

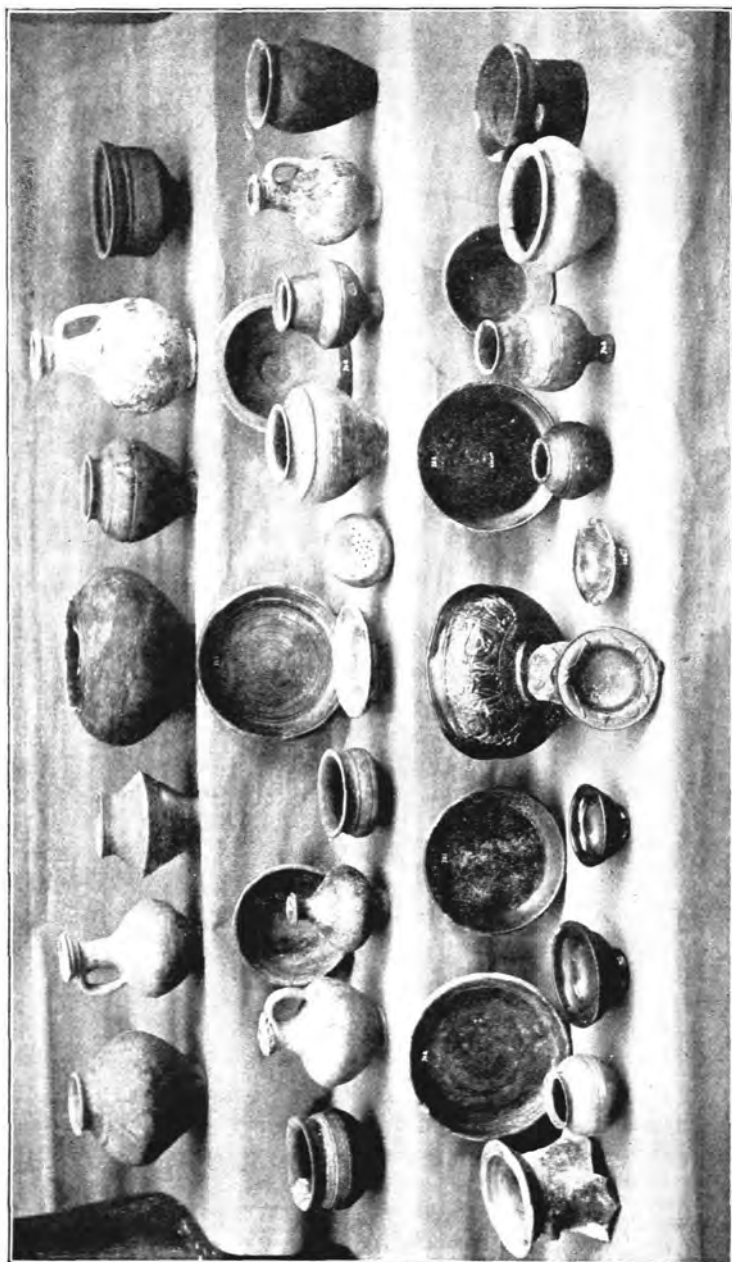
## RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT. 1908—1910.

COMMUNICATED BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A.

CLIFFE MARSHES.—During excavations for mud for cement-making purposes, in the marsh adjacent to the Nine Elms Cement Works, which are situate on the banks of the Thames about three miles from Cliffe-at-Hoo, and nearly opposite East Tilbury Church on the other side of the river, the workmen cut into several Roman graves, which yielded many interesting objects, all of which came into the hands of the writer, who handed them over to the Rochester Museum. The various articles were put aside when found, but unfortunately few details were to be obtained of the number of the graves, or the disposition of the remains discovered in each grave.

All that can be done, therefore, is to record them, and furnish the necessary description of the objects as follows, the measurements being in inches:—

	Height.	Diameter.		
1. Patera of pseudo-Samian. Potter's name, ORTI-PA <sup>c</sup> M (?) - - - - -	1½	6⅝		
2. Patera of do. Potter's name, COC. - - - - -	1½	6⅝		
3. Cup of pseudo-Samian with leaf pattern, and two scroll-bands for handles - - - - -	1⅝	4⅛		
4. Cup of pseudo-Samian with leaf pattern - - - - -	1¼	3⅝		
5. Cup of pseudo-Samian - - - - -	1½	3⅝		
6. Cup of pseudo-Samian - - - - -	2	4⅜		
	Height.	Diameter of bulge.	Diameter of base.	Diameter of neck.
7. Goblet with handle, buff -	6⅞	4⅞	1½	⅝
				expanding to 1⅜
8. Goblet with handle, buff -	7¾	5½	2⅞	1¼
				expanding to 1¾



POTTERY FROM ROMAN INTERMENTS IN THE CLIFFE MARSHES.

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	Height.	Diameter of bulge.	Diameter of base.	Diameter of neck.
9. Goblet with handle, buff	- 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	$\frac{7}{8}$ expanding to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
10. Goblet with handle, red	- 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	$\frac{7}{8}$
11. Urn, black	- - - 5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
12. Urn, black	- - - 5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
13. Urn, black	- - - 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
14. Urn, black	- - - 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
15. Vase, black	- - - 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
16. Vase, black	- - - 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ expanding to 1
17. Vase, black	- - - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
18. Vase, black	- - - 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
19. Cup, black; diameter 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$			
20. Bowl, dull red	- - - 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	5 $\frac{7}{8}$
21. Patera, bowl-shaped, dull red	2	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$
22. Vase, dull red	- - - 3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
23. Patera, black; height 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , diameter 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; ornamented with eight coils drawn from the centre of the plate; the thin line has a polished appearance.				
24. Patera, black; height 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , diameter 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .				
25. The neck of a large two-handled vessel of fine glistening black ware, diameter 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ .				
26. The lower portion of a large flat-bottomed <i>amphora</i> of thick brownish ware.				
27. A flat bronze-gilt safety-pin brooch, length 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ .				
28. The handle and rim of a bronze <i>patella</i> of usual type, diameter 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ , length of handle 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .				

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	Height.	Diameter of bulge.	Diameter of base.	Diameter of neck.
29. The upper stone of a quern of "pudding-stone" con- glomerate.				
30. A three-pointed head of an antler of old red deer ( <i>Cervus elaphus</i> ), which had been sawn off.				
31. Neck of a large buff <i>seria</i> , both handles gone.				
32. Urn-vase of black ware -	4	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$
33. Urn-vase of black ware, ornamented with horizon- tal bands - - - -	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	4
34. Urn-vase of black ware, ornamented with horizon- tal bands - - - -	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$
35. Urn-vase of very hard black ware - - - -	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
36. Urn of black ware - -	6	$8\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$
37. Patera of black ware; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ , diameter $5\frac{1}{8}$ .				
38. Patera of black ware with the monogram $\text{W}$ and a $\text{X}$ in the centre incised upon the exterior; height $1\frac{3}{4}$ , diameter $5\frac{7}{8}$ .				
39. Embossed pseudo-Samian bowl, height $3\frac{1}{4}$ , diameter $7\frac{5}{8}$ , deco- rated with birds, a girl standing holding the fore-paws of a rabbit, a winged Victory carrying a palm branch, sprays of leaves, dolphins with tails interlocked, all surmounted with the usual festoon and tassel moulding.				
	Height.	Diameter of bulge.	Diameter of base.	Diameter of neck.
40. Goblet with handle, drab -	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	1
41. Vase, black - - - -	$4\frac{3}{4}$	4	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
42. Urn-vase, black - - - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	2	5
43. Patera of pseudo-Samian ware; height $2\frac{1}{2}$ , diameter $7\frac{1}{4}$ .				
44. Patera of pseudo-Samian ware; height $1\frac{5}{8}$ , diameter $5\frac{1}{4}$ . Pot- ter's name DIICMVS . M.				
45. Vase (imperfect), ornamented with diagonal lines disposed crosswise.				
46. Handle, rim, and part of the bowl of a bronze patella, dia- meter $6\frac{5}{8}$ . The handle, $5\frac{5}{8}$ long, is elaborately decorated with				

sacrificial emblems. Commencing from the rim of the vessel appears an ox, with an axe by its fore-feet, above an ox-yoke, then a bird (ibis [?]) with head uplifted as if drinking, in front of it apparently a fount upon a pedestal. From this the handle expands, and terminates with a ram's head on each side and a knop between as a finish. This handle should be compared with that of a ewer (*præfericulum*) found by the writer in a remarkable Roman grave at Bayford, Sittingbourne, over thirty years ago, and figured in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI., p. 3. The Cliffe specimen, compared with that, is an example of debased ancient art, and in much lower relief. In both vessels the rims are grasped by the heads, necks, and long bills of birds, the only difference being that in the Bayford example the eyes of the birds are inlaid in silver.

All the information that could be gleaned with reference to these discoveries was that several human skeletons were met with, and that vessels accompanied each skeleton, but it is reasonable to conjecture that some of the burials were by cremation, which would account for the large number of vases, as with whole burial it is very unusual to find more than one or two vessels deposited with the remains.

The most important thing connected with these sepulchral deposits is their occurrence in the marshes, which tends to prove that the Thames was embanked down to the Cliffe Marshes in Roman times. When the interments took place the marsh in which they were deposited was certainly dry land, for it is impossible to suppose that any people would bury their dead in ground that was submerged at every tide. The marsh in question is close up to the river wall, and the burials were met with about four feet from the surface in *alluvium*, while there was beneath them a further depth of alluvial deposit from fifteen to twenty feet. The only other Roman interments which the writer is acquainted with in the Kentish Marshes were at Nor Marsh, opposite Gillingham,\* and those discovered by the Rev. C. E. Woodruff† in 1893-4 near Ham Green, opposite Shaffleet Creek by Upchurch.

LODGE HILL, CHATTENDEN.—In the last volume of our *Archæologia* we recorded the discovery of two Roman interments near the

\* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XV., p. 108. † *Ibid.*, Vol. XXI., p. lii.

west-gate entrance of the Lodge Hill Powder Magazines. Since that another grave has been found and obligingly communicated to us by Mr. H. Cartwright Reid, M.I.C.E., Superintending Civil Engineer of Chatham Dockyard, who forwarded a box full of fragments of various vessels of pottery. These have since been put together, and are now in the Rochester Museum. The sepulchral group consists of:—

	Height.	Diameter of neck.	Diameter of bulge.	Diameter of base.
1. Cinerary urn, drab	13	6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Cup of pseudo-Samian ware	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{7}{8}$
3. Patera of pseudo-Samian ware	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{5}{8}$
4. Patera of pseudo-Samian ware	2	7 $\frac{1}{4}$		3 $\frac{3}{4}$
5. Patera of pseudo-Samian ware	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$		3 $\frac{3}{4}$
6. Goblet with two handles, red-	6	1 pro-	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
		jecting to 2		

Two other interments were subsequently brought to light, but as the vases accompanying them were found smashed in the ground the workmen paid no heed to them.

CANTERBURY.—Mr. H. T. Mead, Librarian to the City of Canterbury, kindly furnishes the following description of recent discoveries in that city:—

During the past three months extensive excavations in connection with the new main drainage scheme of the city have been carried out. The work has been done in sections, as weather and traffic permit. The Northgate Street section, now partially finished, has yielded but few finds owing to the fact that the ground had been disturbed at earlier times. Some dozen Roman and early English coins came to light, but were too encrusted to identify, also a small vase of greyish ware, and a plain pure gold ring, rather rudely made, weighing 5 dwts., probably of Roman date. This was found about six feet under the present level, at a spot near the Palace Street entrance to the King's School.

In the Pound Lane excavations two Roman interments were discovered on April 7, 1911, both being just within the site of the old city wall, near to a point opposite Ede's Coach Works. The first interment was about five feet below the present surface. It contained a fine Roman bottle of blueish-green glass, which was partially filled with calcined bones, the height of the bottle

being 16 inches, diameter at neck  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, base 8 inches. The handle should be specially mentioned, being 2 inches wide, with a beautiful rib running from the middle of it to within 3 inches of the base. With the exception of a slight fracture on one side the bottle is practically perfect. The usual patera and goblets were found by the side of it.

The second interment, some few yards from the preceding, and five to six feet under present level, yielded a finely preserved and perfect specimen of cinerary urn of reddish-brown ware, filled with calcined remains, the height being  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches, diameter of mouth 7 inches, bulge 10 inches, base  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. This urn also contained a beautifully-made bone spoon. Near this interment the men also discovered 7 cups and patera of Samian ware, all apparently new and of beautiful shapes, goblet of buff-coloured ware with handle, goblet or bottle of reddish ware with two handles, also a small vase. The above are probably all Upchurch ware. Some other vases and urns of black ware were also found near this spot; they appear to be vessels of the domestic class. One fine urn of black ware found near the others was got out perfect, but unfortunately collapsed during the night owing to exposure to the air. This urn is now under repair.

Several fragments of finely decorated Samian ware, also a portion of a column of a Roman marble bath, have been discovered in the Pound Lane excavations.

THE BROOK, CHATHAM.—During excavations for the foundations of a Mission Church, at the eastern end of The Brook, several Roman urn-burials were cut into and carelessly treated by the workmen. The broken urns and vases were conveyed to the offices of the Borough Surveyor (Mr. Day), who kindly allowed me to remove the débris for purposes of reparation. This was successfully accomplished, and the objects subsequently sent to the Chatham Technical Institute.

In 1897 the writer cleared out eleven Roman graves at this spot for the Corporation of Chatham, on the eastern side of Slicketts Hill,\* all of which were burials by inhumation. The recent discoveries occurred on the western side of the hill, and were burials by cremation, both groups, however, belonging to

\* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIII., p. 14.

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the same Roman cemetery. The present series consists of the following:—

	Height.	Diameter of bulge.	Diameter of neck.	Diameter of base.
1. A cinerary urn which contained calcined bones, black-brown. This urn is remarkable in having its bottom pierced with ten holes by a square-pointed tool before it was baked -	11	$10\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	4
2. A similar urn, with bones -	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	6	$6\frac{1}{8}$
3. Vase, drab, with thumb indents - - - -	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	3	$1\frac{3}{8}$
4. Goblet with handle (nose missing), red - - -	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
5. Vase of Durobrivian ware, decorated with three double chevrons, in white pigment, with a row of indents above and below -	4	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$
6. Flanged bowl, black (and a copy of the pseudo-Samian examples, very rare in Kent) - - - -	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$
7. Patera, black-brown, diameter $8\frac{1}{4}$ - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	7
8. Urn, brown (imperfect), ornamented with seven teat-like projections round the bulge, with an incised pattern between. This is a novelty in Kent - -	9	$7\frac{3}{4}$	—	$3\frac{1}{8}$
9. Small vase of black ware (imperfect),				
10. Cinerary urn (thick coarse red ware)- - - -	$7\frac{3}{4}$	11	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$
11. Goblet with handle, red, with flanged nose - - -	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

It is worthy of note that nearly the whole of the vases dis-



covered by the writer at "The Brook" in 1907, already mentioned, were of Caistor (Durobrivian) ware. With one exception all those obtained from the recent discoveries are probably of local manufacture.

**EAST KENT.**—My friend Mr. Charles Newington, of Upper Deal, kindly communicates several discoveries in the eastern portion of the county as follows:—

Between Walmer Castle and Kingsdown, a fine bronze celt and a pre-Roman urn of rough pottery.

Between Studdle and Maidensole Farm, when laying down the water main along the Roman road from Dover to Richborough, a Roman interment was met with, consisting of a cinerary urn of brown ware 8 inches in height and 10 in diameter, two small vases, and two pateræ of pseudo-Samian ware.

When making a new road beyond West Studdle to the above-mentioned Roman road, Roman pottery and a very fine pseudo-Samian bowl were found about three years ago.

Marsborough near Ash, an Anglo-Saxon urn came to light, a good flint implement in Deal High Street, and a good flint arrow-head outside Richborough.

**MILL ROAD, DEAL.**—In Mr. G. Denne's brickfield a V-shaped cavity was discovered, four feet in depth. Upon the bottom were five roughly-made urns surrounded with large flints from the chalk. In the central urn a stone grain-crusher was found. Midway between the tops of the urns and the surface came a layer of flint flakes, and other flakes were met with mixed up with the burnt earth with which the cavity had been filled up. The urns doubtless contained calcined bones, but the whole thing seems to have collapsed when found, and no definite information beyond that given is available.

**WROTHAM HEATH (GOLF-COURSE).**—Mr. W. R. Scratton of West Malling kindly reported, on March 30th, to the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman the discovery of Roman interments five feet below the surface, when men were destroying rabbits' burrows on the northern slope of the course. The latter courteously sent an urgent letter to me asking me to go to the spot as soon as possible. On arrival I was shewn the objects which had been found, consisting of the remains of a cinerary urn, a goblet of Durobrivian ware, an

urn-vase, and two bronze finger rings of ordinary type, also five Roman roof-tiles. Mr. Scratton says the tiles were placed edge-wise in a line with one tile across, and that the decayed remains of burnt human bones were found close by. The rings seem to have been found among the bones. The presence of the tiles suggested to me at once that it was a "tile tomb," but the foreman assured me that the bones were outside them. The men seem to have dug recklessly into the midst of the relics, and annihilated all the evidence one required.

Near by, a portion of a mill-stone and the upper stone of a quern were found, but had no connection with the burials.

The site of this discovery is at Comp, upon glebe land belonging to Leybourne Vicarage, and in close proximity to the road from Malling to Ightham. In a future volume I hope to give some further remarks upon the remains, after the urns are repaired, accompanied by an engraving.

ROCHESTER NOTES.—Mr. Darby informed me that his men in digging a cess-pit in the garden next the bastion tower at the south-eastern corner of the curtain-wall of the castle, in rear of the last house built on the edge of the moat, reached the original depth of the castle moat. From the present level of it, twenty feet of accumulated earth was cut through before the natural chalk was reached. This is the first opportunity I have had of recording its depth.

During the extensive alterations to the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway between Rochester Bridge and Chatham, during 1910-11, enormous excavations were made by the viaduct in rear of the Guildhall, but the result from an archæological point of view was disappointing. The foundations of the Roman wall of the city were, however, cut through on this, the north side, enabling its exact thickness to be ascertained for the first time, namely, six feet ten inches. The measurement was kindly taken for me by Mr. S. Sills, Assistant Surveyor to the Corporation.

ROCHESTER BRIDGE.—This bridge, which was completed in 1856, is now being reconstructed on a larger scale, which has brought me into friendly contact with the Engineer, Mr. John J. Robson, M.I.C.E., who kindly informs me of the following facts which had hitherto escaped my observation. From him I learn that Mr. Hughes contributed a Paper to the Institute of Civil

Engineers on May 13th, 1851, wherein it is stated that "the Strood pier of the present bridge came exactly over one of the stone piers of the Roman bridge, which had to be dug out for a depth of fifteen feet below the bed of the river; it was founded in hard ballast, which was eight feet thick overlying the chalk. The Roman piles removed were shod with iron shoes and penetrated into the ballast. This bridge had ten openings and nine stone piers (see documents of 1115 A.D.), and is supposed to have been ten feet in width between the parapets. The masonry was of Kentish rag rubble."

The foregoing reference to the *masonry* connected with the first bridge which spanned the river Medway is of the highest importance, hence I lose no time in recording Mr. Hughes' notes in our *Archæologia*.

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We have received the following communication from the Rev. H. Salter of the Manor House, Dry Sandford, Abingdon.

Future historians of Christ Church, Canterbury, should not overlook a volume in the library of Christ Church College, Oxford, numbered MS. 256. It is a note book, made of paper, containing entries about Christ Church, Canterbury, for the first half of the 15th century, but the blank leaves and spaces have been used by someone in the 16th century for totally extraneous matter.

Besides what is financial the book contains the following: fol. 63, a short record of doings at the monastery in 1447; fol. 80, a list of Priors with their dates from 1066 to 1447; fols. 82—87, a list of the manors and churches belonging to the Priory, and when and by whom they were given; fols. 117—119, annals of the monastery for the years 1435—1439; fol. 143, a large portion of will of Roger Herun, without date; fol. 162, a list of all the monks who died between 1415 and 1449 with their dates, also of those who were expelled, of those who received licence to go elsewhere, of those "who went forth in apostasy," and of those who withdrew as novices; fol. 177, a list of the monks who were allowed to go for their holidays at the beginning of 1438, with the dates when they went away and when they returned; fols. 180—183, a description of twelve windows of stained glass, each of three lights, with four or five subjects in each light, giving the subject

and the Latin couplet for each picture; fol. 190, some letters of no great interest written from Oxford by I. Wodust to William Glastynbury at Canterbury, to whom apparently this book belonged.

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LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS ADDED TO THE KENT  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S LIBRARY IN 1909  
AND 1910.

- "Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis." Thomas of Elmham. Edited by Charles Hardwick, M.A.  
Presented by the Rev. C. H. Wilkie, M.A. March 1909.
- "The Arts in Early England," 2 Vols. G. Baldwin Brown, M.A.  
Presented by the Author. March 1909.
- "Guide to Avebury." R. H. Cox.  
Presented by E. Stanford, Esq. April 1909.
- "The Art of Attack." E. C. Cowper, F.S.A.  
Presented by the Author. August 1909.
- Ordnance Survey Maps of Kent, complete set of the 6 inch to 1 mile.  
Presented by Richard Cooke, Esq. September 1909.
- "The Architecture of the Churches in Denmark." Major A. Heales.  
Presented by Richard Cooke, Esq. December 1909.
- "Mediæval Records of a London City Church—St. Mary at Hill."  
Transcribed and Edited by Henry Littlehales. Part II.  
Presented by the Rev. J. A. Boodle, M.A. March 1910.
- Proceedings of Archæological Societies in Union with the Kent Archæological Society.

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The following brief Notes on recent Books on Kentish Archæology, which have been published during the past year, will, it is hoped, be found useful by students:—

*The Records of Rochester Diocese.* By the Rev. C. H. FIELDING, M.A. Snowden Brothers, West Kent Printing Works, Dartford. 1910.

Contains lists of all the clergy, from the thirteenth century to the present day, of each parish in the old diocese of Rochester, with notes respecting the churches, plate, registers, etc. Part II. consists of the clergy arranged in alphabetical order, with brief biographies.

*Bexley Heath and Welling.* By the Rev. F. de P. CASTELLS, A.K.C. Thos. Jenkins, Bexley Heath. 1910.

An illustrated history of this district, which has sprung up since the enclosure of 1814.

*Eltham in Past Times.* Compiled by E. A. CHARLES NORTH. The Blackheath Press. 1910.

A collection of fifty-two illustrations of Eltham Palace and other buildings in the parish, with notes on the Palace, Schools, etc.

*The Story of Royal Eltham.* By R. R. C. GREGORY. *Kentish District Times* Company, High Street, Eltham. 1909.

A work of 348 pages, containing a full history of the Parish and Palace, with many illustrations.

*Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Sevenoaks.* By the Rev. JOHN ROOKER, M.A., Rector. J. Salmon, 85 and 87 High Street, Sevenoaks. Illustrated.

Contains all the available material respecting the history of the fabric of the Church, monuments, ornaments, etc.

*Beckenham, Past and Present.* By ROBERT BORROWMAN. T. W. Thornton, 42 and 44 High Street, Beckenham. 1910.

A history mainly from the seventeenth century. Contains copies of all inscriptions and many notes from early wills. Sixty-four illustrations, three in colour.

*The History of Colfe's Grammar School, Lewisham.* By LELAND L. DUNCAN, M.V.O., F.S.A. Charles North, Blackheath Press. Printed for the Governors, the Worshipful Company of Leathersellers.

A history of Lewisham Grammar School, founded by the Rev. Abraham Colfe in 1652. Illustrated.

*Woolwich Antiquarian Society.* Report on explorations at Lesnes Abbey 1910, and Annual Report for the year 1910, with further Report on works at Lesnes Abbey, 1911. H. Pryce and Son, 31, 33, and 35 Powis Street, Woolwich.

*Transactions of the West Kent Natural History Society, 1908-9.* E. G. Berryman and Sons, Blackheath Road, S.E. 1910.

Contains an article by R. H. Chandler on the Sections exposed by the two new sewers, Deptford—Plumstead and Catford—Plumstead. Illustrated.

*Records of Lydd.* Translated and transcribed by ARTHUR HUSSEY and M. M. HARDY. Edited by ARTHUR FINN. *Kentish Express* Office, Ashford. 1911.

Contains the greater part of the Chamberlains' Account Book, 1428 to 1468, and the Churchwardens' Accounts, 1521—1558.

*The Parish Churches of the Diocese of Canterbury.* By THOMAS H. OYLER. London: Hunter and Longhurst, 58 and 59 Paternoster Row. 1910.

Contains an illustration of each Church in the Diocese, together with brief notes of the architecture, etc.