

EXCAVATIONS AT FARLEY HEATH, ALBURY, 1926.

BY

S. E. WINBOLT, M.A.

(A) OUTSIDE THE CAMP.

DIGGING, mainly precautionary, was done at Farley Heath during August, September and October, 1926. Miss O. M. Heath, of Albury, initiated the plan, got monetary assistance from a few local friends, and invited me to take charge of the excavations.

The sale of a large acreage of land S.W. of the Roman site on the Heath and on both sides of the road, and the probability that it would soon to a large extent be built upon, suggested that it was advisable from the archæological standpoint to anticipate building operations, and see whether the soil concealed any antiquities of pre-Roman or Roman age. Immediately S.W. of the Roman enclosure and west of the road is New Field, in the north portion of which Roman pottery and coins are from time to time dug up. But this ground was not available; so we began at the back of the cottage. All trenches were dug 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep. The first, near the old road, was 32 yards long, and across this at right angles short cross trenches were cut in two places. Here there was not the slightest vestige of Roman antiquity—nothing but greyish sandy top soil, and red sandstone at 3 feet. Next, to the N.E. of this, in grass N. of the hut in the cottage garden, was dug a trench 18 yards long; this again produced nothing but a little modern building rubble.

(Incidentally I found that the old road, which is marked on the 25-inch Ordnance Map only to the west of New Field, continues quite clearly both N. and S., East of Far

Plantation and of Sheepwalk respectively. On the N. it is continued by a modern road W. of Jelley's Copse ; on the S. it makes a tangent with the modern road at the big quarry. I am told it can be traced farther, but I did not investigate this. It is an interesting old road, but I think not Roman. Its width is about 18 feet, and it is cambered, and protected on both sides by banks, in places by a double bank on the East side.)

The four diggers were then put on the north angle of The Hold. Here a north-to-south trench was dug, 22 yards long, but the underlying sandstone prevented digging deeper than 2 feet. Again not a vestige. Finally, at an interval of about 30 yards, we went S. in amongst the juniper trees and dug 12 yards, north to south, with a rectangular cross trench in the centre of 4 yards. The results were again absolutely negative; but there was the satisfaction of knowing that on the part of the land available, the part nearest to known Roman remains, there is no likelihood of building or laying out gardens over anything of historical interest.

Thanks are due to the late Mr. J. S. Marshall and Mrs. Galloway for permission to dig on their land.

(B) THE CAMP.

The precautionary part of the programme done, with the permission of the Duke of Northumberland we turned our attention to the known Celtic and Roman site on the Heath. It is about 2 miles S.E. of St. Martha's Church on the chalk downs, and has an altitude of about 400 feet.

This ground has had a very troubled history since the Romans left it about A.D. 410. Apparently it has had several alternations of cultivation and wild: it has been freely quarried for ironstone and sand: it has been traversed by roads which are now derelict and hard to find. Archaeologically it has interested many antiquaries whose names are known, and probably hundreds have done sporadic digging for curiosities. But anything like modern systematic investigation with long straightforward trenching I believe has never fallen to its lot.

Ashmole paid it some attention in 1639, and was followed by Aubrey (*flor. c.* 1650). Manning and Bray, the historians of Surrey (1809), have left some record of it and made a plan; and, finally, Martin Tupper seems to have spent the years 1848-50 in turning over all the patches of black soil he could find, publishing at Guildford a descriptive booklet in 1850.¹ What remains visible to-day to recall inhabitation by Celt and Roman is very little, and that is, perhaps mercifully, concealed by bracken and heather from the eye of all but the most determined investigator. He will be able to trace out the lines of the double vallum on the west, and the single vallum on the north and south, but that on the east, being on a slope, has apparently gone past recall.

A small piece of masonry with a few red tiles scattered around has for many years been visible above ground, in the south-west quarter of the Roman enclosure; and it is said by men who work on the Heath that they know of fragments of masonry (as in Tupper's plan) which cross the road at different angles at its southern end. It might be possible, after a thorough clearance of bracken, to trace something of the sand banks which limited the 9- or 10-sided enclosure which Tupper puts on his plan. Of the whole site, probably Haverfield's theory is that which holds the field. An original Celtic embanked settlement was enclosed by the Romans with a quadrangular vallum; inside the Celtic quarter was erected a small square temple (or cella) of masonry, with a precinct 22 yards square marked out round it by banks—perhaps the symbol of Roman rule.²

¹ *Farley Heath: A Record of its Roman Remains.* By Martin F. Tupper. (Andrews, Guildford, 1850.)

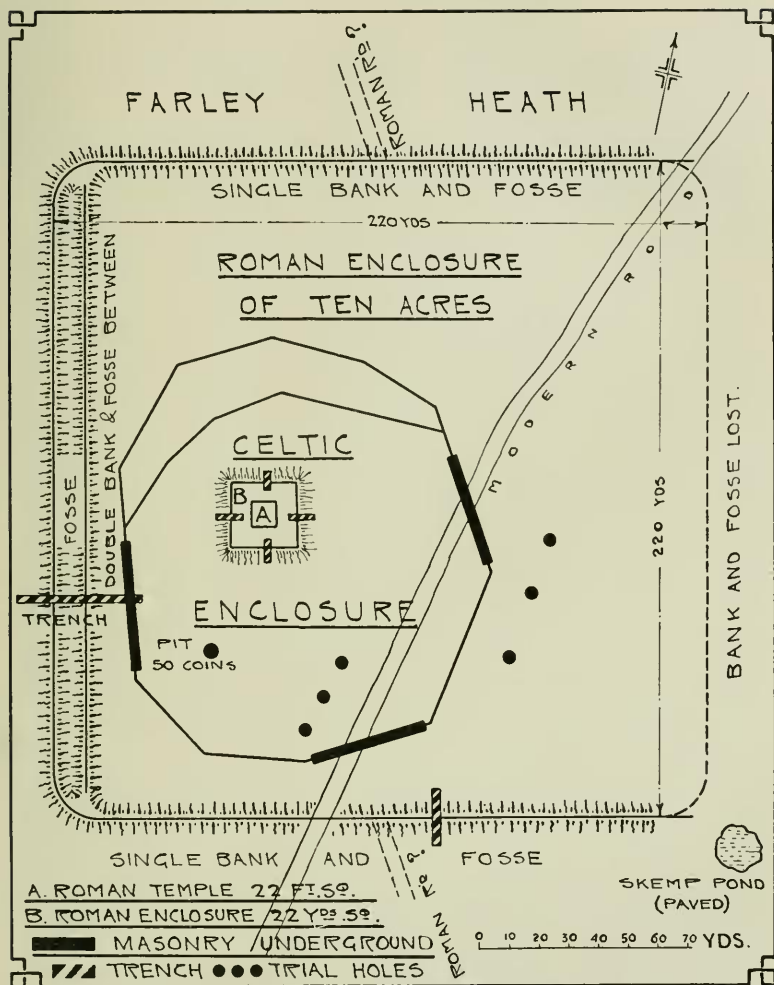
² This temple may be purely Celtic: see *F.R.S.*, 1926, vol. 16, pt. 2, pp. 239, 240. The type is common in North Gaul. One of the early first century was found at Bern; two close together have recently been found at Richborough; two together occurred at Silchester; and yet another at Worth, near Sandwich (Oct. 1925), with internal measurements $18 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ ft. This Celtic type is in essence "a central rectangular cella surrounded by a peristyle." But the pottery shows that the Farley Heath example was built under Roman influence.

Aubrey says he saw "the toft¹ of a temple" on a plain, a stone's-throw from the road, and that Ashmole had told him that he (Ashmole) remembered the "ground-pinning" (footings or lower part?), both of the square and the circle² of it; and this ground-pinning was visible plainly as high as the tops of the banks in Aubrey's time. In 1670 the site of this temple was dug for stone and brick, and Roman coins and octagonal tiles (remains of the floor) were found. A small part of the N.E. angle of the wall was left below ground level, which has served as a useful guide.

It is, perhaps, worth recording as for the year 1926 the results of measurement and digging; where we checked the results of Manning and Bray, Tupper, and the 25-inch Ordnance Map, it will be seen that our work substantially corroborates that of our predecessors. We found the length of all three existing valla of the big Roman enclosure (*i.e.* N., W. and S.) approximately 220 yards (or $676\frac{1}{2}$ Roman feet), and conclude that the length of the east side was the same. We did not check the shape or measurements of the Celtic enclosure. Each side of the square embanked around the temple we made *c.* 22 yards (or $70\frac{1}{3}$ Roman feet). The interior of each of the temple walls must have been *c.* 22 English feet (or $24\frac{1}{3}$ Roman feet). The Roman enclosure, therefore, comprised exactly 10 acres. The temple-wall measurements were arrived at thus. Beginning with the few stones of the N.E. angle showing above ground, we dug down each side, and found that: of the east wall a length of 13 feet 8 inches was left; its greatest width at the top, apparently the complete original width, at the height of 3 feet from the foundation was 4 feet 4 inches. Of the north wall there was a length of 14 feet surviving, 4 feet wide and 3 feet high. The foundation was laid on sand, though 2 feet deeper would have brought builders down to a solid foundation of ironstone rock. On the sand were laid broken pieces of limestone, 1 inch thick and 2 or 3 inches deep; over this 10 inches' depth of whitish mortar

¹ A "toft" is a legal term, meaning the site of a ruined building.

² The circle probably means the ten-sided figure described by the Celtic embankment as shown by Tupper, about 825 yards in circumference.



ROMAN CAMP, FARLEY HEATH.

FIG. 2.

in which were small chips of ironstone. The wall itself was built of irregular rough lumps of limestone and the same mortar. *Fragments of Roman-British pottery were found under the foundations.* Wishing to make out, if possible, the original length of all four walls, we continued the trenches on all four sides, and were rewarded by finding definite indications of the foundation mortar on the interior side all round, so that tolerably correct measurements could be made. The trenches were filled in again, and the small piece of masonry at the N.E. angle left protruding just as we found it. No coins, but occasional pieces of Roman pottery were found.

We located the banks of the 22-yard square and cut a section through all four of them: as a great many pieces of Roman brick and tile were found in them, it is certain—and this point is confirmed by the valla—that the sand banks were piled over a core of building rubble intended to solidify them; the grass growing over them held them firmly together. To trace out the ten-sided Celtic embankment would have been a matter of great difficulty and demanding much time owing to the obscuring depth of bracken and heather. I next made a section of the S. vallum and fosse at about the centre of the S. side, E. of the road. The fosse was dug to a depth of 3 feet 6 inches, but nothing was found either in it or the vallum except pieces of Roman tile. In the fosse 8 inches of top soil; then yellow variegated sand, and at the bottom broken ironstones. Next, three holes were dug on each side of the road with a view of finding black soil, but with no result. We made attempts to find traces of the Rowhook-Farley Heath Roman road, the probable line of which is diagonally across the rising ground to the south in a direction S.E. Here again we failed.

Attention was next turned to the remains of a fine old road which leaves the modern road across the Heath some hundred yards N.E. of the camp, and tends in a N.W. direction. It is well cambered and has a bank on each side, and is 26 feet wide inside the banks. There is no doubt that it was originally metalled, but was despoiled of it within living memory. Cartloads were habitually taken away by neighbouring folk for building and other purposes. I can-

not say definitely that this was a Roman road, but it has the appearance of one, and looks far too good to have been a mere mediaeval track.

Coming back to the camp, I set five men on to dig a trench 60 feet long straight through the two western valla and the fosse between them; and then another of 60 feet, parallel with and close up against the inner vallum on its inner side, with a view to finding pottery, which has a way of collecting against an obstacle. These valla as they now stand are probably very much worn down, mere shadows of their originals. The section showed that the top of the outer (W.) vallum is now only 2 feet 2 inches above the general level of the camp. At its base the diameter is 17 feet 6 inches. At Hardham and Alfoldean, where the valla were composed of stiffer soil, a base of 13–15 feet was sufficient; but here, where the material was loose sand, a base of 17–18 feet was necessary for the piling of a bank of reasonable height. In the body of this vallum were found pieces of Roman pottery and several chipped flints, and plenty of broken Roman tiles, used, no doubt, to stiffen the structure. The fosse was apparently about 12 feet wide. It could not have held water, but the redder colour of the sand was quite marked, and was probably caused by the percolation of water impregnated with iron.

The inner (E.) bank was of the same width as the outer, but a few inches lower. The trench dug up against and parallel with it on the inner side realized its object; it provided plenty of fragments of pottery. Among these was about a half of a grey urn, ornamented on the side with burnished lines in chess-board pattern—an uncommon design; a fragment of brown sandy ware with incised scroll pattern, Celtic in appearance; a good piece of decorated Samian, f.37 (see p. 189); a blue glass bead (see p. 193); a piece of wavy ornament produced by a 5-toothed comb, and of Celtic style; and several interesting rims, which are described below in the section on finds. In it were found also the base of a lead vessel painted white, with a groove round the side of the base, and the bow of a Celtic bronze fibula, ending in a dog's head. The pin was missing, and the coiled spring had fallen out of its square

cavity in the head (see p. 192). With these were four flint flakes and several iron objects.

In a prolongation of the vallum trench towards the E. we cut through the remains of one of the Celtic banks. A little N.E. of this section I found a patch of ground where neither bracken or heath would grow; it was covered by light green grass, and roughly about 9 yards square. Digging soon established this as a big pit of black soil. When it came to clearing the site of the *débris* of the final fire and destruction, a pit was dug about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the middle down to the solid ironstone rock. The sides sloped up gradually, like those of a basin, to a top roughly circular, the diameter of which was about 8 yards. Into this all kinds of surface rubbish were thrown, pottery, iron, bronze, and coins, representing the pre-Roman, and the whole duration (with one marked gap) of the Roman occupation. From this were extracted by careful sifting many interesting small finds, including 51 coins, beginning with two silver British uninscribed coins and ending with one of Honorius. Though a few of these are not reported by Tupper, the dating inference of the site from our coins almost exactly corroborates his results. Starting with British uninscribed coins, inscribed coins of Verica and Epaticus, and a consular denarius, his list includes coins of 55 emperors and empresses from Tiberius and Claudius to Arcadius and Honorius. In all he found over a thousand coins, one by one, and very little below the surface. At the present time several Farley coins, unrecorded, are in private hands. Nine of these are known to belong to the first century, including two not found in Tupper's or our list—viz., an Augustus, and a silver denarius of Titus.

Before closing up each trench, taking a leaf out of the book of Gen. Pitt-Rivers, we placed a little square of sheet lead at the bottom with the date of our excavation.

THE FINDS.

I. POTTERY

A. Samian.

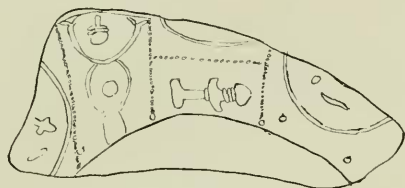
B. Coarse Wares.

A. SAMIAN (*Terra Sigillata*).

(Inset illustrations reduced to half size.)

(1) An interesting piece of Samian, f. 37, found in the west bank. Part of decorated zone, and of undecorated zone (or soffit) below: 4 inches long, greatest width, 2 inches. Dr. Felix Oswald, who kindly examined the fragment, confidently assigns this to the potter who stamped his wares with the mark BF ATTONI, which has been interpreted by Barthely (Ohl Zeugmantel) as *Belsus fecit Attoni*.

"The peculiar vertical Candelabrum ornament occurs on a f. 37 at Wald Bossert (stamped BF ATTONI) between medallions of double circles (Knorr, Cannstatt, 1905, XVIII, 1), and on other



NO. 1. SAMIAN.

examples in his style at Cannstatt (Ib. XVIII. 2, XIX. 1). I have found it on a 37 fragment stamped BF ATTONI at the London Museum, with similar medallions. It is on a 37 at Wels, with similar medallions, from which it is separated by bead rows as in your specimen. It occurs on a 37 at Bengen stamped BF ATTONI (Behrens, Bengen XIII, 8).—There is just the tail of a dolphin in your medallions (Déch. 1051) which was borrowed by the Rheinzabern potters. Your specimen has neat workmanship and good glaze originally, and is fairly thin compared with ordinary Rheinzabern ware. Its date is about A.D. 150–160. This is metope, rather than free style, as used by other Rheinzabern potters."

(2) Two pieces of rim of f. 18.

(3) Piece of f. 33.

(4) Piece of plain zone of a 37, 2 inches wide.



No. 7.



No. 9.

(5) Piece of 37, ovolo and part of decorated zone, much worn and glaze lost.

(6) Part of base, coned underneath.

(7) Side of flanged bowl and part of flange, of good paste and glaze. Drag. f. 28. Mid 2nd cent.

(8) Quarter of a footring and part of wall. Form ?.

(9) Base of jug, still retaining some of its glaze. Flat base $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch diameter.

Cf. May's *Silchester*: Pl. 82, No. 4, and Pl. 69, No. 8.

(10) A few fragments of unknown form.

B. COARSE POTTERY.



No. 2.



No. 5.



No. 6.



No. 7.

(1) Part of a grey urn with exceptional ornament, viz. burnished lines crossing rectangularly in chess-board pattern.

(2) Fragment of brown sandy pottery with incised scroll ornament in Celtic style.

(3) Piece of wavy pattern, incised with 5-toothed comb. Celtic style.

(4) Red pottery with roulette ornament.

(5) Big square rim with small groove at top.

(6) Several rims of same type as 5.

(7) Black sandy ware with ornament thus: the groove marked with a finger-tip.

(8) Base of hard grey pot with two concentric incised rings underneath.

(9) Black flat rim, width $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

(10) Piece of store jar, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, ornamented with 8 parallel horizontal lines, below which 4 parallel vertical lines, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart.

(11) Perforated base of colander.

(12) Small black carinated side.

(13) A clumpy fold-over rim.



No. 13.

(14) Several pieces of bead rim and side, ornamented with incised lattice zone, with plain zone below. These bead rims probably date between 50 B.C. and 50 A.D. Vessels with such rims have been found by Mr. Bushe-Fox at Hengistbury: also at Casterley and Knapp Hill Camps (Wilts), at Puttenham (Guildford), and at Woodcuts, Rotherley, and Rushmore by Pitt-Rivers. They are a simple form of pottery, generally of rude quality and of smooth surface, not hard baked. Cf. *Cranborne Chase*, Vol. II, pp. 144, 5.

(15) Some pieces of very coarse, loose sandy texture, black-brown outside, and greyish inside: probably early first century.

(16) Pieces of dishes, red and black.

(17) Red 3-reeded handle.

(18) Two pieces of collar mortar, grey. Inside west valla.

(19) Part of base of small red cup.

(20) Piece of Castor, dark grey slip and white body.

(21) Fragment: red body, grey exterior with a band of white slip.

(22) Fragment of thick grey mortar with white slip on rim.

(23) Side of dish, height 1 inch: red outside, black inside.

(24) Coarse flat rim, 1 inch wide, black sandy body, red outside.

(25) Four fragments of Rhenish ware: red body, black slip, and reddish barbotine ornament:

(a) Hind leg of dog.

(b) Basket-like ornament, with two lines curving apart upwards; between them three flattened circles above one another, with an upright rod up the middle, terminating at top in a square.



No. 25 (b).



No. 25 (c).

(c) Parts of concentric scrolls.

(d) Similar fragment, with peculiar leaf ornament.



No. 25 (d).

(26) Piece of thumb pot (indented beaker).

(27) Small red base perforated with a single hole in centre: probably the result of wear.



No. 28.

(28) Mouth of grey jug.



No. 30.

(29) Lattice band 1 inch wide, groups of four lines crossing, with three horizontal lines above, and six below.

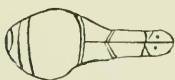
(30) Piece of rough brown pottery with small holes punctured in rim, and groove below.

(31) Brown pot, with ornament of punctured dots under rim.

II. BRONZE.



Side.



Back.

No. 1.

(1) Bow of a bronze Celtic fibula, tapering to a dog's head point. The pin was missing, and its coil had fallen out of the square cavity in the head. Found in trench inside west valla.

Length over bow, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch; round the head also $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

(2) Two coiled springs of bronze fibulæ.

(3) A bronze ring.

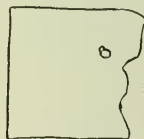
(4) Bezel of ring, with five enamelled dots arranged like the 5 on a dice.



No. 4.

(5) The third of the moulded rim of a vessel: weight $\frac{3}{8}$ oz.

(6) Piece of sheet copper with green patina, folded over, with nail-hole piercing the fold: $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Perhaps an applied ornament near the lock on a wooden chest.



No. 6.

(7) Hemispherical covering to a knob. ? Top of a big nail; traces of round incisions for enamel.

III. GLASS.

(1) Dark blue bead with white semicircular markings on side: diameter $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Similar to Tupper's *Farley Heath*, opp. p. 22.

(2) Plain green bead: $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diam.

(3) " " " $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diam.

(4) Blue bead, with white wavy ornament, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diam.

(5) " " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diam.

N.B.—3, 4, and 5 eighths: multiples of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch seem to be standard diameters.

(6) Fragment of hollow rim of cup of clear glass.

(7) Another fragment of hollow rim, very light green.

IV. STONE.

(1) Four flint flakes from the trench inside the west valla.

(2) Piece of marble with two surfaces polished.

V. IRON.

(1) A curved piece of iron, resembling part of a stirrup.

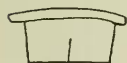
(2) A thick nail, square at the top, with no head.

(3) Four fragments of an iron hinge.

(4) A good number of nails of ordinary Roman types.

VI. LEAD.

(1) Base of a vessel, painted white, with groove round the side.



No. 2.

(2) Piece of lead ornament, like the capital of a column.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Blue melon bead of paste: diam. $\frac{9}{20}$ inch.

VIII. COINS (51).

Arranged in chronological order.

(Thanks are due to Mr. Harold Mattingly, British Museum, for ready help in identification; but he is not responsible for everything in these descriptions.)

(1) British silver, uninscribed.

Obv. Indescribable ornament (possibly derived from charioteer driving r).

Rev. Horse r., with ring ornament on hind- and forequarters.

Above, a figure like Greek capital upsilon, with pellets inside horns.

The rev. is like Evans, *Ancient British Coins*, F. 11, but without the wheel: obv. is different.

A similar coin found at Farley Heath (? by Tupper) is in Brit. Mus., and is engraved in *Arch. Assoc. Journ.*, vol. V, p. 157.

Five others were found in Ashdown Forest, Sussex. Gold coins have been found of the same weight, and the proportion of value is probably 1 gold to 12 silver.

(2) British silver, uninscribed. (Burnt.)

Prob. imitated from a Gaulish quinarius, though the treatment of the face is essentially British.

Obv. Head in profile l. with ? imitation of helmet: ring ornament for eye. Rev. Horse l.: in front, ring ornament.

Both obv. and rev. like Evans *A.B.C.* F. 13 (which also was found at Farley Heath). A third coin of similar type from Farley Heath is engraved in *Arch. Assoc. Journ.*, vol. V, p. 157, No. 1.

Uninscribed Brit. coins, generally regarded as earlier than the inscribed series, have been found in Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, Hants, Hertford, Sussex (most numerous), and Kent: by Pitt-Rivers at Rushmore, Rotherley, and Woodcuts (Dorset and Wilts).

Our two specimens belong to a late period among uninscribed coins, probably after the invasion of Julius Caesar, and "but little, if at all, before the issue of the inscribed coins of the sons of Commius"; say B.C. 50—A.D. 50.

The early British coinage, copied from that of Gaul—itself imitated from the gold staters of

Philip of Macedon—first took hold in Kent, and spread gradually westward. Whether the coins were minted in Kent or at Selsey¹ in Sussex, it seems likely that *Farley Heath was on or near the main line of westward distribution.*

- (3) Nero, 54–68. Head r. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG GER P (M TR P IMP PR).

Rev. Temple of Janus closed.

PACE PR TERRA MARIQVE PARTA IANVM CLVSIT.

- (4) Vespasian, 69–79. Aes II, Laureate bust r.

Rev. Clasped hands. A "*fides exercituum.*"

Type—apparently not in Cohen.

- (5) Titus, 79–96. Aes II (burnt).

Bust r. Rev. Indistinct female figure.

- (6) Trajan, 98–117. As.

Bust r. Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI SC VIA TRAIANA. Cohen, 657.

- (7) Trajan. ?As of Trajan.

- (8) Hadrian, 117–138. Dupondius.

Bust r. Rev. SALVS l., with patera at altar. (N.B.—gap in dates, 138–253. This is purely accidental as Tupper fills it up with coins of twelve emperors and empresses.²)

- (9) Gallienus, 253–268.

Radiate head r. Rev. ? Two figures facing.

- (10) Victorinus, 265.

Imitation of Victorinus, a pretender in Gaul, one of the "thirty tyrants." Radiate head r. IMP VICTORINVS PF AVG. Rev. INVICTVS SOL. Delicate figure advancing l. Star to l.

- (11) Claudius II (Gothicus), 268–270.

(Burnt black, and hollowed on reverse side.) Head r. Rev. (perhaps) GENIVS EXERC. Genius standing l.

¹ For a mint at Selsey, see *Selsey Bill*, E. Heron-Allen (Lond., Duckworth, 1911).

² This case of an accidental gap of 115 years in a fairly continuous series is a plain warning against drawing such an inference as that the place was unoccupied for this period. A similar gap in Folkestone coins was afterwards disproved by the chance find of one dating midway.

- (12) Claudius II, after death in 270.
Bust r. CLAVDIVS—almost obliterated.
Rev. CONSECRATIO: altar.
- (13) Tetricus I. Recognized as emperor in Britain, 268.
Rev. Pax.
- (14) Tetricus I, 270–273 Aes. ?IR TETRICVS. Radiate head r. Rev. obliterated by adhesion to another coin, Claudius II (No. 12).
- (15) Tetricus II. ?after 270.
Radiate head r. —ICVS.
Rev. PIETAS AVGG. Jug, etc. A blundered and barbarous imitation.
- (16) Allectus, 293–296. Aes.
Radiate head r. IMP C ALLECTVS PF AVG.
Rev. VIRTVS AVG. Ship, In exergue q.c. (as often on small coins of Allectus).
- (17) Constantine I, 312–337. Tin washed with bronze.
Bust with helmet and cuirass, right.
Rev. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. VOTIS XX.
Mint mark, PTR.
- (18) Constantine I, c. 324.
Handsome head, helmeted, r. CONSTANTINVS AVG.
Rev. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. Altar, over which
?a head and three stars.
- (19) Constantine I.
Urbs Roma. She-wolf and twins.
- (20) Constantine I, c. 330.
Helmeted bust l. VRBS ROMA.
Rev. Wolf left, suckling: above, two stars.
Mint mark, TRS.
- (21) Constantine I, 330.
Same as No. 20. Mint mark, PLG (*i.e.* Lugdunum.)
- (22) Constantine I.
Bust l. Constantinopolis.
Rev. Victory on prow.
- (23) Constantine I.
Similar to No. 22.
- (24) Constantine I.
Similar to No. 22.

- (25) Constantine I.
Similar to No. 22.
- (26) Constantine I.
Helmeted head l.
Rev. Constantinopolis. Victory on prow. Mint
mark, TR.
- (27) Constantine I, c. 335-337. Bust r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS : 2 soldiers and standard.
Mint mark : TR.
- (28) Constantine I. Minimus.
A degenerate Constantinopolis, of the type of
No. 26.
- (29) Constantine II. ?c. 324. Copper silvered over.
Radiate bust l. CONST——
Rev. Altar, with stars over. BEATA TRAN-
QVILLITAS.
Mint mark, T CON (= Constantinople).
- (30) Constantine II, 337-340.
Head r. ——IVN NC.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS: one standard. Mint
mark, ?MON.
- (31) Constantius II, 337-355.
Laureate head r.
Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO: legionary spearing
foeman.
- (32) Constantius II.
Similar to No. 31.
- (33) Constantius II.
Similar to No. 31.
- (34) Constantius II.
Similar to No. 31, with very clear reverse.
- (35) Constantius II, c. 350.
Head r. CONST——
Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Victory (?) facing.
- (36) Constantius II.
Bust r. CONSTANTIVS AVG.
Rev. (FEL) TEMP (REP)ARATIO. Soldier l, spear-
ing fallen foe. Mint mark, TP. A bar-
barous imitation.

- (37) Magnentius, 350-353. (A good specimen, as at Folkestone, 1924.)
 Bust r. DN MAGNENTIVS PF AVG.
 Rev. VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES.
 Mint mark, AMPB.
- (38) Valentinianus I, 364-375 (Emperor of the West).
 Bust r.
 Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Mint mark, ?MON.
- (39) Valentinianus I.
 Similar to No. 38.
- (40) Valens, 364-378 (Emperor of the East).
 Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE.
 Victory l. Mint mark, CON.? (? Arles.)
- (41) Valens.
 Bust r. (VALEN)S PF AVG.
 Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Q CONS. Mint mark, MON CON.? (? Arles.)
- (42) Gratian, 375-383.
 Bust r.
 Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM, Emperor dragging captive.
- (43) Gratian (bright green patina).
 DN GRATIANVS AVGG AVG.
 Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM. Figure r, with defeated foe left. Mint mark, LVG s (Lugdunum).
- (44) Family of Constantius II.
 Bust r.
 Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS: Two soldiers, one standard.
- (45) Uncertain: fourth century.
- (46) Similar to No. 45.
- (47) Uncertain: late fourth century.
- (48) Uncertain: GLORIA EXERCITVS.
- (49) Uncertain: minimus with radiate head.
- (50) Uncertain: similar to No. 49.
- (51) Honorius, 395-423 (Emperor of the West).
 Minimus: Head r.
 Rev. VICTORIA AVGG.

Time distribution. Pre-Roman, 2. First century, 3.

Second century, 3. A gap from mid-second to mid-third century. Third century, 8. Fourth century, 35.

N.B.—The finds, including the coins (with the exception of Nos. 1, 2, 10, 15, 36, which were presented to the British Museum), are deposited in the Guildford Museum.

Thanks are due to many voluntary helpers of both sexes and all ages who worked on the site.