

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

POTTERY FINDS AT SEVENOAKS.

THE Local Secretary for Sevenoaks has reported the following finds :

I. A burial urn containing the bones of an adult male, and other pottery found on excavating for a pylon near Lower Austin Lodge, Eynsford (Lat. $51^{\circ} 21' 15''$, Long. $0^{\circ} 12' 50''$) and reported to Dr. Gordon Ward by Mr. F. C. Hynard. Nearby was an interment, the bones being probably those of a female about fifteen years of age.

Details are as follows :

(1) Large brown urn : height $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, circumference $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Found 3 feet down in chalk. Besides the human bones there were some animal bones, probably hare, and some charcoal.

(2) Small, one-handled flagon of hard yellow ware : height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(3) Base and part of black jar, gritty ware, trellis ornament : height $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(4) Neck and one handle of rough red flagon.

(5) Samian conical cup (form 33). Height 2 inches, diameter of rim $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Potter's mark "VEGETIM".

(6) Shallow Samian platter (form 18/31). Diameter $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Potter's mark "DECVI . MO".

(7) Samian bowl with barbotine leaves on curved rim (form 35).

(8) The other bones, found about 3 feet down in compact chalk, arranged nearly north and south.

(9) Small flagon of pale yellow ware, found near last.

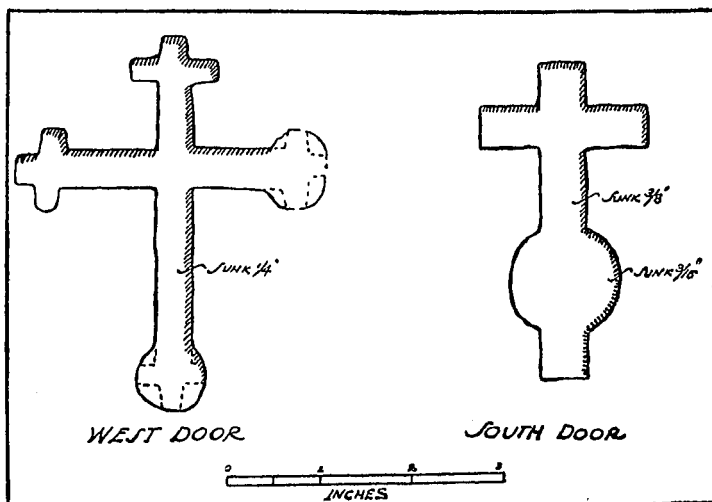
II. A burial urn found at a quarry near Dry Hill Farm in the Parish of Chevening. (Lat. $51^{\circ} 16' 33''$, Long. $0^{\circ} 8' 50''$.) The urn was 10 inches high, with a base 4 inches in diameter, and a greatest diameter of about 9 inches, one-third of the way from the top. It was of a red ware, bluish in the interior, and

was of rough texture without ornamentation of any sort. The wide mouth was probably about 5 inches from rim to rim edge but was very imperfect. It was in part closed by the base of a much smaller pot of dense black ware containing glittering specks of (?) mica. The bones were those of an adult and were only partially burnt. There were a few fragments of a very thin and soft red ware amongst the bones. There were no associated remains, nor have any further urns been found at present although all sides of this have been excavated by quarrymen. Both types of pottery have been found locally on Roman sites but may well have been in use both before and after the Roman occupation.

We are indebted to an official of the Sevenoaks Rural District Council for advising Dr. Ward of the discovery of this urn, which it is hoped will be housed in the Museum at the Sevenoaks Public Library.

CONSECRATION CROSSES AT MILTON REGIS.

OUR member, Mr. S. T. Nicholls of Milton Regis, sends the accompanying sketch of what appear to be two "consecration crosses", discovered by him in the church of Milton Regis. These are on the inner archway of the



south porch and on the archway of the western entrance to the tower. They were filled in with plaster, which had weathered to the colour of the stone. It is possible that there were originally such crosses at other entrances but, if so, they are no longer identifiable. Although such crosses are commonly found within churches, it is easily understood that some reminiscence of the Passover should here and there have led to the blessing of the doorposts or entrances to churches. It is interesting to note that Mr. Nicholls found the second of these crosses because he was looking for it and, evidently, looking in the right place. It would be interesting to know whether a similar close search would reveal other crosses in the churches once subordinate to Milton Regis or in other Kent churches. The sketch here reproduced was kindly drawn by Mr. Marshall Harvey, of Sittingbourne.

THE FRENCH PRISONER AT GROOMBRIDGE.

THERE has been a persistent tradition that the poet, Charles, Duke of Orleans, nephew of Charles VI of France, who was taken prisoner at Agincourt, was confined in the Old Manor House at Groombridge. This mistake seems first to have been made by Philipot, in the *Villare Cantianum*, and is perpetuated by a tablet dated 1826 in Groombridge Church. Actually, Charles was detained successively at the Tower, Westminster, Windsor, Pontefract, Fotheringay, Bolingbroke (Lincs.), Ampthill (Beds.), Wingfield (Suffolk), Starborough Castle (just over the Surrey border near Edenbridge—the nearest he ever got to Groombridge), and then again in London. He was finally ransomed in 1540, the reason for the long delay being that he was regarded as a valuable asset in treaty-making with France. These particulars are given in the standard life of the Duke by M. Pierre Champion, published in Paris in 1911.

It was his younger brother, John, Count of Angoulême, who was confined at Groombridge. He, being then a boy of about twelve, was handed over as a hostage in 1412, three

years before Agincourt, to Thomas, Duke of Clarence, who had gone to France to help the Orleanist faction against the Burgundians, but, having arrived after peace had been made, had to be bought off. The subsequent capture of his more eminent brother naturally delayed the payment of John's ransom, and it was not until 1442 that he was enabled to return to France. It was his grandson who became King of France as Francis I.

John was the personal prisoner of Clarence, and, after his death, of his widow Margaret Beaufort and her son John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset. The custody was delegated to Richard Waller, who kept him mainly in London up to 1421, and then partly at Maxey, near Peterborough, and partly at Groombridge.

These facts were made clear as long ago as 1896 by M. G. Dupont-Ferrier in an article in the *Revue Historique*, which has however escaped the notice of the author of a recent edition of the *History of Speldhurst*, where the old story has been repeated. For the facts from which the above note has been compiled we are indebted to an article by Sir Walter Hose in the *Speldhurst Parish Magazine* for March and April, 1932, to which we refer any reader who desires further details.

POSTSCRIPT.—In the September number of the same magazine Mrs. Mackinnon questions the cogency of the evidence adduced by Sir Walter Hose, who in the October number re-states it with greater force.

THE ROMAN ROAD THROUGH EDENBRIDGE.

MEMBERS who do not happen to be also members of the Sussex Archæological Society may be glad to have their attention drawn to the very interesting discovery, recently made by Mr. I. D. Margary, F.S.A., of an hitherto unrecorded Roman road running from Watling Street at New Cross, south by Edenbridge and through Ashdown Forest to the coast, "probably designed to open up the area of British iron mines and connect it with London and the Coast." The

following note on the Kentish section of the road has been kindly supplied by Mr. Margary, at the Editor's request :

“Detailed investigations have been in progress on this route and have been successful in establishing its exact course from near West Wickham along the Kent-Surrey boundary to Coldharbour Green near Titsey, thence along the Titsey-Tatsfield boundary to Limpsfield Chart and through the woods to Kent Hatch, Crockham Hill. Mr. James Graham, of Limpsfield, has been in charge of the Surrey portion. South of Edenbridge I have traced the road in the same alignment through Cobhambury, Waystrode Farm (Cowden), Holtye, Hartfield (Gallypot St.), and Chuck Hatch to the highest part of Ashdown Forest, where a new alignment begins and has been traced through Maresfield Park, Shortbridge, Isfield and Barcombe Mills to Malling Down, Lewes. Considerable remains of the road have been found intact at many points and elsewhere it was traceable by the scattered metalling which was largely composed of iron slag. A full description with maps appears in *Sussex Archæological Collections*, LXXIII, p. 33, dealing with the Edenbridge-Maresfield portion, and the remainder will appear in Vol. LXXIV.”

TWO HELMETS IN LULLINGSTONE CHURCH.

By the courtesy of Mr. J. G. Mann, F.S.A., and of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, we are enabled to reproduce two photographs which appeared in the *Antiquaries' Journal*, Vol. XII, No. 2 (April 1932) representing two helmets in St. Botolph's Church, Lullingstone. Until recently these interesting remains of mediaeval armour were lying in pieces, with some other fragments, on the tomb of Sir John Pechy in that church. Lately, at the instance of Mr. Mann, they were taken to London, cleaned, and put together.

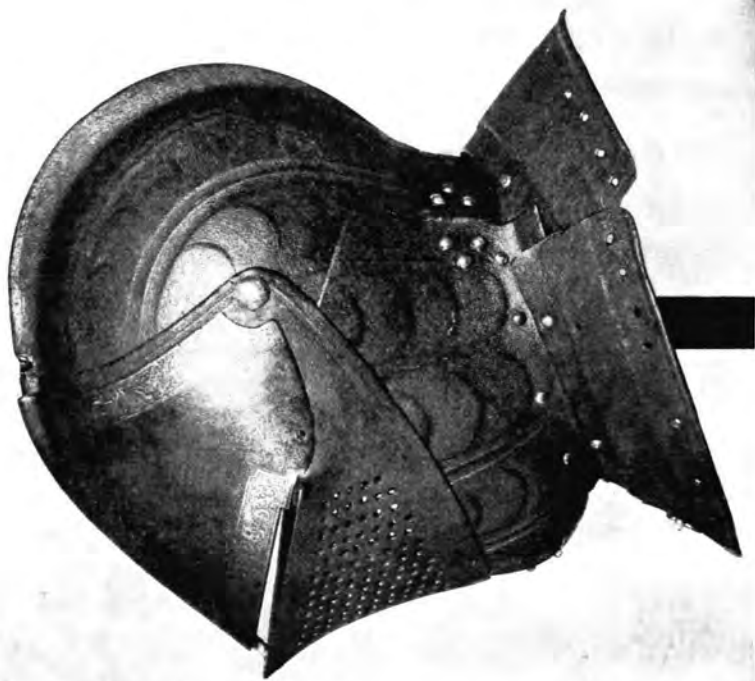
The earlier of the two (Plate I) is “an English tournament helm of the first quarter of the sixteenth century,” and thus belongs to a group which includes the Darell Helm at Little Chart (illustrated in *Arch. Cant.* XXXVI,

p. 145). The back portion is part of a genuine tournament helm, and was probably used by Sir John Pechy (c. 1473-1522), who was High Sheriff of Kent, Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and in his youth had been a famous jouter. The front portion, though of contemporary workmanship, is of thinner metal, and, Mr. Mann thinks, was added when the helm was restored for funeral purposes. The second helm (Plate II) is "some years later in date." It is "an embossed helm of the kind made in the royal workshops of Greenwich, which have been the subject of much recent research," and, despite the ravages of time, a very fine specimen. Both the helmets are fully described, with a wealth of biographical and historical detail and many illustrations, in Mr. Mann's paper.

NOTE ON THE ARMS OF WESTON OF CRANBROOK AND TENTERDEN.

IN the year 1919 the late Leland L. Duncan, F.S.A., printed the *Monumental Inscriptions at Tenterden* and very nobly presented copies to the Records Branch for distribution to its members. Mr. Duncan was a beloved friend to many of us and we were accustomed to treat all he wrote as "gospel"; but even he was, it seems, fallible. Our member, Mr. E. A. Elwin, has recently drawn attention to a small inaccuracy in one of the entries in this book (No. 515), where the arms on the Weston memorial tablet are given as *or three eagles' heads erased gules crowned or, impaling per fess azure and gules a cross or* (Lott) with a crest *out of a coronet a head*. As to the impalement, there does not seem to be any doubt that the coat as described was used by the Lotts of Tenterden; but the arms of Weston, as used by the family of the Jurat, were, as Mr. Elwin points out, *or three lions heads erased gules crowned or*. Our members, Dr. Cock and Mr. G. W. Humphrey have been good enough to examine the monument with care, and are clear that these are the arms shown on it. They point out that when Mr. Duncan copied the inscription the north aisle was very dark, and there was no

PLATE I.



XVI CENT. CLOSE-HELMET WITH VOLANT-PIECE IN POSITION
(GREENWICH SCHOOL) IN LULLINGSTONE CHURCH.

The gorget plates are later additions.

PLATE II.



XVI CENT. TOURNAMENT HELM IN LULLINGSTONE
CHURCH.

(Reproduced by the courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries.)

electric light, so that the mistake is not surprising. Further, as to the crest, the head in which Mr. Duncan hazarded the guess might be a pelican's, they report that it is clearly *out of a coronet a leopard's head crowned*, which agrees with the crest used by the family, though it was used by them as a *lion's head crowned*. The arms are correctly given by Hasted, Vol. III, p. 53 (o). I have found no other authority for them, but doubtless Hasted got them from Edmondson, who is known to have helped him with the heraldry of the county. I believe they occur on a tombstone in Cranbrook churchyard.

RALPH GRIFFIN.

SIR ANDREW JUDD—A POSTSCRIPT.

IN *Arch. Cant.* XLIII, 99, I referred to Rivington's *History of Tonbridge School*. I should have added "1st Edition, 1869"; for it had passed through two further editions; a fact of which I was unaware when I wrote my note. And in the 3rd Edition, 1910, his account of Sir Andrew Judde's marriages practically coincides with mine.

Further, I must correct my supposition that Sir Andrew's daughter, by his third wife, died when young. Her name was Elizabeth, and in course of time she married Sir William Morgan, who was knighted at Bristol in 1574, and died without issue in 1584. Tonbridge's neighbour Sevenoaks is equally fortunate in the possession of a School on an old foundation. And their singular efficiency and emphatic success surround with an enviable halo the names of those connected with their endowment. For Tonbridge, the name of Sir Andrew Judde suffices; for Sevenoaks, the name of Sir Ralph Bosville is, as is his due, coupled with that of the original founder. It may not be generally recognised how closely these two names of Judde and Bosville are allied. Ralph Bosville's son, Henry, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Morgan of Chilworth, by his wife Catherine Lewknor. And these two William Morgans were both great grandsons of Sir Thomas Morgan of Langston and Pencoyd.

F.L.

THE CARVED BENCH-ENDS IN
BADLESMERE CHURCH.

SINCE writing my notes on the above, which appeared in the last Volume of *Arch. Cant.*, my attention has been drawn to the improbability of the bench-ends being of so early a date as that implied in my paper, i.e. the beginning of the 15th century. It has been suggested by Mr. Druce and Mr. Torr that 1500 or thereabouts is a more probable date, and in the light of their criticisms I feel convinced that I was in error. One has then to reconsider to whom the Order of the Garter and the letters, read by Cozens as "J.B.", probably refer; and I now suggest John Vere, XIIIth Earl of Badlesmere, who was gartered in 1486 or a little earlier, and who died in 1513. That would confirm Cozens' reading of the first letter as a "J", though leaving unexplained Harris' date of 1411 and his own of 1415.

H. HANNEN.

A SIXTEENTH CENTURY WARRANT.

MAJOR Teichman-Derville sends the following transcription of a curious document, lately discovered in a parcel of loose papers among the Romney Records. It is of the time of Henry VIII.

Here ys declared with this few
lynes the makeng and proportion of
the person that hathe comytted
this abhomynable murther of suche
secrete markes as he hathe in his
bodie.

His name ys Rychard Helena a frenchman borne
in a certen haven towne named cotance in
normandie.

He ys of a verie lowe stature, and verie grose
made unto his lymes.

A very thyecke legg and shorte, a very thicke calf of
his legg, and also a fote very shorte.

His handes brode thick and shorte, with fingers verie fatt.

He hathe besides a verie particuler marke in his righte hand

with a cutt over thawarte the back of his honde, which had three styches.

He hathe a verie manly face for the littlenes of his person.

His face marvelous well collored and bewtifull.

His berde somewhatt yelowys, very well growen.

He hathe in one of his eares a bytte with a appe

Which semeth to be a wert, and which eare ys very styff.

His goweng ys very walloweng and like a ducke.

Received a letter from the lieftenante commanding to searche and steve the person above named and upon apprehension to comytt hyme to safe custodie till further tryall be had.

A ROMAN COIN AND ABACUS COUNTERS FROM ROMNEY MARSH.

OUR Local Secretary for Romney Marsh (Major Teichman-Derville) reports the discovery in July, 1931, when a hole was dug for the erection of a gate-post near Littlestone station, of a Roman *brass* coin, three feet under the surface of the ground. Inscription: on the obverse, IMP C MAXENTIUS P F AUG; on the reverse, AETERNITATI AUG N. In the Roman period and onwards up to the fourteenth century the site was in the middle of Romney bay and nearly half a mile from the nearest dry land.

It is further reported that in the same month, in a garden behind a new bungalow about 300 yards from Dymchurch along the Eastbridge Road, digging unearthed among some large stones, evidently the remains of a house or barn, several old branding irons with letters on them, a pair of old spurs, and several tokens or counters. These latter were

sent up to the British Museum, whence a report was obtained as follows :

1. Counter made by Hans Krauwinkel in Nürnberg, early seventeenth century, used with the Abacus.

2. Counter made by Schultes of Nürnberg, early sixteenth century.

Coin and Counters are shown, natural size, in the accompanying plate supplied by the owner.

The following information is abstracted from a British Museum leaflet. In antiquity and the middle ages, to avoid the cumbrous method of reckoning with Roman numerals, the casting of accounts was commonly conducted on an *abacus* (a calculating table) on which moveable disks were used in lines or columns. Counters intended for this purpose made their appearance in France early in the thirteenth century, and in England about the same time. After the end of the fourteenth century Tournai and other places in the Low Countries began to manufacture them ; and about 1500 the market was captured by Nürnberg with pieces of inferior quality. The German makers eventually placed their names on their wares ; those of Hans Krauwinkel, *c.* 1580-1610, are especially common. In the course of the seventeenth century, owing to increasing familiarity with Arabic numerals, the abacus and counters gradually fell into disuse, but the latter continued to be employed as games counters.

The illustration of the abacus on the accompanying plate is a reproduction, reduced in breadth one inch, of a print (from the collection of Dr. Cock) evidently cut out of some bookseller's catalogue. Underneath it appear, in script of two hands, the following notes :

1. "Showing the two methods of accounting (*a*) with arabic numerals and chalks on a board ; (*b*) with counters on a board with ruled lines."

2. "From G. Reisch's *Margarita Philosophica cum Additionibus Novis*, Basle 1517, 4to."



THE REISCH ABACUS.



Krauwinkel Counter.



Roman Coin.



Schultes Counter.