

appointed a Committee to draw up a form for use in abstracting ancient deeds.

It was agreed, on the request of Mr. A. R. Powys, Secretary of the Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, that the Council should co-operate with that Society with a view to the preservation of the north wall of the city of Canterbury and certain ancient features in St. Mary's Church.

It was reported that some recent numbers of the Essex Society's Publications were missing from the library, and it was decided that, if enquiry of the late secretary should fail to discover them, application for duplicate copies should be made.

On a question arising as to the conditions under which non-members might be granted permission to use the library for purposes of special study, it was left to the Hon. Secretary to use his discretion in the matter.

Mr. Herbert Knocker made suggestions for the re-arrangement of the Local Districts, and was asked to bring the matter in definite form before the meeting of the next Council.

July 16th, 1912.—The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Town Hall, Hythe, under the presidency of Lord Northbourne. In the unavoidable absence of the Mayor of Hythe Mr. John Scott, Deputy-Mayor, welcomed the Society.

Alderman Scott tendered on the Mayor's behalf the heartiest welcome to the K.A.S. from the Corporation of the ancient Cinque Port of Hythe.

Lord Northbourne, in returning thanks, was sure Hythe would be in no respect the least interesting of their visits.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Cooke, then read his Report, and began by remarking that when the Society visited Hythe in 1862 the number of members on the Roll was reported to be 840; it was certainly no more now, probably rather less, a point which to him was not satisfactory, as so many more persons were now interested in the very wide field opened up by Archæology, and he thought their members ought to increase instead of maintaining a more or less dead level. He thought members were very much indebted to the Rev. W. G. Waterman for the pains he had taken and the arduous work he had accomplished in putting the affairs of the Society in order. He alluded to the endeavour to enlarge the work and increase the responsibilities of the twenty-four Local Secretaries, men to whom the Society had been much indebted in the past, and

would be, he felt sure, still more in the future. He hoped to be able to arrange for an Annual Meeting of the Local Secretaries, perhaps one year in East Kent and the following year in West Kent.

A proposal had been made to form a Records Branch in connection with the K.A.S. This was a matter of the very greatest importance. Scattered up and down throughout the country, many preserved in parish chests in the churches, were documents of the greatest value to the historian and student, from the valuable light—being contemporary writings—they threw on the manners, customs, and history of the past. Now the work of our contemplated Records Branch would be to search out, catalogue, and describe these documents, and where considered necessary reproduce them partly or wholly. Attention would of course be called to those in a bad state of preservation. Mr. Buckland's volume on the Diocesan and Parish Records of the Diocese of Rochester was an instance of such work, and it was much to be hoped that something similar would be carried out for the Diocese of Canterbury—a matter he believed in which our President and the Archbishop of Canterbury were taking the greatest interest. It was much hoped that a start might be made of a Records Branch with some 200 to 250 members at 10s. a year.

In moving the adoption of the Report the President most strongly advocated the formation of a Records Branch. His lordship expressed his thanks to Mr. Gardner-Waterman for his strenuous work for the Society. The Report was adopted. The retiring members of the Council, viz., Mr. Monckton, the Rev. C. H. Wilkie, Dr. Cotton, Messrs. Arnold, Wood Wollaston, and Aymer Vallance were re-elected.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: Lady Allchin, Dr. H. M. Spoor, Miss Franklin, Rev. A. Gatehouse, Rev. O. D. Bruce Payne, Major H. Huntington, F. C. Allwork, F. W. Maude, A. W. Rickards.

Mr. Knocker handed in the following books and pamphlets having reference to the Sevenoaks district: *History and Antiquities of Otford*, by C. Hesketh, *Sevenoaks Parish Church*, by John Rooker, *Kentish Manorial Incidents and Critical Analysis of the Special Land Tenure Bill* (1911), by Herbert Knocker; and the Secretary was instructed to thank the authors for their gift of these works.

The members then visited the parish church of Hythe, which

was described by the Vicar from the notable elevation of the chancel steps. His address is printed in the present volume (pp. 263 to 271), and a further architectural history, by the Rev. G. M. Livett, on pp. 273 *et seq.*

The so-called crypt, really a processional passage due to the boundary of the church property running close to the east end of the chancel, was visited, as were also the bones stored there, which were fully described at the evening meeting by Dr. Parsons.

After lunching at the Institute, members journeyed in fine weather by motor-car to Lympne, passing on route what is believed to be the site of Shipway Cross, where was held the important Court of Shipway. The presumed site at the junction of the old Roman Stone Street, north and south, with a road going somewhat east and west, agrees fairly with Leland's description of the site, and has in addition tradition in its favour. It is hoped that shortly some stone may be erected to mark what is believed to be the site of the Cross.

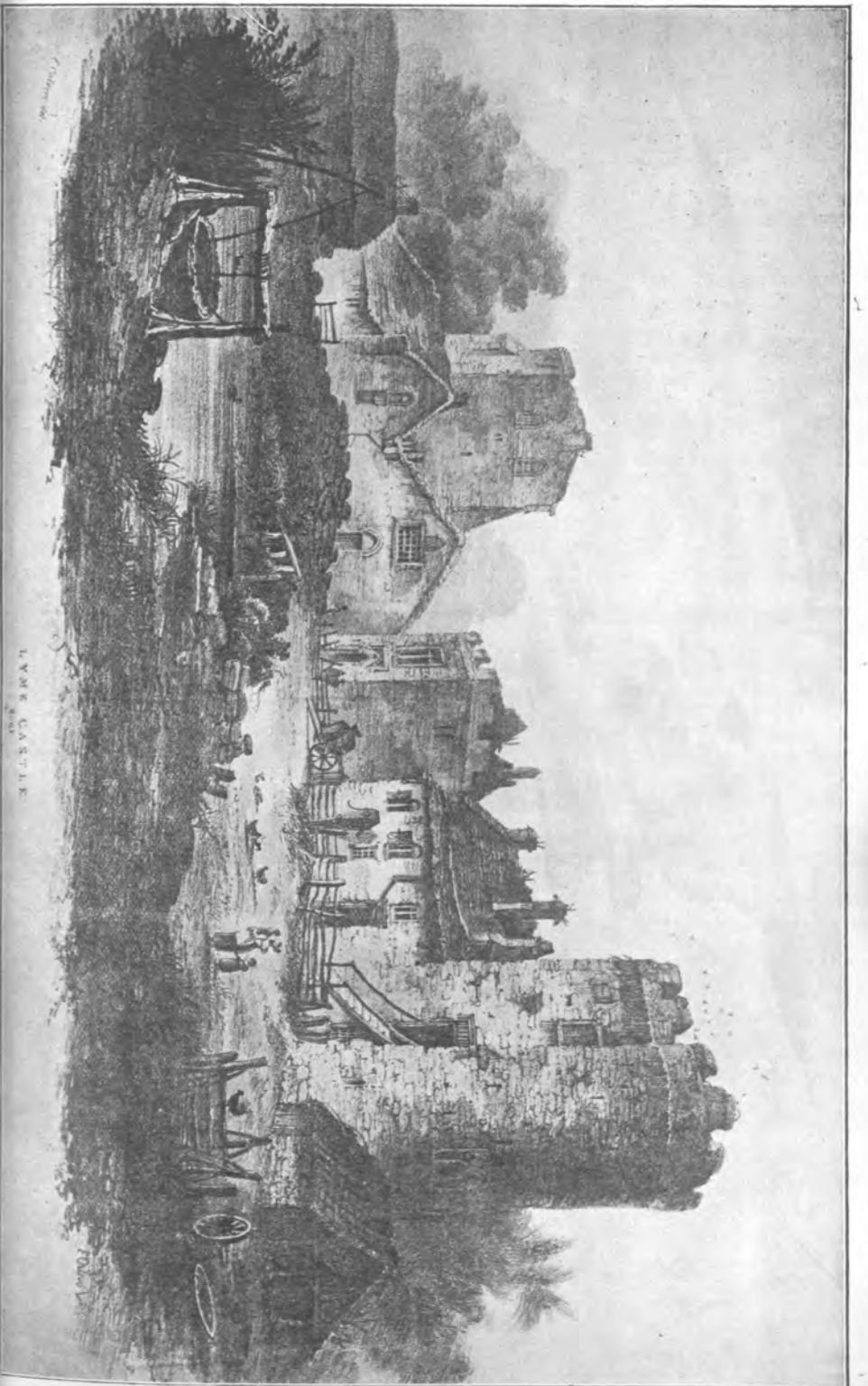
The Roman Castle of Stutfall, below Lympne Hill, and in the Roman time not far from the sea, was described by the Rev. G. M. Livett, who said that Stutfall was one of nine or ten more or less similar fortifications guarding the south-eastern district of England from the sea-rovers. In Kent, Reculver and Richborough were somewhat similar fortifications, but Stutfall had suffered very severely in the past, partly owing to a landslip and also to the carrying away building material from it for other purposes.

Lympne Church was then described by Rev. G. M. Livett. The church, dedicated in honour of St. Stephen, was supposed to have been built by Archbishop Lanfranc, who in building this church is believed to have used much stone from the Roman castrum below. Mr. Livett advanced the opinion in opposition to that generally entertained, that when in the thirteenth century the enlargement of the church became necessary, the western tower of the old church became, in the process of enlargement, the central tower of the building in its present arrangement.

The Castle was described by Mr. Aymer Vallance in the following Paper:—

LYMPNE CASTLE.

This building, so far as one may judge without having seen it previously to its recent restoration, is for the most part an early Perpendicular erection of about 1420—30.



LAKE CASTLE

The initial fact to be borne in mind concerning this 'Castle,' so-called, is that it never was a castle at all. Mr. Harold Sands will not even allow the description 'fortified' to be applied to it. Rather it belongs to the category of strong dwellings, of which Tonford Manor in the Stour Valley, near Canterbury, and the larger houses at Westenhanger not far off, and Shurland in Sheppey, may be cited as examples. It was made strong, no doubt, as being the most important dwelling in the neighbourhood—a dwelling that might serve if need be as a rallying point—and also because it occupies an eminence on the confines of Romney Marsh, commanding a long stretch of the sea coast. It might, therefore, on occasion be required to serve a military purpose, though no record has come to light to shew that it ever did so serve.

After the Reformation it was sometimes known as the Court Lodge. Before the Reformation it belonged to the Archdeacon of Canterbury, who most likely maintained a small staff of priests and clerks in residence. Accordingly the house is larger than the average dwelling of a parish priest, a yeoman or a squire, and comprises the normal elements of a mediæval house amplified to suit the particular circumstances of the case.

The plan may roughly be described as an irregular oblong running east and west, though its axis points more toward the south than that of the adjacent church. The area covered is approximately 116 feet by 43 feet at the furthest extent. The central part of the building is occupied by the principal apartment, the great hall, originally open, and to-day, after a long interval of deformation, happily once again open to the roof.

There being no sign of a side-fireplace—the existing fireplace at the west end is a recent insertion—there can be little doubt that the fire was laid upon a central hearth (as to this day at Penshurst Place) with a louvre in the roof-ridge overhead for the escape of the smoke. All traces, however, of hearth and louvre have disappeared. The hall, comprising two bays, to reckon by the fenestration, is 22 feet wide by 39 feet 6 inches long, inclusive of the space of about 6 feet at the east end anciently shut off from the body of the hall to form the usual screened passage-way. The screen noted by Canon Scott Robertson in 1858 no longer remains; but until the recent restoration the principal entrance to the house had always been through the north porch, which opened immediately into the passage between the screens. The porch, with an upper chamber over, still stands, but the door is now closed up and disused.

There is a door opposite in the south wall. The kitchen and buttery were situated, according to custom, beyond the screens. There are two doorways in the east wall of the hall, doorways not quite symmetrically corresponding with one another. The northern door of the two opens into the old kitchen (now the Library), which contains an enormous fireplace with a four-centred arch of stone 12 feet wide. To south of the kitchen stood the buttery, divided from the kitchen by a wall 5 feet thick, communication between kitchen and buttery being afforded by a doorway at the east extremity of the said wall, which has only recently been removed to throw these two apartments into one.

The south door in the east wall of the hall leads by a newel-stair to a room over the kitchen, a room which from its warm and comfortable situation over the kitchen was most probably the principal bedroom. Through the latter is the only way of access to the chamber above the porch. There is another small room on the same floor to south of the principal bedroom. The block containing these rooms and the kitchen forms a low square tower at the extreme east end of the building. An interesting question arises as to whether there was any covered way communicating between the house and the church. If there was it must have been so arranged as not to interfere with the complete circuit of outdoor processions round the church. It may have taken the form of a bridge passage from the first floor bedroom—the nearest point to the church itself—but there is no sign of any such passage in the bedroom, and the rebuilding of the west wall of the nave has obliterated any traces there might have been in that quarter.

In the north wall of the hall should be noted a small square window overlooking the hall from the porch-chamber; and in the east wall of the hall is another small window, presumably to light the newel stair. Singularly enough the daïs at the west end opposite to the screen does not appear to have had an oriel bay, but it possesses a feature in common with the hall of Eltham Palace, viz., a pair of doors leading through the daïs-wall to other apartments beyond. The south door opens into the solar, the north door to a passage leading to the tower and other rooms at the west end of the building.

It will be noticed that the central range is not occupied exclusively by the great hall, the fenestration shewing that the western part of the range comprises two floors, the roof-ridge however running continuously from end to end. The upper floor con-

tains what is known as the 'king-post room,' because of the magnificent open roof which ranges with the restored roof of the great hall, and has every appearance of being original and untouched.

The western extremity of the house is apsidal on plan, comprising a vaulted ground floor and upper floors. Access to the highest of these is obtained by a newel-stair in a turret in the re-entering angle between the semicircular tower and the half-ruined rectangular wing, projecting southward beyond the central range. This part of the house, being the most dilapidated, was that which had to undergo the greatest amount of restoration. As in the case of Peel Towers there are no means of communication between the ground floor and those above it, but Dr. Randall Davis, who knew the building in its former state, recalls that there was an external staircase, a picturesque structure of timber, against the wall of the apsidal tower, leading to the first-floor rooms at this end of the building. From the south terrace may be observed the springer of what may have been a sort of flying-buttress for the support of the south wall of the hall range. There is an old well in the courtyard to north of the building.

At Saltwood the party was most kindly entertained at tea on the beautiful lawn of the Rectory. The church was visited and its brasses inspected. Progress was then made to the castle, where Mrs. Deedes received the members. Mr. Harold Sands described the castle, and his description will, we hope, appear in a future volume.

The President proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Deedes for her kindness, and to Mr. Harold Sands for his interesting description.

The Annual Dinner took place at The Imperial Hotel, Hythe, Lord Northbourne presiding. At the conclusion of the dinner Dr. Parsons gave his views on the bones in Hythe Church, and his Paper is printed *in extenso* in the present volume, pp. 203 *et seq.*

The Vicar of Hythe spoke on the Town Documents, and Mr. R. J. Fynmore on the Preservation of Sandgate Castle, and the proceedings terminated by members passing a resolution in favour of the Protection of Ancient Monuments Bill, with the addition of the amendment suggested at the meeting of the Congress of Archaeological Societies.

It should be added that it was a very great disappointment that it was found impossible to include in the day's visits one to the small Norman church of West Hythe, but a full descriptive account of the building by the Rev. G. M. Livett appears in the present volume, pp. 251 *et seq.* The church, though without a roof, possesses sound walls, and it would seem a good thing to keep in view the possibility in the future, as population extends westward, of once again restoring it to its former Divine use as a house of prayer, especially as it stands on ground which forms part of the glebe of Lympe.

On the second day of the meeting (17th July) the members proceeded firstly to Postling Church, which was described by Mr. Aymer Vallance in a Paper which is printed on pp. 193 *et seq.* of this volume, with some additional notes by the Rev. G. M. Livett.

The dedication tablet and the mural paintings on the south and west walls were examined, as was also a silver vessel which originally belonged to St. Mary and St. Radegund, thence finally passing into the possession of the Rev. J. G. Glennie, Vicar of Croxton, Staffordshire, who had most kindly made a free gift of it to the Rector and Churchwardens of Postling. Date of Hall mark 1701-2; it weighs about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., holding half a pint, and up to 1850 was used as a chalice for Holy Communion in this church of Postling.

At Lyminge the church of SS. Mary and Æthelburga was described by the Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff said that the site on which the members of the Society were assembled was one of peculiar interest, for they were standing very near the cradle of English Christianity. Æthelbert, the first Christian king of Kent, possessed a country seat with a park or chase at Lyminge. His official residence was at Canterbury, and he had at Reculver what in modern phrase would be called a seaside villa. At all three places there had been a Roman settlement, and it was not unlikely that in each the Saxon king was able to adapt to his use a house built during the Roman occupation. About sixty years ago the late Canon Jenkins—who for more than forty years was the faithful pastor of the parish and the zealous investigator and expounder of its history—caused excavations to be made, in the churchyard, which revealed the foundations of an extensive Roman building. Canon Jenkins believed that he had uncovered the ruins of a large aisled basilica having a triple apse at its eastern extremity. This

he took to be the church founded by Æthelburga, the daughter of King Æthelbert and the widow of Edwin, King of Northumbria, who, as Bede relates, after the defeat and death of her husband at Hatfield in 633, retired to Lyminge, where she founded a religious house and built a church in honour of St. Mary the mother of God. A more careful examination of the evidence revealed by the excavations, however, shewed that Queen Æthelburga's church was built upon Roman foundations of which it occupied only a very small part. Its ground plan—which the members could trace for themselves in the churchyard—shewed that the Saxon church was less than 50 feet in length, that it had a somewhat broad nave separated from a presbytery by a triple arcade, and a *sacrarium* terminated by an eastern apse. There was also evidence that the church once possessed flanking *porticus* or chapels on either side of the nave, features which (as Mr. C. R. Peers has pointed out) are also found in the churches of St. Martin and St. Pancras at Canterbury, and in the foundations of the early church of St. Andrew at Rochester, discovered by the Rev. G. M. Livett in 1889, and all four churches were connected by tradition with the earliest days of the re-introduction of Christianity to the south of England by Augustine. Queen Æthelburga died in 647, and was buried in the church she had founded, according to Goscelin, "in a *porticus* on the north side of the church near the south wall of the church under an arch." The body of her niece Mildred, who succeeded her as abbess, was afterwards interred at the same spot. Goscelin's description of the site was apparently contradictory. Possibly in the phrase "near the south wall of the church" he intended to refer to the south wall of the present church, which is in close proximity to the north wall of its Saxon predecessor. But it was more probable that the Chronicler merely meant to imply that the Queen's tomb was near the south or inner wall of the *porticus* or chapel.

In 804 the nuns of Lyminge were removed to Canterbury, as the convent was exposed to danger from the Norsemen. But the monks—for the foundation was a double one—continued to occupy the house until about 965, when, by an ordinance of Archbishop Dunstan, they were transferred to the priory of Christ Church, Canterbury. Canon Jenkins thought that Queen Æthelburga's church was then allowed to fall into ruins, and that in its place Archbishop Dunstan built the edifice in which the members were assembled. He even put up a brass tablet in the chancel recording

this as a fact. There was, however, no shred of documentary evidence for the assertion, which, moreover, received no corroboration from the architectural details of the church, *e.g.*, there was an entire absence of the 'long and short work,' of the strapping and pilaster work generally found in buildings of the tenth century. The thick walls, the splaying of the windows, and the character of the masonry all pointed to the conclusion that the church was erected in early-Norman times, and this received some confirmatory testimony from Goscelin's account of the translation of the relics of SS. Æthelburga and Mildred to the church of St. Gregory in Canterbury, which Lanfranc founded for Augustinian canons about the year 1083, since it was difficult to account for the disturbance of the relics unless there was some necessity such as would have occurred if the building operations were being carried out in close proximity to their resting place. It was further likely that Lanfranc rebuilt the church from the fact that Lyminge was one of the manors allotted to his use when he withdrew from the life of the cloister which his predecessors had shared with the Christ Church monks. The south wall of the nave and the chancel then might be taken to represent Lanfranc's work. In the former there was one of the original windows over the south door and three in the latter, the heads of which were turned with Roman brick taken doubtless from the adjacent ruins. There did not appear to be any foundation for the statement of Canon Jenkins that the chancel-arch was rebuilt by Archbishop Peckham in 1279, indeed it appeared that the arch was erected after the square-headed fifteenth-century window on the south side of the chancel was inserted, since the south jamb of the window was cut away as though to make room for the arch. A great deal of work was done to the church in the latter part of the fifteenth century. About 1486 the north aisle with the arcade which separates it from the nave was built. There had previously been either a narrow lean-to aisle or a side-chapel on the north side of the nave. Canon Jenkins believed that this chapel or aisle was built by William Preone (De Preone in the Lambeth Registers), a former Rector of the parish who died in 1404. De Preone had been previously Rector of Woolwich, and was buried there. Weaver preserved what purported to be the epitaph which was once on De Preone's tomb, but it would appear that Weaver misread the date, and moreover credited De Preone with work at Woolwich and not at Lyminge:—

"Hic jacet Dominus Will. Preone quondam Rector huius

ecclesie, viz. tempore Edwardi quarti et postea Rector Ecclesie de Lymming, qui fieri fecit istam Capellam et Campanile huius [*sic*] ecclesie et invita sua multa alia bona . . . Ob 1 die Decemb 1464."

There was, however, evidence of the former existence of a tower at the west end of the north aisle. The present tower was not finished until the days of Archbishop Warham, whose arms, together with those of his predecessor Cardinal Morton, might still be seen carved on the spandrels of the western doorway. Mr. Woodruff also gave a description of the internal fittings of the church and of recent restorations, deploring the fact that the walls had been stripped inside and out of their plastering, and left in a state of roughness which in mediæval times would have been considered absolutely barbarous.

Mr. Livett, thanking Mr. Woodruff for his description of the church, said he entirely agreed with the opinion that the nucleus of the existing building was an early-Norman and not a Saxon structure, and drew attention to the probable character and exact position of the original chancel-arch. He also essayed a description of the destroyed triple chancel-arch of the Saxon church and of the position of the altar in its elongated apse. He was inclined to the opinion that the foundations of that church were Saxon and not Roman.

Mr. and Mrs. Bird welcomed members on their arrival at Westenhanger House. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. H. Sands, due to an accident, Mr. G. Clinch most kindly offered to help.

The house itself was of very large size, with a courtyard measuring about 130 ft. square. As the buildings rose sheer from the moat no wall was considered necessary as a protection. The date of the greater part of the house was from about 1340, and of the time of Henry VIII. considerable Tudor work remains. About 1700 the house was pulled down, only the towers and outer wall being left, the present house being built of the old material.

Members then proceeded to Aldington Church and Manor House.

The Rev. G. M. Livett spoke of Aldington as being one of the most extensive of the manors of the Archbishop. Signs were not wanting that the building of the Manor House was of early-Norman date, probably of the time of Lanfranc.

The church was dedicated to St. Martin, and has obtained notice from the fact of the benefice being conferred on Erasmus. The perpendicular tower, a landmark for miles round, was built by

Archbishop Warham, and dates about 1511. A doorway and window in the north wall of the church suggested that the original church of pre-Conquest date stood there.

As usual the carriage arrangements of the two days were in the hands of the Rev. W. G. Waterman.

The success of the meeting was largely due to the work done by the Local Committee, consisting of the Mayor of Hythe, the Revs. H. Dale and Canon Galpin, Mrs. Deedes, Dr. Randall Davis, and to Messrs. A. Denton Cheney, F.S.A., B. C. Drake, Arthur Finn, F. J. Tennant, and W. R. Wood.

September 12th, 1912.—After lunching together by the invitation of Mr. A. A. Arnold, the Council met at the Bridgewardens' Chamber, Rochester. Nine members present. The Chair was taken by Mr. F. F. Giraud.

Mr. A. A. Arnold again tendered his resignation of his membership of the Council. The resignation was accepted with regret, and Mr. Arnold was unanimously elected a Vice-President, the vacancy on the Council to be filled at the next meeting.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Mr. C. J. Phillips, addressed to the President, suggesting that more use should be made of the local press for reporting.

A letter from the publishers suggested that the date of admission to membership should be added to each name in the printed list of members. The proposal was agreed to with regard to new members in the future, and with regard to old members so far as the date could be accurately recovered.

On a request received from Mr. H. S. Cooper for the loan of two MS. account-books relating to the family of Usborne, for use in compiling a History of Loddenden, there being no precedent for such loan, it was agreed, on Mr. Livett's suggestion, that he should be allowed to take the volumes from the Library and make himself responsible for their safe return.

A letter from Mr. L. M. Biden respecting local meetings and other ways of promoting interest in the Society was read, together with the Hon. Secretary's reply thereto. It was agreed that a form of Banker's Order should be printed and sent to new members.

The Hon. Secretary reported the receipt of subscriptions for the volume of *Parish Registers and Records in the Diocese of Rochester* to the total of £55; and stated his opinion that in order

to cover cost of postage the price to members should have been fixed at 2s. 6d. instead of 2s.

The Hon. Secretary reported that he was making an examination of the bundles of letters in the Library, with a view to the destruction of the less important. The collection included autograph letters of considerable interest. He further reported that the Minute Books, 1859—66 and 1876—87 were missing, and that he had been unable to recover them.

A doubt having arisen with regard to the membership of the present Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson), the Hon. Secretary had been in correspondence with His Grace, and had received from him his subscription and entrance fee.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was unanimously elected a Vice-president.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: Mrs. M. G. Letchworth, Rev. R. E. Tanner, H. K. Daniel, Major H. T. Laming, G. E. Duveen, W. H. Peckett, N. E. Underwood, J. B. Rowell, F. J. Peplow (Deptford Public Library).

It was proposed by Mr. Livett, seconded by Mr. Aymer Vallance, and carried: "That the Hon. Editor be empowered to arrange year by year for a shorthand report of the annual summer meeting: such report to be extended and typewritten, and finally deposited in the Society's Library at Maidstone, at a cost not exceeding £10; and the Editor's reporter to be allowed the privileges usually extended to invited reporters."

In the absence of Mr. Knocker the Hon. Secretary presented a scheme drawn up by that councillor at the request of the meeting of June 5th. It included a list of the County Court Districts and the parishes in them, illustrated by a coloured map, and a list of members resident in each County Court District. Mr. Knocker suggested that the Local Secretaries' Districts should be rearranged so as to conform as nearly as possible to the County Court Districts. The Editor presented a printed list of districts shewing the effect of the proposed changes, and suggested that the districts should be numbered and the number of each member's district placed against his name in the printed list of members, so that each Local Secretary might abstract the names of members in his district without difficulty. The Council considered the suggested changes in detail, and agreed that the list so revised should be sent to the Local Secretaries for their consideration and comments.

The report of the committee appointed June 5th was received.

A register of Ancient Deeds was presented, together with a Paper written by Mr. Herbert Knocker. Proposed by Mr. Aymer Vallance, seconded by Mr. Wood Wollaston, and carried: "That the report and form and register be accepted; that 500 copies of the form, with slight alteration, be printed; and that a reprint of Mr. Knocker's Paper be made available for purchase at cost price." It was agreed that Mr. Knocker should be asked to undertake the duties of Hon. Registrar. Mr. Knocker's Paper is included in the present volume.

Pass-books were produced and cheques drawn.

December 11th, 1912.—The Council met, by the permission of the Dean and Chapter, in the Cathedral Library, Canterbury. Seventeen members present. Lord Northbourne in the Chair.

The Hon. Secretary reported the anonymous gift of twenty-one volumes of the Journal of the British Archæological Association, making the Society's set complete with the exception of volumes X. and XI., which volumes the Hon. Secretary was instructed to purchase.

At the suggestion of Mr. A. A. Arnold, Mr. F. H. Day was unanimously elected a Member of the Council *vice* A. A. Arnold, elected a Vice-president.

It was agreed that *Memorials of Canterbury Cathedral*, by Messrs. Woodruff and Danks, should be purchased for the Library.

A letter was read from Mr. A. A. Arnold calling attention to damage to the ancient inscription at Cooling Castle. The ease with which this could take place was confirmed by Mr. L. Duncan, and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Arnold a letter of thanks, with a request that he should endeavour to stop the mischief by interviewing landlord or tenant.

A letter was read from Major Lambarde respecting the condition of the ruins of Maplescombe Castle. Mr. Colyer-Fergusson stated that he was already taking steps to remove any cause of complaint.

The Hon. Secretary reported that, in conjunction with some local members, he was endeavouring to arrange for some monumental record at Shipway Cross to mark the probable site of the ancient Court of Shipway.

It was unanimously agreed that Mr. W. J. Mercer, Hon. Local Secretary Margate District, should be asked to withdraw his resignation tendered.

The following were elected Ordinary Members; Lieut.-Colonel

R. H. Bond, C. Cressy, A. U. M. Lambert, A. J. Phillips, E. Duveen, J. Duveen, C. Clouting, H. R. Atchison, Hon. Mrs. Wilfred James, Miss Guinness, and the Librarian, Sevenoaks Free Library.

A motion, "That the Local Secretaries be relieved of the duty of collecting subscriptions, and that the said duty be vested in the Financial Officer of the Society," was discussed and rejected.

The Hon. Secretary reported the following resolution passed at a meeting of Local Secretaries, held at his invitation at Maidstone November 30th ult.: "This meeting, consisting of nine Local Secretaries present, recommends to the Council of the Kent Archaeological Society 'That the rearrangement of the Local Districts, as proposed by Mr. Knocker and printed, be adopted with any slight necessary modifications.'" Mr. Knocker formally moved the adoption of the scheme, and proposed that a memorandum should be prepared concerning the duties of Hon. Local Secretaries, method of collecting subscriptions, the procedure followed on the election of new members, and concerning certain returns which he suggested should be made by the Local Secretaries. This was seconded by Mr. Leland Duncan and carried. The following committee was appointed to draw up the memorandum: Mr. Cooke, Mr. Livett, Mr. Hannen, and Mr. Knocker.

It was unanimously agreed that the next Annual Meeting should be held at Westerham and Edenbridge. Mr. Woodruff reported on the state of the *tumuli* in Gorsley Wood, and referred to wall-paintings lately removed from Stodmarsh Court to South Kensington, which he hoped might be reproduced in *Archæologia Cantiana*. The matter of the *tumuli* was left to Mr. Woodruff's discretion.