

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

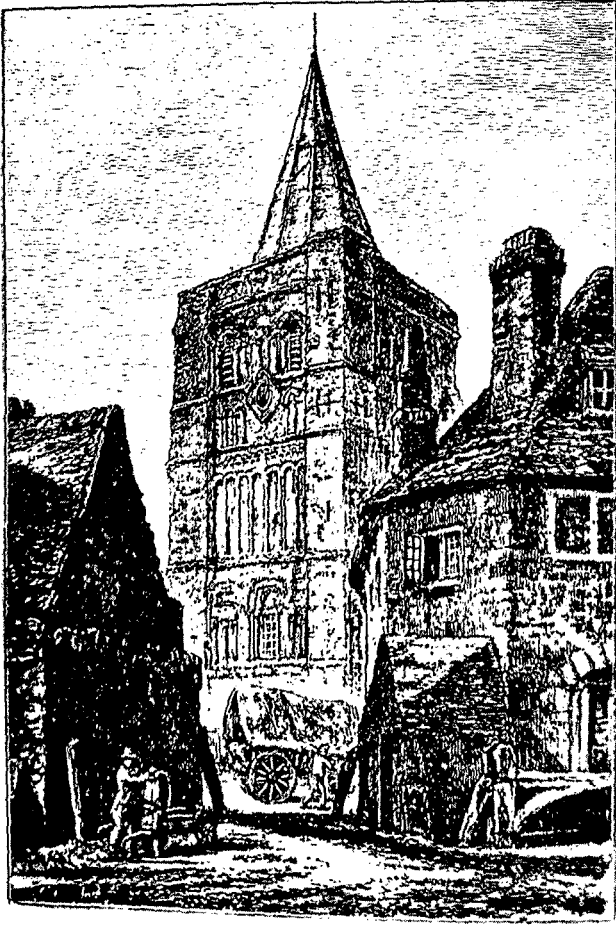
A TURNER DRAWING OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH,  
DOVER.

OPPOSITE this page we reproduce a little-known view of St. Mary's Church, Dover, from a print after a water-colour drawing by J. M. W. Turner. The original picture was in the collection of Mr. James Orrock, which has been dispersed, and its present owner is unknown. The print, to which the Editor's attention was kindly drawn by Mr. W. J. Barnes, J.P., the Hon. Librarian to the Corporation of Dover, forms the frontispiece to the first volume of *Holidays in the Home Counties*, published in 1880 by David Bogue of Trafalgar Square. The houses shown in the foreground were pulled down when the street was widened at the beginning of the present century.

A NOTE ON THE HYTHE CRANIA AND THE  
DERIVATION OF "MINNIS."

VARIOUS theories have been propounded in explanation of the well-known collection of human bones under the chancel of Hythe Church (see in particular *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XXX). The writer ventures to advance a new one which, though to an extent conjectural, is founded on certain well-authenticated facts.

The greatest authority on the subject, Professor F. G. Parsons, has pointed out the marked height of the skulls and in a letter to the writer says that he considers them to be the skulls of a Breton or adjacent people, who emigrated to England for the peaceful purposes of trade. In support of this view another, apparently irrelevant, question may be considered. Round the district about Hythe there are a number of Minnis's: Stelling, Rhodes, Swingfield, etc.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DOVER.

*Photo: W. H. Clarkson, Dover.*

**ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DOVER**

from a print after a water-colour drawing by J. M. W. Turner.

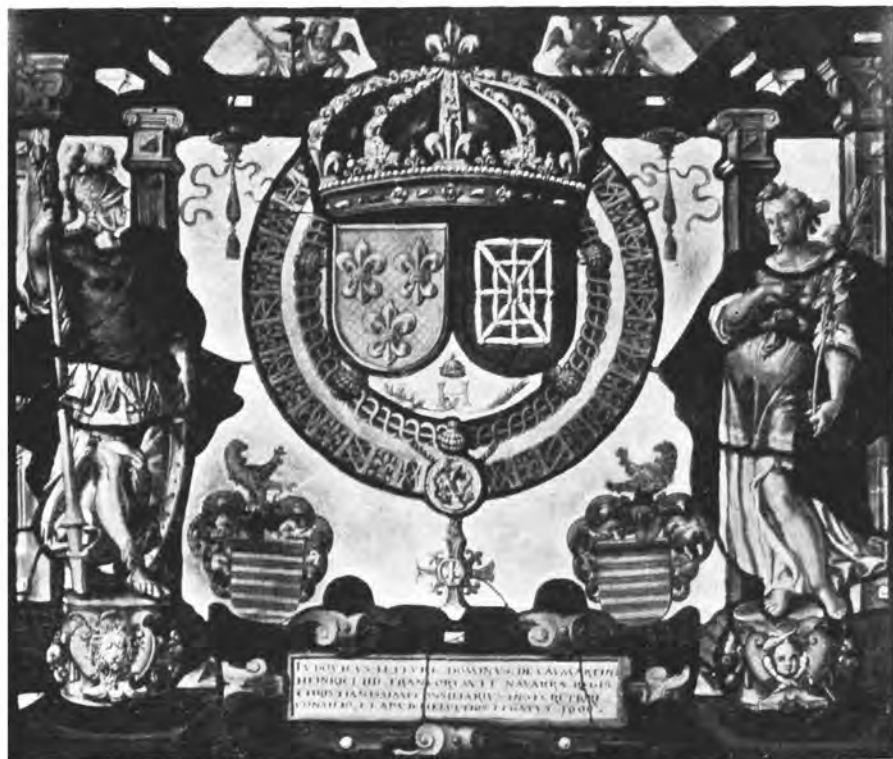
What is the derivation of this name ? Hasted, in a footnote under Swingfield, says : " I know not whence the name is derived, excepting it be from the Latin word *mina* signifying, both among the Romans and others, a certain quantity of land."

We may perhaps do better. The French for a property was *demesne*, hence our word " domain." In the northern parts, and especially in Brittany, this is shortened to *mesne*. Phonetically spelt, this becomes " mayne " ; and doubtless the people who came over acquired property, which the natives would hear spoken of as " maynes," with our general pronunciation of the *s* in the plural. These minnis's were formerly, apparently common land. Barham in a letter to the publisher of the second edition of the *Ingoldsby Legends* (1842) writes : " We have been rather busy of late carrying into execution the enclosure of Swingfield Minnis under the auspices of my Lord Radnor." The native population would therefore talk of the " maynes," and the transition from this to " Minnis " is easy.

To return now to the Hythe crania : if the presence of Breton emigrants, as postulated by Professor Parsons, is accepted, and if the word " Minnis " is a corruption of their " Mesnes," it may fairly be assumed that they came well before the Reformation : at a later date we should expect some documentary evidence of them. It is well known that in pre-Reformation times burial remains were often disinterred, after a considerable interval, and reverently stored in charnel houses. Such collections are common in Catholic countries on the continent, and a few collections besides that at Hythe are still extant in England ; there is one at Bothwell, Northants, and the charnel house with a chapel over it outside the north door of Worcester Cathedral was only finally destroyed in the last century.

The writer's conclusion is therefore that the Hythe crania are those of a Breton people who settled about Hythe, and who left further record of their presence in the Kentish Minnis's.

H. A. A. DOMBRAIN.



ARMS OF HENRY IV OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE BETWEEN FIGURES OF  
WAR AND PEACE.

From a window in the Historical Museum of St. Gall, Switzerland.

## SWISS GLASS IN PATRIBOURNE CHURCH.

IN *Arch. Cant.*, XLIV, pp. 243-4, I gave a description of a stained glass panel in Patribourne Church containing the figure of a warrior in Roman military costume, and mentioned that it was, according to Dr. Lehmann of Zürich, only a fragment of a larger glass painting of which it once formed the left hand side. Through the kindness of Dr. Lehmann I am now enabled to give an illustration of the complete window, in the Historical Museum at St. Gall, to which I referred in my paper.

The figure on the left, which is identical with that on the Patribourne fragment, represents War, and that on the right Peace. The shield between the two contains the arms of King Henry IV of France, viz. : *Azure, three fleurs de lis, or*, for France, and : *Gules, a double orle, saltire and cross composed of chain (una Varra-Navarra) from an annulet in the centre point, or*, for Navarre. It is surrounded by what appear to be the collar and badge of the Order of the Holy Ghost, which was instituted in 1578 by Henry III of France and renewed in 1590 by Henry IV, who augmented and embellished the characteristic ensigns. The two small shields, on either side of the large one, bear the crest and arms of Le Fevre, viz. *Barry of six*, but I have not been able to ascertain the tinctures. The inscription beneath the shields reads :

LUDOVICUS LE FEVRE, DOMINUS DE CAUMARTIN  
HEINRICI IIII FRANCORUM ET NAVARRAE REGIS  
CHRISTIANISSIMI CONSILIARIUS IN SECRETIORI  
CONSILIO, ET APUD HELVETIOS LEGATUS 1606.

i.e. Louis Le Fevre, Baron de Caumartin, Counsellor of the Privy Council of Henry IV, the Most Christian King of the French and of Navarre, and Ambassador to the Swiss, 1606.

I avail myself of this opportunity to correct an error which I made in the same volume of *Arch. Cant.* in thinking that the cardinal and priest mentioned on page 247 represent

St. Carlo Borromeo and Pope Pius V. The cardinal is not offering a tiara to the priest, as I stated, but is simply holding the tiara of the celebrant, who represents St. Gregory the Great. On a second visit to Patrixbourne Church I managed to climb on to the sill of the window containing the panel, and thus saw what had not been visible from the floor level, viz. that on the altar was a tiny representation of our Lord with the instruments of His Passion. The picture therefore represents the "Mass of St. Gregory," as Professor Lehmann had surmised. The legendary story of this Mass relates that an unbeliever in Transubstantiation was converted on beholding with amazement the body of Christ crucified descend upon the altar at the moment when Pope Gregory the Great was celebrating Mass.

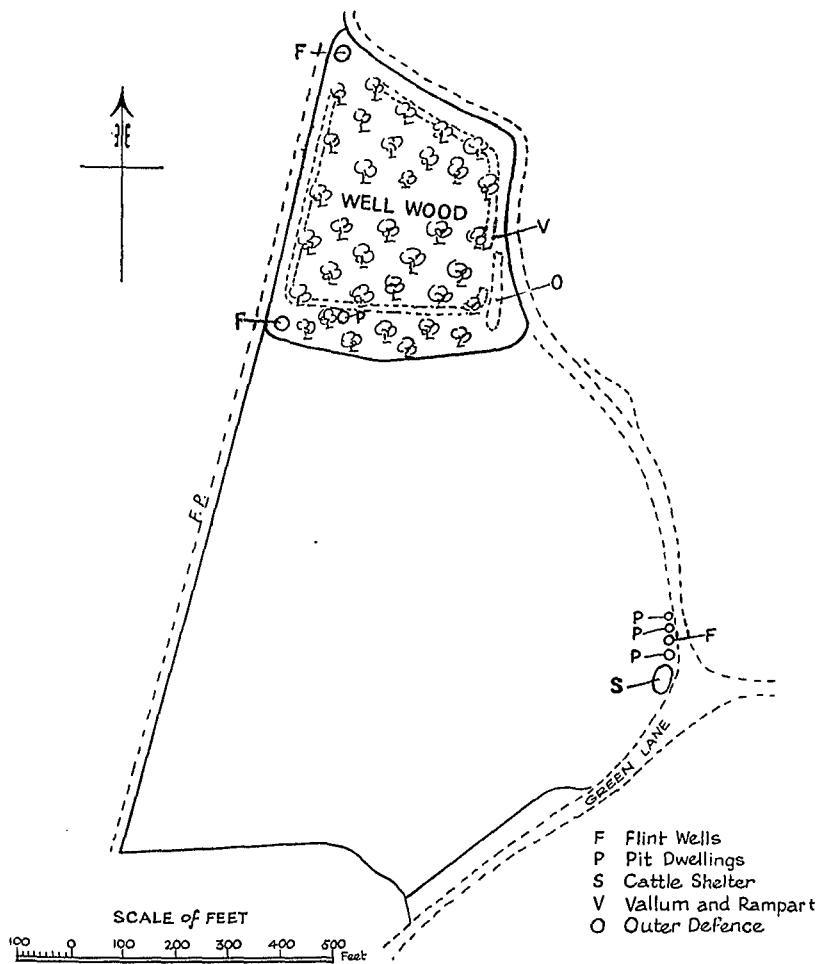
N. E. TOKE.

#### A NATIVE CAMP IN LONG BEACH WOODS.

MR. H. A. A. DOMBRAIN draws attention to a small earthwork which has apparently escaped notice hitherto. This is in a small copse known as Well Wood, just east of Long Beach Wood through which runs the main road between Charing and Challock Lees. It is reached by the lane that continues, to the north of the main road, the road up from Westwell.

As the accompanying sketch-plan shows, there is a roughly rectangular vallum and fosse, measuring about 400 ft. from north to south and about 300 ft. from east to west, the west side, however, being about 30 ft. longer than the east. Outside it, nearly at the south end of the east side and probably enclosing the main entrance, there is a short outer rampart. The copse was no doubt planted because the earthworks hindered cultivation, and extends some 10 yards beyond the fosse all round. The trees and the ravages of rabbits have as usual broken down much of the vallum, and decaying leaves have of course filled up most of the fosse, but the remains are unmistakable. The woodman who has for many years cut the wood says he has often wondered what the "bank and ditch" were.

Outside the north-west and the south-west corners there is a large dene-hole or "flint well" in the chalk, while at the junction of the lane about 200 yards from the south-east corner there is a remarkable line of circular holes in close



SKETCH PLAN OF EARTHWORK IN WELL WOOD.

juxta-position, which Mr. Dombrain identifies as follows : first, there are two quite distinct pit-dwellings ; separated from these by some 3 yards is a flint-well—it is much fallen in but one of the usual headings is not quite choked up,

though entrance would be difficult without excavation; then another pit-dwelling; and, finally, one of the large basins, or hollows, found in scores of places on the high hill-tops. Of these Mr. Dombrain writes, "they are much too large and too deep to have ever been dwellings, and my opinion is that they were cattle shelters. When gales were raging over the hills, these excavations would afford a considerable shelter, and, perhaps most important of all, the cattle would be congregated and easier to defend against their deadliest enemy, the wolf."

#### A FLINT IMPLEMENT OF ROSTRO-CARINATE TYPE FROM BRASTED.

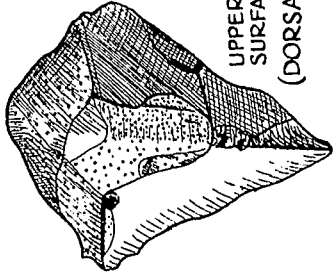
IN the summer of 1931, The Ven. Archdeacon Owen of Kenya discovered a remarkable flint implement in the bank by the side of the road up Brasted Hill, Kent. Its form was that of a strikingly symmetrical "rostro-carinate" of the type made famous by the researches of Mr. Reid Moir. It is made of a grey, unpatinated flint, free from any signs of rolling; the technique is notable for the boldness and certainty of the flaking. The form is achieved by the removal of a surprisingly few large flakes from a nodule of flint.

The geological deposit in which the implement was found is a "hill wash" several feet thick, consisting of Thanet Sand and pebbles from the Woolwich and Reading beds together with large flint boulders, which in many cases have been smashed into very sharp, unrolled flakes. Unfortunately, Mr. Dewey of the Geological Survey states that the date of this deposit is very uncertain and can therefore be of little use in dating the implement. A further search in this deposit produced several flakes of indeterminate type with rather unconvincing secondary working on them, which also are of no use for dating purposes.

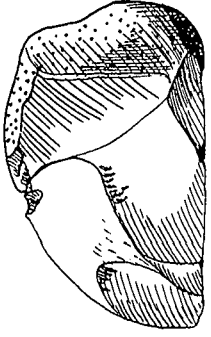
The importance of Mr. Reid Moir's discovery of rostro-carinate implements in East Anglia, lay in the fact that they were found below Crag deposits and are therefore pre-Pleistocene in date. It has since been shown that implements



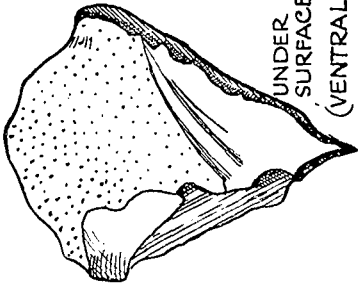
FLINT IMPLEMENT FROM  
- BRASTED · KENT -



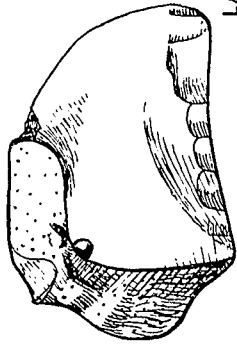
UPPER  
SURFACE  
(DORSAL PLANE)



LATERAL  
ASPECT



UNDER  
SURFACE  
(VENTRAL PLANE)



LATERAL



N.C.C.

of this form reappeared in post-glacial times and even, occasionally, as late as the Neolithic period. They have been found, for example, in the Lower Estuarine clays of North Ireland and also in the 25 ft. Raised Beach in that country. The type persisted for many thousands of years and mere rostro-carinate form does not of itself prove a high antiquity. In the absence of any definite geological evidence, it is therefore impossible to date the Brasted specimen, though its appearance suggests that it is at least post-glacial in date.

NORMAN COOK and W. E. OWEN.

### EARLY IRON AGE POTTERY FROM CHIDDINGSTONE.

DURING the year 1929, six fragments of pottery of Early Iron Age date were discovered in the sand pit belonging to the Sevenoaks Rural District Council, opposite Chested House, Chiddingstone. They were all found close together at a depth of about 18 inches below the surface.

1. A portion of a pot of hard brown ware, containing particles of brightly shining quartz and covered with a "soapy" slip. The rim is strongly everted. The decoration consists of a double line of shallow tooling round the shoulder, above which chevrons of similar double lines form triangles with it. The area between each of the double lines is punctuated by small, close set, incised dots, and at the apex of each triangle is a shallow, circular pit.

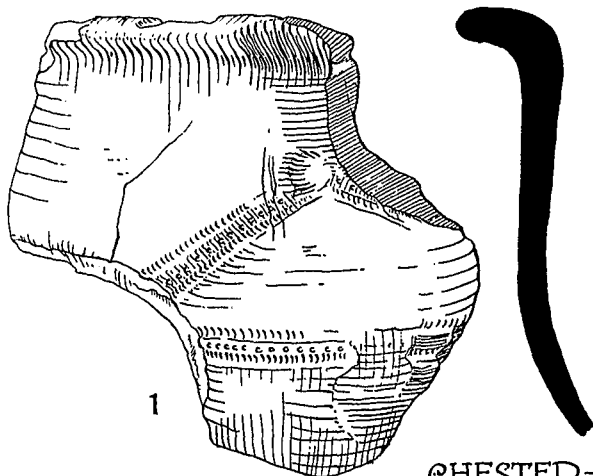
Mr. Christopher Hawkes points out that this sherd forms an interesting link between ordinary Middle La Tène shallow-tooled ornament (St. Catharines Hill,<sup>1</sup> Fig. 14, R10 and the Sussex sites of The Trundle<sup>2</sup> and Caburn<sup>3</sup>) and the peculiar

<sup>1</sup> *St. Catharines Hill, Winchester*, by Hawkes, Myres & Stevens. (The Wykeham Press.)

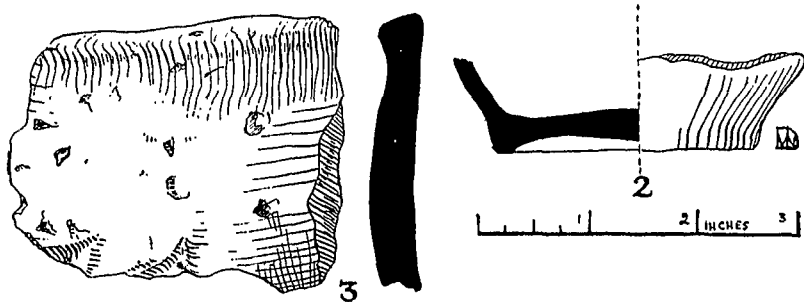
<sup>2</sup> "Excavations in The Trundle, Goodwood, 1928," by E. Cecil Curwen (Sussex Archæological Collections, Vol. LXX, p. 33).

<sup>3</sup> "Excavations in The Caburn, near Lewes," by Elliot Curwen and E. Cecil Curwen (Sussex Archæological Collections, Vol. LXVIII, p. 1).

Hengistbury Head Class E (Hengistbury Head<sup>1</sup> report, Pl. XX, and page 14). This latter ware is characterized by an ornamentation which consists of small shallow pits of the type found on the Chiddingstone specimen, associated with



CHESTED-  
CHIDDINGSTONE-KENT



rough, incised triangles. The ornament on the examples of Middle La Tène ware found at St Catharines Hill, Winchester, consists of triangles filled with small punctured dots and of

<sup>1</sup> "Excavations at Hengistbury Head, Hampshire, in 1911-1912," by J. P. Bushe-Fox (Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, London, No. III).

parallel lines with rows of these dots in between them. The lines themselves are shallow and fairly wide, in contrast with the sharply incised lines of the Hengistbury Head ware. The pottery itself has a smooth "soapy" feel, due to the smooth slip in which the pot was dipped in the process of manufacture.

Mr. Hawkes dates the Chiddingstone specimen about 150-75 B.C. Pottery of this date is uncommon in Kent, but one may instance the urn found by Dr. Arthur Rowe on the site of the municipal tennis courts at Tivoli Park, Margate. This has a shallow tooled decoration of angular scrolls, filled with punctured dots. (*Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. V, p. 164.) There is also a sherd from Lower Halstow, Kent, which has diagonal tooled lines comparable with specimens from St. Catharines Hill. (*Proc. Prehistoric Society of East Anglia*, Vol. V, No. 27.)

2. The base of a pot of similar ware to 1, and possibly belonging to it. It has a slight foot ring and a diameter of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

3. A fragment of coarse ware with a squarish rim section. The texture of the ware is very hard but it is full of small holes, as if the clay had been mixed with chopped grass.

4. A fragment of a very coarse, soft grey ware, about half an inch thick. In this specimen, too, the clay seems to have been mixed with chopped grass or straw before baking and the result is even more remarkable in this specimen than in the former. The pottery is almost like a sponge and of very light weight.

5. A small fragment of a burnished, black ware.

6. A small piece of hard ware, about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick, with a brown outer surface and a light red inner surface. This specimen also is full of small holes, similar to 3.

My thanks are due to Dr. Gordon Ward, who kindly lent me the sherds for purposes of publication, and to

Mr. Christopher Hawkes of the British Museum, who pointed out the significance of the first specimen.

NORMAN COOK.

#### ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS FOUND AT RAMSGATE.

AN interesting discovery was made at Ramsgate during September, 1932, by some workmen who were engaged in digging a trench for the purpose of laying an electric cable at the junction of Station Approach Road and Park Road. They had cut into the footpath close to a high bank at the side, when some foot or so beneath the surface, in the chalk, they came across what they at first thought were curiously shaped "pebbles" or small stones. Digging further they came across what were undoubtedly human leg bones, and it was then realized that the "pebbles" were the small bones of a foot. Digging carefully they managed to uncover the lower portion of a human skeleton, the upper part being evidently under the bank. The police were informed and under the instructions of Inspector Baldwin this part was also excavated, other bones being discovered. The skeleton was not complete, portions of the skull and arms, etc., being missing. The bones found include the legs, backbone, part of the skull, and ribs, etc. Near the remains was a small iron knife. Mr. H. Hurd, the engineer to the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District Council, who is an authority on Anglo-Saxon discoveries, is of opinion that what has been unearthed are undoubtedly from an Anglo-Saxon burial place. The fact that the bones were laid with the head to the north-west, with the feet in the opposite direction, as was characteristic of Anglo-Saxon burials, and the small blade, to his mind definitely proved this. This blade is what was known as a "wattle knife," which was a necessity in those days to clear a way in entangled undergrowth when the ground was densely forested. A small portion of glass was also found, but this was unfortunately lost in the act of clearing. Mr. Hurd thinks there is a possibility of other remains being found and has appealed to builders and their

men to use care when digging operations are being carried on in this neighbourhood. He approximates the date of the burial as about the year 670. Not far away in the Broadstairs district similar remains have been found when excavations have been made.

H. E. BOULTER.

#### BRASS OF JOHN EVEAS AT MURSTON.

MR. H. C. ANDREWS, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary to the East Herts. Archæological Society, kindly writes :

The arms on the brass of John Eveas in the ruined church of Murston are *Ermine, on a bend [Azure] three lions rampant [Ar]*. These are the arms of Bourne. Apparently John Eveas, although he inherited his father's manor of East Hall, was not armigerous, and so adopted his wife's arms. She was Mildred, daughter of Bartholomew Bourne, and, as Hasted's *Kent* (II, 609) records, survived her husband, marrying secondly Lewis Clifford of Bobbing.

#### A BRONZE AGE IMPLEMENT FROM ROMNEY MARSH.

THE local Secretary for Romney Marsh (Major Teichman Derville) reports having himself picked up on the Barling Field between Iyechurch and Brenzett on September 8th, 1933, a flint implement, which has been examined and identified as a round-nosed scraper of Neolithic Bronze Age date. The flint in question (which has been sent to Maidstone for the Society's Collection), presents in itself no unusual feature, but is interesting from the fact of its having been picked up in the middle of Romney Marsh ; and from that of its finding being properly authenticated.