

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

EDWARD HASTED.

THROUGH the kindness of Dr. F. W. Cock we are enabled to reproduce the accompanying photograph of the bronze memorial tablet to the great historian of Kent, which has recently been set up in Corsham Church, Wiltshire. Edward Hasted (1732-1812) devoted forty years to the compilation of his *Historical and Topographical Survey of Kent*, which appeared in four folio volumes between 1778 and 1799, and was reissued in twelve octavo volumes between 1797 and 1801. He died as Master of Corsham Hospital.

DEFOE AND CANTERBURY.

A small, but valuable, discovery of some literary and personal interest must be recorded. "Of all Defoe's works", wrote Mr. William Minet in *Daniel Defoe and Kent in Arch. Cant.* XXXI (1915), "one of the most successful was the *Strange Apparition of Mrs. Veal*, and this curious fact is to be noticed about it that, pure romance as the tale is, its foundation rests on real people whose existence can be proved by outside evidence." The reality of Mrs. Veal, who is alleged to have seen the ghost of Mrs. Bargrave in Canterbury on September 8th, 1705, the day after her death in Dover, was established as long ago as 1895 by the late Mr. G. A. Aitken, but there was until recently no reason to dispute the generally accepted theory that the story was invented by that arch-liar, Defoe, in order to promote the sale of the English translation of *The Christian's Defence against the Fears of Death*, from the French of Charles Drelincourt. In the *Review of English Studies*, however (Vol. VII, No. 25, Jan., 1931), Sir Charles Firth reprints with comments a recently discovered letter signed "I. Lukyn", addressed to her "Honoured Aunt" and dated

IN MEMORY OF

EDWARD HASTED M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE HISTORIAN OF KENT, MASTER OF DAME
HYNGERFORD'S SCHOOL, 1807-1812. HE WAS
BURIED IN THIS CHVRCHYARD, JANY 21,
1812, AGED 80 YEARS. HIS GRAVE BEING
VNKNOWN, THIS MEMORIAL IS PLACED HERE
BY THOSE OF HIS COVNTY CONSCIOUS
OF WHAT THEY OWE TO HIM.



BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLET TO EDWARD HASTED
in Corsham Church, Wilts.

By courtesy of Dr. F. W. Cook.

October 9th, 1705—a month after Mrs. Veal's death and nine months before Defoe's pamphlet appeared, which gives the facts of the whole story substantially as Defoe told them.

In the following number of the same *Review* (April, 1931), Mrs. Gardiner takes up the tale, under the title *What Canterbury knew of Mrs. Veal and her Friends*, and marshals with admirable lucidity all the facts that her extensive researches have brought to light concerning the persons mentioned in Defoe's story and in the new letter. She convincingly identifies the writer of the letter as Lucy Lukyn (the "I" was a copyist's error) the daughter of a well-known Canterbury notary, described on his mural tablet in St. Margaret's Church as "Proctor in the two Ecclesiastical Courts of the Archbishop and the Archdeacon and twenty years Auditor of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury." She also speculates, though less conclusively, on the identity of the "Honoured Aunt."

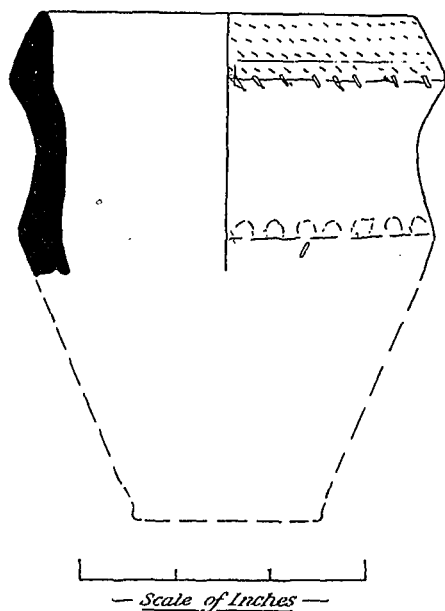
CINERARY URN FROM STODMARSH.

The Bronze Age urn illustrated opposite was found in 1929 near Stodmarsh, a village situated five miles north-east of Canterbury, on the gravel-flanked spur of higher land which, rising out of the Stour marshes, separates the Great Stour from its lesser stream.

The pot seems to have been broken in antiquity, but more than half of the rim was found, together with part of the shoulder and side. The narrow inward-turned rim, the boldly curved neck, the prominent shoulder, and the form of the body of the pot—an inverted truncated cone, are all characteristic of an early date; and this urn, which belongs to Abercromby's Type 1, may be considered on typological grounds to be the earliest yet found in Kent.

It is four inches in diameter at the mouth, and made of a hard, light, brown paste, well smoothed on the outside and slightly burnished, that is not unlike some of the late beaker fabric. The rim is decorated with four rows of twisted cord

impressions and an irregular row of vertical finger-nail incisions. The plain neck merges into a well-marked shoulder ornamented with a row of finger-tip impressions each showing a slight irregularity as though the potter had worked with a fragment of grit under her finger-nail. (It is usually thought that in the Bronze Age the art of potting was left to the women folk ; in any case, the smallness of these impressions suggests a woman's hand.)



An urn of identical shape, but decorated with maggot pattern and containing burnt bones, was found during the excavation of Castle Lyons, Denbighshire. (*Y Cymmrodor*, XLI, Appendix III, and fig. 80, No. 1.) A fairly close parallel from Derby is illustrated by Abercromby, Vol. II, Plate XLVI, 63.

The Stodmarsh shards are now in Canterbury Museum, and I thank the Curator, Mr. H. T. Mead, for drawing my attention to them and allowing them to be published.

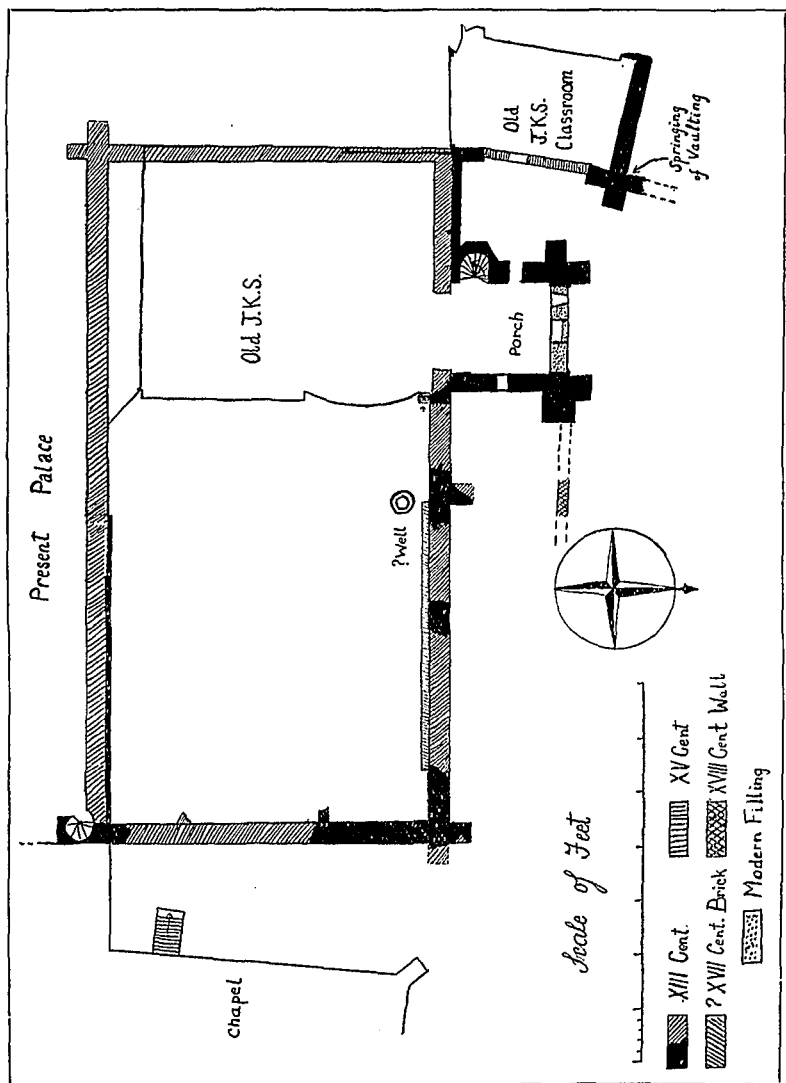
RONALD F. JESSUP.

THE GREAT HALL OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S
PALACE AT CANTERBURY.

During the summer of 1930, excavations were made by a number of boys of the King's School in the garden of what was formerly the Junior School (now removed to Sturry) on the site of Stephen Langton's Great Hall of the Archbishop's Palace (c. 1220). It had always been known that the N wall of Mr. Carøe's palace, built for Archbishop Temple in 1897, was, like that of Parker's intermediate palace, on the foundations of Langton's S wall, fragmentary remains of which can still be seen. The greater part of Langton's N porch is still standing, incorporated in the old Junior School building, and the wall to the W of this (presumably part of the Hall) still contains fragments of an E.E. window of two lancets surmounted by a circular light—illustrated opposite page 300.

Excavation did little more than substantiate the accuracy of Mr. Clapham's deductions, as recorded in his admirable plan of the Precincts in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. LXXXVI (1929).¹ The N wall was found to extend 80 feet eastward from the S.E. corner of the porch, and then to return at right angles to join "Becket's Stair," incorporated in the present palace. The walling is some four feet thick, of flint rubble with ashlar quoins, and enough fragments of worked stone were found to testify to its Early English date. About a third of the way along the E wall was found a small fragment of masonry, which was taken to indicate the position of one of the two rows of columns that presumably divided the Hall into a nave and aisles, but two attempts to find bases of the columns were unsuccessful. Some excitement was caused by the finding of what appeared to be a well, inside the Hall, but it seems probable, if more prosaic, that this was only an 18th or 19th century "soak-away." The most mysterious discovery was that of a solid mass of apparently 16th or 17th century brickwork, some two feet wide and going down to a depth of four feet, built along the

¹ See also *Arch. Cant.*, VII, p. 156.



PLAN OF REMAINS OF THE GREAT HALL OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, CANTERBURY.

greater part of the inner (south) side of the outer wall. This was heavily coated with a hard whitish plaster, and its date and purpose remain unexplained. Numerous small fragments of mediæval glass and pottery, including a few scraps of decayed stained glass, were thrown up in the course of the digging. The accompanying plan is by J. R. Hudson, of the King's School, and is reproduced from the *Grange Magazine*.

A (?) ROMAN POT FROM MARGATE.

Opposite this page we reproduce a photograph, kindly sent by Mr. A. J. Gritten, Librarian of the Public Library of Margate, of a vessel excavated in July last under Holly Lane, Cliftonville. The suggestion has been made that it is a Roman cooking utensil of the second century; but as the late Mr. W. Whiting, in one of the last letters he wrote, expressed the tentative opinion, based on the photograph, that it was more probably of mediæval date, it has been thought best to reproduce the photograph without further comment, in the hope of eliciting further views.

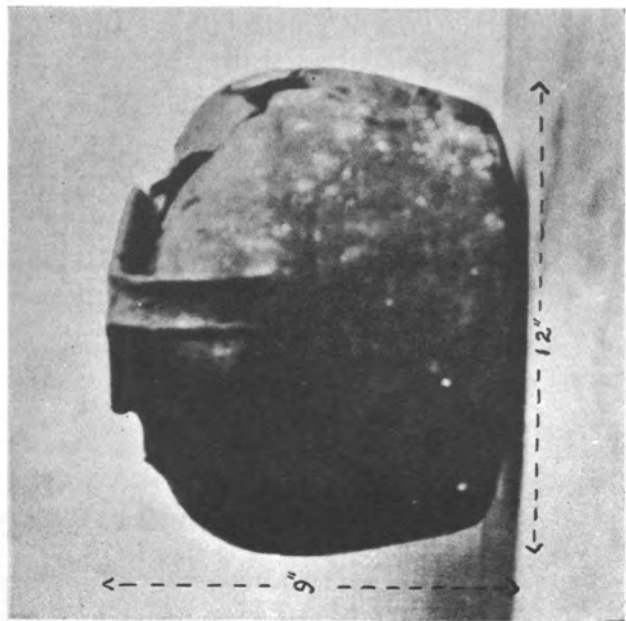
CORRIGENDUM.

NOTE.—With reference to the communication "Two Chalke Wills" in *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XLII, where it is stated (p. 57) that Thomas Madox does not give the source from which he obtained them, Dr. Hardman points out that, in *Formulare Anglicanum*, p. 435, the marginal letters O.A., which had escaped Mr. Aymer Vallance's notice, mean, as Madox explains in his preface, that the wills in question were to be found in "the Office of the late Court of Augmentations," the same source of which seventy years later Hasted made considerable use.



REMAINS OF WINDOW OF THE GREAT
HALL OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE,
CANTERBURY.

(See p. 298.)



A (?) ROMAN POT FROM MARGATE.

(See p. 300.)