

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

KESTON FIELD CLUB

A Regional Survey of the district has been organized with the help and advice of Mr. C. C. Fagg of Juniper Hall Field Centre of the Council for the Promotion of Field Studies. Sections have been formed to study Geology, Fauna and Flora, Land Utilization, Archæology, History from A.D. 862 and Development since 1840.

The first piece of work completed was a contour model showing the physical features of the district and the Land Utilization section followed with maps showing the use of land in A.D. 1840, 1930 and 1950.

The Geological Section has worked hard this spring to prepare maps of the local geology which will be of the greatest help to other sections of the Survey. The Archæological Section has been working on the report of the excavations at Keston Church, 1950, and plans to excavate four hut circles on Hayes Common this autumn. Research on Field Names is well advanced as is work on the Bromley Charter A.D. 862.

N. PIERCY FOX.

COUNTY ARCHIVES : ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS

When the Canterbury Probate Register was closed, the Records of the Consistory and Archdeaconry Courts were transferred to Canterbury Prison, then used as a Branch of the Public Record Office. While there, it was found that many of the Elizabethan books were bound in leaves taken from old illuminated religious manuscript volumes, some of which were found to be of great interest. These leaves, dating back to about A.D. 900, were removed and carefully preserved.

In 1945, the president of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, with the sanction of the Lord Chancellor, decided that the records in question which had been sent to a place of safety during the war, should be transferred to the Archives Building at the County Hall there to be available for the use of students and others. With the records so transferred were the old illuminated leaves, referred to above, including nine leaves belonging to the very valuable 12th-century Martyrology, being the lives of the Saints, consisting of about 80 leaves, which is in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

As it was understood that the leaves in the County Archives would go a long way to completing the MS. volume at Canterbury the County Council have sanctioned their transfer to the custody of the Dean and Chapter.

M.T.D.

MAP OF MONASTIC BRITAIN

This is one of the growing series of National Period Maps published by the Ordnance Survey. In two sheets on the scale of 10 miles to one inch it marks the geographical distribution and the character of the very great majority of known monastic houses and other related institutions during the period between the Norman Conquest and the Dissolution of 1539. From a practical point of view it is a task of extreme difficulty to mark on one map in an acceptable way a series of sites of various kinds which range over nearly five centuries. The carefully chosen symbols, printed in solid black and annotated with a well-cut type face, appear on a dull grey topographical background with contours in brown; the map thus becomes easy to use and readily understood, though the use of the National Grid based on kilometre squares is taken to be a licence to show heights in metres. The explanatory text and the Index are completely adequate, and the former will be welcomed most by those users who are not expert in ecclesiastical history. Though this map in its inception was largely the work of Mr. O. G. S. Crawford during his tenure of the office of Archaeology Officer to the Ordnance Survey, its compilation is the work of Mr. R. Neville Hadcock, who is to be much congratulated upon its successful outcome. In a paper flat the map costs 2s. 6d. for each sheet: with the almost essential explanatory text and Index, mounted and folded, the price is 7s. 6d.

R.F.J.

MAP OF ANCIENT BRITAIN

This Ordnance Survey Map which is also on the 10 mile to one inch scale is intended to make it easy for the ordinary traveller to find his way to the principal archaeological sites and monuments which are most worth seeing. The Norman Conquest is the upward limiting date, but there are specific reasons for including a few sites which had important periods in their development after this date. A detailed combined Index to the North and South sheets of which the map consists is well arranged for easy reference, and it includes not only a brief description of the monument, but an indication of its age. The topographical background is the same as that in the Monastic map.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

The price for each sheet, mounted and folded and including the Index, is 6s. 9d.

While the publication of such small scale period maps is wholly admirable, and these in particular owe very much to the encouraging enthusiasm of the present Archæology Officer, Mr. C. W. Phillips, whose name does not appear on them, I still think that the ordinary traveller would prefer his specialized maps to be more local in range, and that there is room for a special edition of the quarter-inch map devoted to antiquities.

R.F.J.

THE SUTTON HOO SHIP-BURLAL

The Suffolk Institute of Archæology, with which this Society has been in correspondence for many years for the exchange of publications, has recently printed in its *Proceedings* (Vol. 25, Part 1, 1949, which can be seen in the Library), a paper by Mr. R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, on recent theories with a comment on the general interpretation of the evidence. The cenotaph question, which has been made the subject of a special pathological investigation (*Archæological News Letter*, Vol. 2, No. 10, March, 1950) is not further considered here, but the survey argues for a regal burial chiefly on the evidence of the whetstone and the iron stand which seems to be neither flambeau nor weapon stand but a formal standard, and in the light of further study the positive influence of Swedish connections becomes clear. One piece of the well-known Saxon jewellery from Faversham, it seems, came from the Sutton Hoo jewellers. There could be no better example of the potentialities of modern archæology not only, as the author says, through technique in the field, but also and equally through the indoor techniques of definition and analysis. The cost of publishing this most important paper was partially met by the Council for British Archæology.

R.F.J.

KENT MANUSCRIPTS

Amongst the manuscripts recently acquired by Maidstone Corporation and housed in the Maidstone Museum, are the following :

1. *Boughton Aluph Brief Book*, containing details of briefs received and the amounts collected for them, from Michaelmas, 1731, until the Archbishop's Visitation in 1782.
2. A late 16th-century book containing *Articles explaninge the Englishe Platte of Dover Haven presented by Thomas Digges and Articles of the true estate of Dover Haven both before and sithens the buildinge of the Peere . . . 21 December Anno 1581.*

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

3. *The Foreign Travel Diary* of Sir Thomas Twisden III of Bradbourne, covering the years 1687 until 1695. Together with a supplement concerning *A Journey to Paris* with Sir Thomas Twysden "of Peckham" in 1698 (see *The Family of Twysden and Twisden*, 1939, p. 293).

L. R. A. GROVE.

EARLY CRICKET—A CORRECTION

In the last volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, page 154, I quoted Dr. W. G. Grace on the subject of a game played by boys of the Free School of Guildford in the 16th century. The Doctor claimed that the game was quoits and that Russell had made an error in manuscript reading.

Since the volume was published, Dr. Enid Dance, Curator and Archivist of the Guildford Museum and Muniment Room, has kindly sent me a photostat of the relevant page of the document in question.¹ She tells me that the date of the Court Leet at which the deposition was made was January, 1598, and that John Derrick,² who made the deposition, claimed that he had played cricket as a boy, which would substantiate the view that cricket was played in Guildford about 1550. The portion of the manuscript which concerns cricket reads:

And also this depon(en)t saith that hee beinge a Scholler in the Free Schoole of Guldeford hee and div(er)se of his fellowes did runne and play there at Creckett and other Plaies.

It would seem that Dr. Grace's knowledge of palæography compared very unfavourably with his undoubted batting ability.³

Sussex has also put forward claims for priority. Our member, Mr. A. P. Squire, has lent me a book, *Henfield Cricket and its Sussex Cradle*, 1949, written by himself and his brother, Dr. H. F. Squire, and in this there is an argument, supported by evidence from a wall-painting in Cocking Church, that a type of cricket might have been played in Sussex in the 14th century. The later instances of Sussex cricket are on much surer ground. In 1622 several villagers from Goodwood were presented for playing cricket in the churchyard on Sunday, the fifth of May, contrary to the seventh article.⁴ In 1647, at the West Sussex Quarter Sessions, a certain Henry Brand of Selsey

¹ Guildford Muniment Room, *Court Book*, 1586-1675.

² "John Derrick of Guldeford aforesaid gent. one of the Queenes Ma^{tes} Coroners of the county of Surrey beinge of the age of Fyfty and Nynne Yeeres or thereabouts."

³ It may be that Dr. Grace was led astray by some other person. His statement was that "another and more careful reading has shown that Russell must have innocently or intentionally substituted *crickett* for *quoits*." (*Cricket*, 1891, p. 3.)

⁴ *Henfield Cricket*, p. 32.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

was mentioned as having received a head-wound from a cricket bat. He later died from the injury.

These are the only two Sussex dates before 1660 mentioned in *Henfield Cricket*.¹ Kent has four pieces of evidence for the same period,² and can rightly take her place as second to Surrey as a pioneer in a game which would appear to have originated in and around the Weald. I have no doubt that with some intensive research work on Kentish Wealden records the origins of Kent cricket could be traced back into the 16th century.

L. R. A. GROVE.

BRIBERY IN AN ELECTION FOR DOVER IN 1728

“The Laws against bribery provision may make,
Yet means will be found both to give and to take :
While charms are in flattery, and power in gold,
Men will be corrupted, and liberty sold.”

From an early 18th-century election squib, quoted by J. P. Malcolm, *The Art of Caricaturing*, 1813, p. 52.

On the night of June 10th, 1727, died at Osnaburg, George I. This meant proroging Parliament to June 27th and then again proroging it to August 29th. On the 9th of this said month a proclamation was put out dissolving Parliament and calling another, the writs to be returnable November 28th. The members for Dover in the Parliament of 1679 were Thomas Papillon and Captain William Stokes, Mayor of Dover. Papillon remained a member till 1699 when he retired, dying in 1702. His eldest son Philip stood for Parliament successfully for the six elections from 1702 to 1715. He failed in 1722 and 1728. For this latter year we have the document printed below.

Thomas seems to have been a high-minded person (*Memoirs of Thomas Papillon, of London, Merchant (1623-1702)*, by A. F. W. Papillon. Reading, 1887). Perhaps not so his son. Valuing his seat in Parliament from the monetary point of view, he attempted, as others did, to ensure his election in the customary way. The interest of the above election is in this sheet of paper which has survived with the names of these(?) free and independent Burgesses of Dover.

Dover August 10th, 1727.

An account of Sundry Gifts given to the Freemen to Promote the Election of Philip Papillon Esqr. in the Ensuing Parliament. By Thomas May.

¹ In 1677, Lord Sussex made his wife rusticate at Hurstmonceaux, but she tired of the prevailing amusements—hunting, hawking, ninepins, cricket. *Henfield Cricket*, p. 33, quoting Bernard Falk.

² *Arch. Cant.*, LXIII, pp. 153-5.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

	Viz.	£	s.	d.
To Edward Lamper, the Sadler	5	5	0
William Finnes, Junr. Salesman	5	5	0
William Steel, Barber	5	5	0
William Wood, Maulster	5	5	0
Valentine Austen, Cooper	5	5	0
Alex ^d . Keeley, Cordwayner	5	5	0
Thomas Smith, Tayler	5	5	0
John Slater, Felmonger & Glover	5	5	0
Jn ^o . Neale, Weaver	5	5	0
Wm. Hawkins, Blacksmith	5	5	0
Thomas Hapgood, Wheelwright	5	5	0
William Beecham Senr., Cordwayner	5	5	0
Stephen Hopper, Labourer	5	5	0
Henry Stroud, Butcher	6	6	0
William Pepper, Saylor	5	5	0
Edward Gardiner, Waggoner	5	5	0
John Terry, Barber	5	5	0
James Auston, Felmonger & Glover	5	5	0
Joseph Jennings, Paper Maker	3	3	0
William Symonds, Coller Maker	5	5	0
Edward Hodgman, Coller Maker	5	5	0
William Everard, Joyner	5	5	0
John Style, Hayman	5	5	0
Stephen Clements, Cordwainer	5	10	0
Chris ^o . Wood Senr., Maulster	5	5	0
Jos. Jennings, Labourer (more in harvest)		0	3	0
To Drink to Sundry men	0	2	0

The sum is One hundred and Thirty pounds
Fourteen shill.

Total 130 14 0

W. P. D. STEBBING.