reinforced at the front by tiles. They led from the floor of the building to the level of the temple area courtyard. The building was thus on a podium 3 ft. high.

The latest floor of the building was substantial, consisting of flints and chalk blocks and, in the surviving parts, surfaced with gravel. So many red pebbles were incorporated that an impression of tessellation was given.

Precisely in the centre of the building was a tiled base (2 ft. square) which was presumably for a cult statue or altar. There was no foundation and the base, of which there had been at least two courses, was erected directly on the gravel floor (Plate I).

One fragment of a Corinthian capital was found in the votive pit filling in front of the base and another by the side of the steps. Yet another partly finished specimen was found a few yards away from the building, together with a number of carved stone fragments. It looks very likely, therefore, that the capitals were carved on the site. These were capitals to pilasters and it is possible that they flanked the doorways of the structure.

Painted plaster was found at various points in the building. Fragmentary plaster was mixed with rubble under Floor No. 2, indicating that the Phase A building was decorated. Considerable plaster from the Phase B building was found outside the structure with the usual horizontal bands of colour. The longest sequence of colours which could be identified included $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. orange, 7 in. cream, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. red, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. cream and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. black.

THE SPECIAL FEATURES

The special features to be considered are the votive pit and the chalk filling (Plates I and II).

The presumed votive pit was situated just west of the cult statue base. It was roughly cut out of the flint floor and was quite irregular in shape.

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As found, the top of the pit was covered with rubble from the building, mainly roofing tiles but also part of a Corinthian capital. The pit had been filled with soil and had a total depth of about 25 in.

At a depth of about 14 in. near the base and on the south side was an unidentified bird burial associated with a 1½ in. diameter bronze ring. This may well have been a foundation deposit. Also near the base but on the north side and at the same depth was an iron finger ring and a mussel shell.

Apart from these probable foundation deposits, the only contents of the pit were coins. There were 21 of these at various depths. If the pit had been in use for some time it might have been expected to find early coins at the bottom and later coins higher up. This was not the case. The point was carefully examined and the coins at different depths represented all periods with, however, the latest date anywhere between 270 and 280 (see Table 1).

The date of the coins suggests that the pit went out of use quite soon after the Phase B period of construction. This again suggests that the building did not remain in use after the early fourth century, even if that long.

The other feature is much more curious. It was originally recognized as a large 'swelling' of the west wall on one side only (Plate II). This, on excavation, appeared to be a rammed chalk filling of a pit dug by the side of the inner wall of the building and lined with a chalk wall.

The feature is distinctive enough, but extremely difficult to interpret. It was definitely not a well as it was built on to the chalk road beneath. It might have supported some structure at the entrance to the building, but with just one hole this seems unlikely. A possible explanation is that it was a votive pit for Phase A of the building, which was filled in to prevent subsidence when the Phase B changes or additions were made.

DATING THE BUILDING

The construction of the building may be divided into two well-defined phases. The chalk foundations were just laid over Road 5 at its edge and cutting through Road 4 further out with the foundations on the west resting on Road 3.

The dating of this first building is thus fairly secure and is probably late second or early third century. Thus it was erected in a wave of building which took place within a few years and included the temenos wall itself, Temple II and the wings and curtain wall of Temple I.

The floor of Phase A of the building (Floor 1) was flint surfaced with gravel. Steps would presumably have been required at this stage but they were not built into the wall which might suggest a later addition. At the same time, the pottery found under the steps is not later



General view of steps showing (from foreground), steps, robber trench, base of floor 2, votive pit and altar or statue base.

PLATE II



Chalk wall foundation and chalk level pit.



Concrete pier revetted with tegulae. Note mortice hole.

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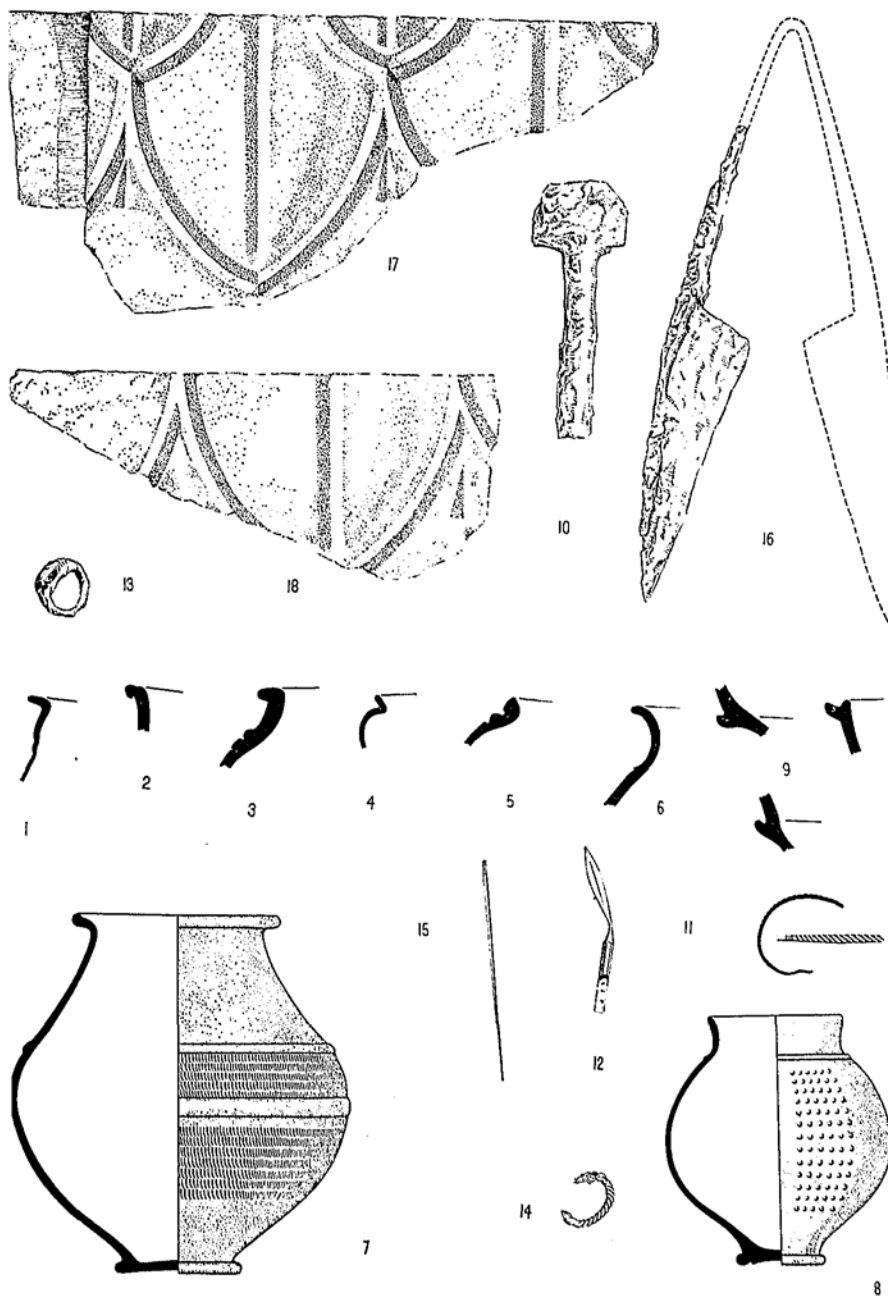


FIG. 4. Small Finds. (All $\frac{1}{2}$)

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than second century. There is plenty of third- and fourth-century pottery elsewhere on the site and this, coupled with the absence of third-century coins (see difference in Phase B) suggests that the steps must have been an original feature of the building.

Floor 2, built on top of the first, was made from flint, chalk and gravel. It sealed a number of coins, the latest of which may be dated to between A.D. 270 and 280. Thus, Phase B may be dated late third century and was probably built at the same time as Temple V and at the time when repairs were made to Temple I.

As far as the latest date of use of the building is concerned, the evidence is difficult to interpret. There were no coins over the floors but a number sealed under rubble from the building had a latest date of 270-280. In Temples I, II and V there were fourth-century coins and pottery in the rubble but none at all with this building. This suggests, therefore, that the structure did not remain long in use after it was repaired. More substance is given to this argument by the dating of the coins from the votive pit.

The 'pier' or base outside the building produced no dating evidence. If it was, in fact, a reinforcing buttress, it may have been a feature of Phase B.

INTERPRETATION

The building appears on first examination to have all the characteristics of a temple. It is a building on a low podium, inside the temenos, it has a cult statue or altar base, at least one votive pit and parts of an incense cup (found between Floors 1 and 2).

The factor which appears to complicate the situation is that the building was erected against the temenos wall and its floor was at the same level as the surface of the Temenos Road East. This suggests the possibility of an entrance, particularly since no other has been found in the massive temenos wall and there clearly had to be one. Moreover, it is perhaps more than coincidence that the building was erected midway between Temples I and II (the two principal temples) so that the devotee, on entering through the building, would see an impressive-looking structure immediately in front of him, since this new building was first erected at the same time as the curtain wall joining Temples I and II.

On the other hand, there was a path⁴ leading from the Temenos Road East to the entrance of Temple I and it was situated north of the present 'gateway'. However, it was earlier and in use before the temenos wall was built and presumably it was replaced by its southern successor. No gate was associated with it.

⁴ *Arch. Cant.*, lxxii (1958). See Plan facing p. 77.

Unfortunately there is no direct evidence of such a gateway. The walls were much robbed at the vital point and therefore evidence can only be circumstantial. Two different-sized pilaster capitals were found and one size would have well flanked the street gate and the other the steps leading into the courtyard. The solid foundations suggest high walls and, in fact, with the pilasters, the appearance of a single-arched triumphal arch is obtained.

One functional aspect of the structure which is against the gateway theory is the relative narrowness of the steps. These were only 5 ft. compared with 11 ft. for the Temple II gradus. A much wider entrance might well have been expected.

A further point is that the steps face west, not the normal direction for a temple entrance. All other temples at Springhead, except the small shrine (Temple IV) faced east, which is general with Romano-Celtic temples but there are exceptions. This suggests that the building was just not a simple temple, but if there was an entrance on the road (east) side, then that would in fact, be facing east which is slight evidence for another entrance.

Obviously any temenos wall had to have a gate through it and there are a number of examples at other sites. Usually they are substantial but simple, with flanking piers, and are usually on the east. At Wood-eaton,⁵ the gateway was 2.6 m. broad, between rectangular piers, 1.6 m. by 1.2 m. Thus this gateway, as at Springhead, was quite narrow and presumably was closed by a door. A narrow entrance is therefore not unique and, in fact, necessary if it was to be secured with a door. On the other hand the gateway at Verulamium⁶ was monumental, 24 ft. wide and flanked by piers each 2 ft. 3 in. diameter. Finally, out of many examples may be mentioned the monumental entrance of Colchester⁷ which had an engaged column on the inside. Another entrance, with massive piers possessed engaged columns back and front.

Thus there is no gateway quite like the possible example at Springhead, although this is not surprising in view of the fact that all the structures within the temenos were different. Nevertheless, the examples do indicate that monumental and ornamental gateways were used.

A compromise solution may be reasonable. A devotee, entering by the gate would have made an offering at the cult statue or altar into the votive pit, before entering the temple area. Thus the structure could well have had both temple and gateway characteristics and hence the name Temple VI/Gateway.

⁵ R. Goodehild and J. R. Kirk, *Oxoniensia*, xix (1954), 15.

⁶ *Verulamium*, p. 131.

⁷ *Journal of Roman Studies*, ix (1919), 160.

THE COIN HOARD

A coin hoard was found at Springhead by workmen digging a drainage trench on 22nd October, 1964. Although many of the coins were immediately removed by persons unknown, 447 coins were eventually recovered, largely as a result of strenuous efforts by members of the Gravesend Historical Society. There is clearly no way of knowing how many coins existed originally, but various reports indicate that there were many more.

Although the spoil left by workmen was systematically examined and many coins recovered, it was not possible to conduct a detailed examination of the area in view of the insistence of the road contractors in continuing their work. Nevertheless, the exact position of the coin hoard was determined and found to be outside building B.12. It was buried below the latest Roman level by the side of the foundations of the south-west corner. It was also possible to examine the south-east corner but nothing was found there.

The building had rammed chalk foundations, and supported sturdily-built mortared flint footings. No floor survived. As far as could be determined, the building was approximately 22 ft. x 15 ft. externally with walls 2 ft. thick. There was nothing to indicate its original purpose, but stratified standard pottery types (Springhead⁸ Nos. 6, 11, 12 and 22) indicated an Antonine date.

It is almost certain that the coins had been in a container of some type, presumably a pot. The coins were bright and in mint condition, except for a few which were tarnished and had presumably been in the top of the pot. An intensive search was made for the container, but of all the surface pottery found, none came from a complete pot.

Of the 447 coins, 3 were gold solidi, 12 miliarensia and 432 silver siliquae. A full report on the content of these coins has been given by R. A. G. Carson, M.A.^{8a}

A treasure trove inquest was held at Northfleet Town Hall on 12th January, 1965. It was quite clear from the evidence of the excavators that the coins were buried for safety and were meant to be recovered and they were thus declared treasure trove.

The latest coins were those of Magnus Maximus dated A.D. 388. Thus the coins were probably buried during the period of the troubles under Maximus when troops were moved to the Continent.

The final point for consideration is who deposited the coins. It is, of course, possible that an inhabitant of the town buried them for safety since a few may have been rich enough, although this is doubtful, in view of the fact that the temples were not in use at the time and the ancient opulence had thus probably disappeared.

⁸ *Arch. Cant.*, lxxii (1958), 86.

^{8a} *Op. cit.*

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It is more likely that the coins were hidden by a company (cohort?) treasurer with the ultimate intention of recovering them. They were buried by the side of the substantial Roman Watling Street, near a building with solid flint footings, just the place which troops in transit would choose. Some confirmation of this is given by the discovery of another hoard at Springhead⁹ in 1885 (exact position unknown) which was probably deposited in the time of Tetricus (A.D. 270-273) when he took troops to the Continent to fight Aurelian.

Again, the Cobham Park hoard¹⁰ found in 1883 is not far from Springhead and was found by the Watling Street. It was probably deposited at the time of Magnentius (350-353) and associated with his efforts on the Continent.

Since many, if not most of the troops going to the Continent went along the Watling Street and therefore via Springhead, it seems reasonable that a number of hoards would have been buried alongside the road. Such a feature would give one dimension for location, but another would also be required and what better than a building in a town such as Springhead?

TABLE I
DATING OF STRATA

<i>Stratum</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Date</i>
Road 1	Coin 45	Belgic.
	Sherd 1	Claudian.
	<i>General date of Stratum: Claudian.</i>	
Road 2	Coin 44	Nero.
	<i>General date of Stratum: third quarter, first century.</i>	
Road 3/Clay Layer	Coin 30	Domitian.
	Coin 31	Hadrian.
	Coin 32	Hadrian.
	Sherds 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,	
	9, 10, 11, 12, 13	
	(mainly first century, latest date A.D. 80- 120)	
	<i>General date of Stratum: c. A.D. 120-140.</i>	
Road 4	Coin 34	Antoninus Pius.
	Coin 35	Marcus Aurelius.
	Coin 36	Marcus Aurelius.
	Sherd 14	Antonine.
	<i>General date of Stratum: Late second century.</i>	

⁹ *Arch. Cant.*, xvii, 209.

¹⁰ *Arch. Cant.*, xv, 321.

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TABLE 1 (*continued*)

<i>Stratum</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Date</i>
<i>Road 5</i>	Coin 25	Faustina Senior.
	Coin 26	Hadrian.
	Coin 27	Faustina Junior.
	Coin 37	Hadrian.
	Coin 38	Domitian.

General date of Stratum: Must be later than Road 4. Late second/Early third century.

<i>Floor 1/Phase A Building</i>	Coin 25	Faustina Senior.
	Coin 26	Hadrian.
	Coin 27	Faustina Junior.
	Coin 38	Domitian.

General date of Stratum: Must be later than Road 5. First quarter, third century.

<i>Floor 2/Phase B Building</i>	Coin 24	Antoninus Pius.
	Coin 28	Julia Domna.
	Coin 29	Lucius Verus.
	Coin 39	Domitian.
	Coin 40	Claudius II.
	Coin 41	Tetricus I.
	Coin 42	Gallienus.

General date of Stratum: Late third century.

<i>In gully below</i>	Sherd 15	A.D. 75-90.
<i>Road 3</i>	Sherd 16	A.D. 90-125.

General date of Stratum: second quarter, second century.

<i>Under steps</i>	Sherd 17	Second century.
	Sherd 18	Second century.

General date of Stratum: second century.

<i>Filling foundation trench</i>	Coin 43	Trajan.
<i>Robber trench</i>	Coin 23	A.D. 270-274.
<i>Under statue base</i>	Coin 10	Marcus Aurelius.
<i>Under rubble on courtyard</i>	Coin 2	Severina.
<i>In votive pit under top rubble</i>	Coins: 1, 3, 4, 11, 12, 14, 15	Latest date A.D. 270.
<i>14 in. below base</i>	Coins: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13	Latest date A.D. 259-268.
<i>24 in. below base</i>	Coins: 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 33	Latest date A.D. 260-275.

General date of feature: All coins deposited fourth quarter, third century.

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TABLE 2

THE COINS

Reported by R. A. G. Carson, Esq., M.A.

<i>Coin No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	Under top rubble of votive pit.	Faustina I. 2 AE (As). R.I.C. III, p. 160, No. 1091.
2.	Under rubble on temple courtyard.	Severina. 3 AE. R.I.C. V i, p. 316, No. 8.
3.	As Coin 1.	Claudius II. 3 AE. R.I.C. V i, p. 233, No. 259.
4.	As Coin 1.	Septimius Severus. AR (Denarius). R.I.C. IV i, p. 140, No. 369.
5.	Votive pit 14 in. below statue base.	Claudius II. 3 AE. R.I.C. V i, p. 234, No. 266.
6.	As Coin 5.	Gallienus. 3 AE. Cf. R.I.C. V i, p. 419, No. 207 K.
7.	As Coin 5.	Tetricus I. 3 AE. Obv.: Illegible, bust, radiate, r. Rev.: Illegible, draped figure, standing, l.
8.	As Coin 5.	Commodus. 1 AE (Sestertius). Obv.: Illegible, head, laureate, r. Rev.: Illegible, seated figure.
9.	As Coin 5.	Caracalla. AR (Denarius). R.I.C. IV i, p. 214, No. 20.
10.	Under statue base.	Marcus Aurelius. 2 AE (Dupondius). R.I.C. III, p. 174, No. 1236.
11.	As Coin 1.	Lucius Verus. AR (Denarius). Obv.: L. VERVS AVG ARMENIACVS. Laureate, bust, r., cuirassed. Rev.: CONCORD AVG TR P XVII around, COS III in ex. Concord seated l., on low seat, holding patera and resting l. elbow on statuette of Spes, cornucopiae under seat. Hybrid with reverse of Marcus Aurelius.
12.	As Coin 1.	Septimius Severus. AR (Denarius). R.I.C. IV i, p. 100, No. 78a.
13.	As Coin 5.	Trajan. 2 AE (As or Dupondius). Obv.: Illegible, head, right. Rev.: Illegible, standing figure.
14.	As Coin 1.	Hadrian. AR (Denarius). R.I.C. II, p. 368, No. 238.
15.	As Coin 1.	Elagabalus. AR (Denarius). R.I.C. IV 2, p. 38, No. 146.
16.	Votive pit. 24 in. below statue base.	Septimius Severus. AR (Denarius). R.I.C. IV i, p. 113, No. 167a.
17.	As Coin 16.	Tetricus I. 3 AE. R.I.C. V 2, p. 408, No. 86.
18.	As Coin 16.	Lucius Verus. 2 AE (As). R.I.C. III, p. 317, No. 1288.

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TABLE 2 (continued)

<i>Coin No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Description</i>
19.	As Coin 16.	Julia Domna. AR (Denarius). R.I.C. IV i, p. 168, No. 562.
20.	As Coin 16.	Marcus Aurelius. 2 AE (As). R.I.C. III p. 174, No. 1240.
21.	As Coin 16.	Claudius II. 3 AE. R.I.C. V i, p. 217, No. 76.
22.	As Coin 16.	Late third century (c. 260-275). AR (Denarius). Obv.: Illegible. Rev.: Illegible, draped female figure standing l.
23.	Robber trench, west wall.	Imitation radiate. Prototype of Tetricus II, c. 270-274. Obv.: Illegible, bust, radiate, r. Rev.: Illegible, standing figure l.
24.	Under Floor 2.	Julia Domna. AR (Denarius). R.I.C. IV i, p. 169, No. 570.
25.	Under Floor 1 and in Road 5.	Faustina Senior. 2 AE (As). R.I.C. III, p. 166, No. 1162.
26.	As Coin 25.	Hadrian. 2 AE (As). R.I.C. II, p. 427, No. 609.
27.	As Coin 25.	Faustina Junior. 2 AE (As). Obv.: (FAVSTINA AVG P 11 AVG FIL), bust, r. Rev.: Illegible, SC standing figure.
28.	Under Floor 2.	Antoninus Pius. 2 AE (As). R.I.C. III, p. 130, No. 831.
29.	Under Floor 2.	Lucius Verus. AR (Denarius). R.I.C. III, p. 255, No. 514.
30.	Road 3, or contemporary clay layer.	Domitian. 2 AE (As). Obv.: Illegible, head, laureate r. Rev.: Illegible, standing figure.
31.	As Coin 30.	Hadrian. 2 AE (As). R.I.C. II, p. 443, No. 816.
32.	As Coin 30.	Hadrian. 2 AE (As). Obv.: Illegible, head laureate, r. Rev.: Illegible, draped female figure standing l. Possibly Moneta.
33.	As Coin 16.	Faustina Senior. 1 AE (Sestertius). R.I.C. III, p. 166, No. 1161.
34.	Under Road 4.	Antoninus Pius. AR (Denarius). R.I.C. III, p. 56, No. 248.
35.	Under Road 4.	Marcus Aurelius. 2 AE (As). R.I.C. III, p. 292, No. 991.
36.	Under Road 4.	Marcus Aurelius. 2 AE (As). Obv.: Illegible, head, laureate, r. Rev.: Illegible, standing figure.
37.	Under Road 5.	Hadrian. 2 AE (Dupondius). R.I.C. II, p. 469, No. 974.
38.	In Road 5 and under Floor 1.	Domitian. 2 AE (As). R.I.C. II, p. 192, No. 299.

SPRINGHEAD: TEMPLE VI/GATEWAY

TABLE 2 (*continued*)

<i>Coin No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Description</i>
39.	Under Floor 2.	Domitian. 2 AE (As). Obv.: CAESAR AVG. F. DOM [] head laureate r. Rev.: Illegible, standing figure l.
40.	Under Floor 2.	Claudius II (Imitation). 3 AE. Obv.: Illegible, head radiate, r. Rev.: Illegible, prototype Fortuna.
41.	Under Floor 2.	Tetricus I. 3 AE. R.I.C. V 2, p. 407, No. 56.
42.	Under Floor 2.	Gallienus. 3 AE. R.I.C. V i, p. 149, No. 208.
43.	In filling foundation trench.	Trajan. 2 AE (As). R.I.C. II, p. 286, No. 395.
44.	In clay by side of Road 2.	Nero. AE (Semis). R.I.C. I, p. 162, No. 253.
45.	Under Road 1.	Cantii (coin of). Early first century A.D. Obv.: Wolf, left, with tree behind. Rev.: Horse, right, with flower above. AE. Mack 295.

TABLE 3

THE POTTERY

(Reported by S. Harker, Esq.)

<i>Sherd No.</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	—	Below Road 1.	S.41, Claudian.
2.	4.1	Road 3/Clay layer.	Jar in hard grey fabric with double cordon, single narrow line of rouletting in lower half upper cordon. Cf. Richborough 273, c. A.D. 80-120.
3.	—	Road 3/Clay layer.	S.20 (3 examples) late first century.
4.	4.2	Road 3/Clay layer.	Jar in reddish buff fabric with flat-topped, overhanging rim. Cf. Richborough 42, first century.
5.	4.3	Road 3/Clay layer.	Jar in hard grey fabric with double cordon. Cf. Richborough 253, late first century.
6.	—	Road 3/Clay layer.	S.4 Late first century.
7.	—	Road 3/Clay layer.	S.5 Flavian.
8.	—	Road 3/Clay layer.	S.9 A.D. 80-120.
9.	—	Road 3/Clay layer.	S.33 First century.
10.	—	Road 3/Clay layer.	S.32 First century.
11.	4.4	Road 3/Clay layer.	Small wide-mouthed jar in smooth hard grey ware.

SPRINGHEAD: TEMPLE VI/GATEWAY

TABLE 3 (continued)

<i>Sherd No.</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Description</i>
12.	4.5	Road 3/Clay layer.	Jar in hard grey fabric with angular rim with single cordon below; light horizontal combing. Regular shallow indentations just below inside of rim.
13.	4.6	Road 3/Clay layer.	Jar in coarse black fabric with single cordon. Cf. Camulodunum 267 B, first century.
14.	—	Under Road 4.	S.6. (2 examples.) Antonine.
15.	4.7	In gully, below Road 3.	Large butt-shaped beaker with everted rim, slightly grooved internally. Two cordons and two zones of rouletting. Hard thin grey clay. Cf. Richborough 403 and 271. A.D. 75-90.
16.	4.8	In gully, below Road 3.	Poppy head beaker with curved, slightly outbent rim, with small cordon at root. Body decorated with vertical rectangular groups of barbotine dots. Thin grey clay with darker polished surface. Cf. Richborough 306 and 418.
17.	—	Under steps.	S.11 Second century.
18.	—	Under steps.	S.26 Second century.
19.	4.9	Over Floor 2.	Fragments of frilled tazza in soft light red fabric with buff slip; sides only survived.

NOTE: Pottery preceded with an S number is a Standard Springhead Form (for original details see *Arch. Cant.*, lxxii, p. 102, and lxxiii, p. 46).

TABLE 4

MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

Reported by E. W. Tilley, Esq.

<i>Find No.</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	—	Piece of bronze plate; 2.2 in. wide, pierced at the surviving end with two holes. In top rubble.
2.	4.10	Head of lynch pin; iron. Under Road 3, Fig. 3.
3.	—	Bronze pin; from a brooch, possibly of the penannular type. In top rubble.
4.	4.11	Fragment of bronze bracelet; hook-and-eye type (eye missing), semi-circular in section, decorated with diagonal grooving. Top rubble.
5.	4.12	Bronze surgical instrument. Spear shaped, handle, the iron blade not having survived. In clay under Road 3, Fig. 3.
6.	—	Split iron staple, cf. Curle, Newstead, pl. LXVII, 10-13 and from Temple 1, Springhead, <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , lxxiii, Fig. 11.7. Under rubble of votive pit.

SPRINGHEAD: TEMPLE VI/GATEWAY

TABLE 4 (*continued*)

<i>Find No.</i>	<i>Figure No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
7.	—	Bronze ring. External diameter 1.9 in. One side worn thin, possibly part of harness. Part of foundation deposit in votive pit, fronting altar base.
8.	4.13	Iron finger ring; expands to oval bezel. In votive pit, fronting altar base.
9.	4.14	Bronze finger ring; four wires twisted together. In top rubble of votive pit fronting altar base.
10.	4.15	Bronze pin: 4.5 in. long, small spherical head with collar. Under Road 3, Fig. 2.
11.	—	Bone pin with pointed head. Under Floor 1, Fig. 2.
12.	4.16	Iron blade from a pair of shears, native type. Cf. Camulodunum, p. 343, pl. CV, No. 7. Under Road 1, Figure 2.
13.	4.17	Corinthian capital of pilaster. The material is Millstone Grit, similar to the altar from Temple 1. The design is unusual and consists of a series of medieval-shaped shields which is difficult to parallel. It is only a half-capital and meant for facing a wall.
14.	4.18	As for Find 13, only a little smaller. A number of fragments of these capitals were found, some small enough to suggest dressing on site.