

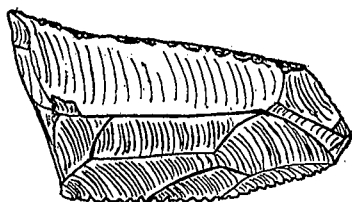
## RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT

### ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES FROM MAIDSTONE MUSEUM

#### (1) ASHFORD

A serrated flint flake or saw (Fig. 1), was found by Mr. D. Beckett of Potter's Corner at the Warren, north of Ashford (Nat. grid ref. 999444) and given by him to the Museum (acc. no. 69.1960). Such flakes, serrated along one edge, are usually found as part of the light flint industry associated with Secondary Neolithic cultures. In Kent they have been found at Grovehurst. The Ashford specimen is 1.7 ins. long, of light buff coloured flint, and has been made on a blade showing a hinge fracture at the broad end.

DAVID B. KELLY.



INCHES

FIG. 1. Ashford, flint saw.

#### (2) BEARSTED

A small quantity of Romano-British pottery was uncovered during the quarrying of Fullers' earth at Roseacre Lane, Bearsted (Nat. grid ref. 794557).

1. Poppy-head beaker, buff ware with traces of grey surface. Ht. 4.3 ins., rim diam. 2.9 ins.; globular, early type, c. A.D. 100-125.

2. Rim sherd of bead-rim jar, grey ware with shelly grit, black surface. First century A.D.

3. Rim sherd of jar of furrowed ware; grey fabric. First century A.D.

4. Neck of saucer-mouthed flagon in orange-pink ware A.D. 150-200.

5. Base and part of lower portion of Samian cup F.27. (with most of gloss worn away). Second century A.D.

The quarryman concerned did not notice any traces of occupation or burials, and a visit to the site disclosed none. The finds suggest that the Fullers' earth here may have been used in the first and second centuries.

DAVID B. KELLY.

(3) BICKNOR

In the underdrawing of Bicknor Court, by St. James's Church, Bicknor, a partition has been made of clay and straw and has been inscribed by its maker

T. E. 158—.

The last figure has been removed through a door framing being inserted in the partition.

I sent a piece of this dated clay and straw to Mr. J. R. B. Arthur, F.L.S., who last year produced some interesting results from an examination of a similar Elizabethan I building sample (*Arch. Cant.*, LXXIV, pp. 194-6). He has reported (18th August, 1961) as follows:

"The sample on examination has proved to be one of particular interest, based on the fact that certain morphological characters have been well preserved. These essentially assisted the identification.

"The straw, relatively clean, is almost entirely wheat straw with the occasional length of oat straw.

"It would appear that the straw had been subjected to thrashing at some time, and subsequently chopped into small pieces, the largest of which are two inches in length. It is interesting to note that many wheat plants, being immature at the time of cutting, would have made clean thrashing of the grain from the chaff difficult, and this is clearly seen here, greatly assisting the identification."

WHEAT. *Triticum turgidum* L—Rivet

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Spikelet ;          | a number of these spikelets in remarkable condition considering the purpose for which used.  |
| Rachis of the ear ; | lengths of one inch of the rachis were numerous. Many of these showed distinctly long hairs copiously fringed along the apex of each internode and at the base of the spikelets. |
| Empty glumes ;      | glumes smooth, colour red. They were found to have a little irregularity in width but all are characteristically keeled.   |

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT

OAT	<i>Avena sativa</i>	—cultivated
	Lemma or flowering glume ;	length, 9·5 mm. width at centre, 2·5 mm.
VETCH	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	
	Seed ;	slightly compressed with long linear hilum.
	Pod flat;	length, 7 mm. width, 4 mm.

L. R. A. GROVE.

(4) BRADBOURNE

Sir John Ramskill Twisden, 12th Baronet of Bradbourne, in his posthumously published work *The Family of Twysden and Twisden*<sup>1</sup> referred to Matthew Prior's report of the 9th July, 1698<sup>2</sup> that when the exiled King James II's children, the Pretender Prince of Wales and the Princess of England, went to Chaillot to receive their mother they encountered "one Twisdell or Twisden, who came to Paris with a knight of the same name and his relation". This Twisden was seen by Lord Perth in the crowd and the latter put the Prince forward and Twisden knelt down and kissed his hand. Sir John mentions another Matthew Prior dispatch, of the 27th of August of the same year, and concludes that "the knight can hardly have been other than Sir Thomas Twysden, 4th baronet of Roydon Hall, who is known to have been recently returned from abroad in 1699". "If so, the kisser must have been one of the sons of Sir Roger Twisden."<sup>3</sup>

These are reasonable suppositions and can now be confirmed by the discovery of Sir Thomas Twisden the 3rd Baronet's manuscript account of his journey to Paris with Sir Thomas Twysden of Roydon Hall in 1698. This occurs as a supplement (pages 179 to 183) in a volume of 189 pages devoted to the foreign travel diary of Sir Thomas Twisden of Bradbourne during the years 1687 until 1695.<sup>4</sup> Some extracts are given here, apparently for the first time.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Completed by C. H. Dudley Ward, 1939. Page 381.

<sup>2</sup> Quoted in Hist. MSS. Comm., *Papers of the Marquess of Bath*, vol. III (Prior Papers), p. 231.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 257.

<sup>4</sup> Maidstone Museum accession no. 45. 1950. The volume commences "At Christmas in the year 1687 I left Dr. Stillingfleets then Dean of St. Pauls where I had lived two Years & studied with His son under His Tutor now Dr. Bentley Master of Trinity College Cambridge. On the 30th of January after my Daer Mother died & in the Month of May following 1688 my Father sent me to the Hague, where I thought He designed me for the Academy, but He wrote me word that I should only pass the Summer there, & then go to one in France or some other Place."

<sup>5</sup> The only alteration I have made in the text is that I have transcribed "y<sup>e</sup>" throughout as "the".

## “ A Journey to Paris

May the 17th. 1698 I went with Sr. Thos, Twysden of Peckham in His Chaise from Bradborn and reached Dover the same night & at 3 the next Morning went off in the Pacquet Boat & in six hours landed at Calais.

“ We agreed with a Man to find us Horses to Paris ; & miserable ones they were. We travell'd along the Sea shore & a Poor Country to Boulogne . . . & when we had pass'd the Town of St. Denis came upon a straight pav'd way, wch. brought us to Paris late at night & pretty well tir'd, having had bad weather & worse Horses ; the People all the way miserably poor, and ragged & Provision dear. Our Design in this Journey being only some few Months Diversion I shall not pretend to give any Relation of this fine City & Places adjacent wch. have been so well & often described, wch. tho' they come far short of the Paintings & Statuary of Italy, yet far excell them in the beauty of their Gardens, & for Waterworks especially those at Versailles there is no Country to compare with France.

“ As Versailles is the Residence of the King we went for a week thither. The Court is free for all people, where you go in or out, without any notice taken of any one, nay even to the King's Levee where I as well as others went without any introducing. I saw his shirt chang'd & his back rubb'd being just behind his Chair. This is called the Great Levee, but when He gets out of bed & before he comes into this Room, to be dressed none enters but Particulars, & that is called the Little Levee. I thought I could not see that old Monarch, who had made so great a noise in the World too often. He is of a Majestick Presence, fine black Eyes, but his mouth sunk in, his Teeth being gone, is tall, but stoops being thick shoulder'd, wears his Cloaths plain & old fashioned, & so easy of Access all people are allowed to come & speak or tell their Complaints to him, he dines alone as does the Dauphin, when he is here, & so doth the Dutchess of Burgundy by herself & the 3 Princesses. The Duke of Burgundy Anjou & Berry together. By so many publick Tables one may see the Grandeur of this Court. I once saw Madame Maintenon, who has an Apartment here but never appears in publick. When I saw her it was in her Coach in an old fashioned stiff black Gown, & seem'd to be as thick as long, & not to have been any great Beauty but the King who takes the Air every evening at His Return is always set down at her Apartment, with whom He is in private till Supper, wch. is at eleven or after.

“ Soon after our Arrivall at Paris I met my old Acquaintance my Ld. & Lady Perth. He was now made a Duke & Governour to the Prince of Wales who I saw by this Accident : having lost my Companion, as I very often did, I went to a Coffee house wch. was frequented by English, to see for him, who was not there, or any other of my Countrey men being gone as they told me to Challice to see the Young

Prince & his Sister, who were come hither to make a Visit to the Queen their Mother. This is a Nunnery above a mile from Paris being founded by our King Charles the 1st. his Queen in the time of Her Exile, & it was here this Queen often retir'd for a few days, especially when the King was absent from St. Germain's. I who had the same Curiosity soon followed, but found my Countrey-men at so very great a Distance from the Gates of the Convent, I thought there was little Probability of seeing there what we came for, so I went into the Lobby where as soon as I was entred, the Prince came out & my Ld. Perth in His Retinue, who immediately saw me & expressed a great deal of satisfaction in so doing, presented me to the Prince to kiss his hand, who asked me severall Questions : by this time the Young Princess was come out, & with her among others my Lds. Lady, who expressed the same Joy in seeing me as my Ld. had done & did me the same Honours to the Princess. This caused many Disputes among the English at Paris, whether I did kiss their hands or not : for they were so far off they could not be certain. If I did some were for having me hang'd, others more moderate said it was not possible to avoid the Offer when made me, wch. if I had must have been guilty of a very great Rudeness, which rather than have committed, they themselves, tho' great Whigs, would have done the same.

“ This scrape had not been long over before I was engaged in another, wch. was at the time of the famous Encampment a(t) Compiègne, whither I with severall English was going & happen'd to bait where K.(ing) J.(ames) soon follow'd in Post Chaises & stopp'd to change Horses, but did not alight, while He was there I went down & stood not farr off, when my Ld. Mel : who was at the side of the Chaise giving Him some Bread & a Glass of Wine, turn'd back to give away the Glass & Plate, who seeing me came & spoke to me wch. the King perceiving, as soon as he went back asked him who I was, upon wch. my Ld. presented me to Him & He gave me His hand to kiss & talked to me all the while fresh Horses were putting to. He told me He knew there were two Families of my Name in Kent & asked wch. I was of, & said He knew my Grandfather very well, & asked severall Questions about him, & both our Families. You may be sure an Information of this Affair was soon sent to Paris by some of my Companions, who were eagerly looking out of the Window above stairs, & would sooner have gone into a Lion's Den, than have come down & to make their Tale the better it was aggravated with a thousand Lies invented of me, while I was at Compiègne, concerning what they new nothing of . . .

“ We did not stay long at Paris after our Return . . . In November we took Post Horses for Calais, but staid at St. Dennis to see that rich Abbey, the Church of wch. is a stately Building 300 foot long & abounds in plate & relicks & is the Burying place of the Royall Family . . .

“ We were no sooner arrived at Calais, but found the Pacquet Boat ready to sail, we had a very rough Passage & when we came on this side, the Sea ran so high, the Master did not dare attempt the Shore that Tide but we being impatient to land went into the Boat, wch. brought us indeed to the Shore, where we twice endeavour'd it but in vain & glad we were to get again into the Pacquet having foolishly exposed ourselves to a great deal of danger. The next Tide we landed safely at Dover & there took Post Horses by way of Canterbury & Rochester to Bradborn.”

L.R.A.G.

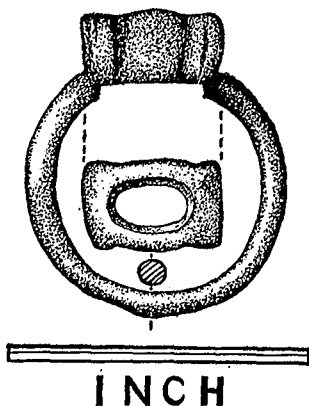


FIG. 2. Medieval Ring from Charing.

#### (5) CHARING

Herewith illustrated (Fig. 2) is a medieval ring found some ten years ago close to the so-called “ Pilgrims’ Way ” near Charing Waterworks by the son of Mr. R. C. G. Baylis of Maidstone who has recently given it to Maidstone Museum (accession no. 41.1961).

#### Description :

Made of bronze, patinated dark green. The hoop is circular and circular in section. The bezel is high, of rectangular-box shape, pierced (in order to contain a jewel, now missing) by an oval hole which slightly tapers outwards from the hoop side. The two longer sides of the bezel have two main, upright incisions apiece, with some lighter incisions running parallel to them.

The late O. M. Dalton<sup>1</sup> declared that “ the precise dating of rings in the Middle Ages is often a matter of great difficulty ; sometimes it is impossible.” The Charing example may tentatively be placed in Dalton’s section KI—ornamental rings from *circa* 1000 to 1450 A.D. Its high bezel and the circular section of the hoop would seem to make it early in this group.

L.R.A.G.

<sup>1</sup> O. M. Dalton ; *Catalogue of the Finger Rings in the British Museum ; Early Christian, Medieval and Later*, 1912, p. xviii.

## (6) CRANBROOK

The bellows pot, tuyères and two intagli from the Romano-British site at Little Farningham Farm<sup>1</sup> have been given to the Museum by the Cranbrook Local History Society, through Mrs. M. C. Lebon (acc. no. 14.1961).  
D.B.K.

## (7) HOLLINGBOURNE

Maidstone Museum has acquired a representative sample of 40 coins from the Hollingbourne Hoard,<sup>2</sup> ranging from Gordian III to Probus, and all the 376 barbarous imitations (acc. no. 23.1961).  
D.B.K.

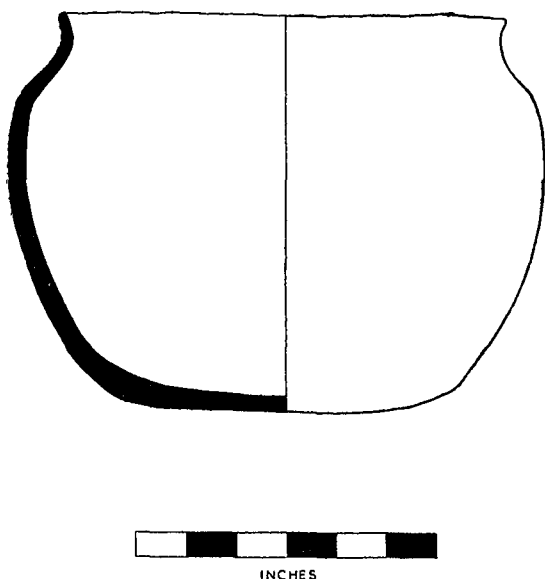


FIG. 3. Larkfield : Early Iron Age vessel.

## (8) LARKFIELD

During building work at Lunsford Lane, Larkfield (Nat. grid ref. 696594), a large hand-made vessel (Fig. 3) of the Early Iron Age was uncovered almost complete, with only part of the rim and shoulder missing. The vessel is globular in shape, with rounded shoulder, upright concave neck and slightly everted rim, which in places is slightly thickened; the base is flat enough to allow the vessel to rest

<sup>1</sup> *K.A.S. Annual Report*, 1960, pp. 7-8.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Cant.*, LXIII, pp. 229-230.

firmly. The fabric is gritty, grey ware which has become very pitted on the lower part and base; the shoulder and neck have been burnished.

It is difficult to find a close parallel to the vessel, though it is typologically late in the Iron Age "A" tradition. Perhaps it should be classed with those vessels of "A" derivation which occurred at Crayford<sup>1</sup> and the Belgic cemetery at Stone,<sup>2</sup> dated by the excavators to the late first century B.C./early first century A.D. and to the early part of the first century A.D. respectively.

The vessel was the only one found at the site and there were apparently no signs of a burial or occupation. The site owner, Mr. P. Lawrence, of Barming, has given the pot to the museum (acc. no. 34.1961).  
D.B.K.

#### (9) LEEDS

A tanged and barbed Bronze Age arrowhead was found in the grounds of Leeds Castle (Nat. grid ref. 838 531) by Andrew Avenell of Maidstone and given to the Museum (acc. no. 33.1961). Length: 1.5 ins. of honey-coloured flint, the tang projecting below the barbs.  
D.B.K.

#### (10) MAIDSTONE

In *Arch. Cant.* LXX (1956), our former Honorary General Secretary, Mr. Frank Jessup, F.S.A., told of the origins of the Kent Archaeological Society but made us bow our heads in shame that we followed in time so far behind our rivals in Sussex (established 1845), Surrey, Middlesex and Essex. "Apparently there were some unsuccessful attempts to form a Kent Society in the early 1850's, one of them associated with the name of J. J. Howard, and another with which Roach Smith was concerned, but they came to nothing."<sup>3</sup>

Some search amongst the files of the *Maidstone Journal* for 1848 has shown that the county of Kent was at least not slow in starting for a *Kent Natural History and Archaeological Society* was established on the 27th September of that year at a museum in the College of Priests by All Saints' Church, Maidstone. This museum was in some ways the predecessor of Maidstone Corporation Museum, our present headquarters.<sup>4</sup> It was usually known as the Plomley Museum after its founder, Dr. Plomley, a physician attached to the West Kent Hospital.

<sup>1</sup> *P.P.S.*, IV (1938), pp. 151-168.

<sup>2</sup> *P.P.S.*, VII (1941), pp. 134-141.

<sup>3</sup> *Arch. Cant.*, LXX, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> The Egyptian mummy of Taikush in Maidstone Museum is supposed to have come from this earlier museum. *Maidstone Journal*, 3rd and 10th October, 1848—later reprinted as a report.



He was the virtual founder of the 1848 Society and has merited fame by being a pioneer in the making of electrotypes and in the use of chloroform.<sup>1</sup>

Amongst those present at the first general meeting of the Society were the Earl of Romney (in the chair); the Mayor of Maidstone; the Reverend W. Vallance, Vicar of Maidstone; William Balston, Junior; J. Monckton; Clement Taylor Smythe, the learned Town Clerk of Maidstone who has given his name to a megalith<sup>2</sup>; and W. H. Bensted, promoter of the Maidstone Iguanodon.<sup>3</sup> Associated with them as helpers, especially at the Plomley Museum, were Sir J. M. Tylden, Mr. Bland of Hartlip and its Roman villa, Mr. Mackeson of Hythe and the Reverend J. Woodruff of Upchurch. One absent name which one would have expected to find was that of the Reverend Beale Poste of Bydews near Maidstone, "disciple of the Druids".<sup>4</sup>

Amongst the main objects of the Society were "the illustration and description of the relics of bygone ages by which we are every where surrounded". The Society's first *Report* goes on to say that "it is proposed to accomplish these and other desirable results by the formation of a museum of natural objects indigenous to the county, and of such antiquarian remains as may be found in the district illustrative of the History of Kent, its people, its usages and civilization—by the excursions of its members for the investigation and collection of whatever may be considered conducive to the objects in view—by the holding of meetings of the members for conversation, the reading of papers and lectures on these and collateral subjects—by the formation of a library of valuable illustrated works, manuals and text books".

One suspects that if the Reverend Lambert Larking had ceased to nurture the infant K.A.S. it would have quickly died. Dr. Plomley appears to have lost interest in his society and nobody of his status came forward to rescue it and make it a rival of Lambert Larking's "going concern".

L.R.A.G.

<sup>1</sup> The first use of the verb "to electrotype", according to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, was in 1847. Maidstone Museum possesses a copper copy of a Raphael painting which has the inscription "ELECTROTYPED BY F. PLOMLEY 1841". Dr. John Snow is credited with the honour of being the first person to administer ether as a general anæsthetic for a surgical operation in London on 14th January, 1847. Dr. Plomley gave his first ether anæsthetic to a human being at the Kent Ophthalmic Institution (now the Kent County Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital) at the end of the same month. (*Lancet*, 30th January, 1847; letter to *Maidstone Journal*, 1st February, 1847; letter to *Kent Messenger*, 25th April, 1958.) For an example of Dr. Plomley's interest in archæology see *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, IV, p. 66.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Cant.*, LXI, p. 135.

<sup>3</sup> W. E. Swinton, "Gideon Mantell and the Maidstone Iguanodon" in *Notes and Records of the Royal Society of London*, VIII, pp. 261–276.

<sup>4</sup> John H. Evans in *Arch. Cant.*, LXXII, pp. 130–131.

## (11) MARDEN

A Neolithic unpolished flint axe was discovered on Manor Farm, Wanshurst Green (Nat. grid ref. 759452) by Mr. R. W. Highwood and given to the Museum (acc. no. 12.1961). It is a large, well made example, of grey flint with a light brown patina. The cutting edge has been broken off. Length : (broken) 6.5 ins.; max. width : 2.7 ins.

D.B.K.

## (12) NETTLESTEAD

A Neolithic flint axe, partly polished, was found at Sandbanks, Nettlestead (Nat. grid ref. 676523) and given to the Museum by Mr. F. Millen (acc. no. 18.1961). Length : 5.6 ins.; max width : 1.8 ins.; of light and dark mottled grey flint, with some cortex remaining on both sides ; on both sides the polishing extends about 2 ins. back from the cutting edge.

D.B.K.

## (13) NEWNHAM

In Maidstone Museum is a bronze mortar with the inscription " T. C. MAIER OF NEWNHAM " and the date 1621. It was purchased and presented to the Museum in 1912 by subscribers who were under the impression that " NEWNHAM " referred to Newnham village near Harrietsham, a few miles to the North East of Maidstone. The mortar has a decorated band around its waist. A similar band, from the same mould, has recently been found round a mortar inscribed " IOHN PALMAR MADE MEE FOR MARGARET BALDOCKE 1638 ", which was formerly at Canterbury in a grocer's shop.<sup>1</sup> On this evidence I assume that the Newnham mortar was also made by John Palmar.

John Palmar was a bellfounder who established himself in the parish of St. Dunstan, Canterbury, in or about the year 1636 and used a site " somewhere about the spot where the South-Eastern Railway Station now stands ".<sup>2</sup> Where Palmar was before he came into Kent has long been a problem to Kentish antiquaries. Stahlschmidt thought he had been " decidedly itinerant " <sup>3</sup> and mentioned a bell at Sandhurst, Gloucestershire, inscribed " John Palmar made me 1621 ". West Country antiquaries, however, have advanced in knowledge much more than those in the South East and H. B. Walters has stated that " John Palmer is found only at Sandhurst, but there are two founders of that name who are well known in Kent and appear to have migrated to Canterbury from Gloucester " <sup>4</sup> John Palmar I's bells occur in the

<sup>1</sup> At present in the possession of Mr. Robert Spalding of Loose, Kent. This mortar was thought by Stahlschmidt (*Church Bells of Kent*, 1887, p. 85) to have been a Sanctus or Priest's bell.

<sup>2</sup> Stahlschmidt, *op. cit.*, p. 83. Now (1961) the East Station.

<sup>3</sup> Stahlschmidt, *op. cit.*, p. 85. " Where John Palmar came from is uncertain."

<sup>4</sup> *Trans. Bristol & Gloucs. Archaeological Soc.*, XVIII (1893-4), p. 246 and XXXIV (1911), pp. 115-119.



Sandwich steelyard weight ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

Gloucester district with dates covering the period from 1623 until 1630. It seems that after this he settled in Canterbury so that the Newnham mortar of 1621 can hardly be a Canterbury product.

As far as I can ascertain the Newnhams in Northamptonshire, Hertfordshire, Hampshire and Kent have not had Mayors at any time in the past. Newnham, Gloucestershire, alone, had Mayors. According to Brayley and Britten, *The Beauties of England and Wales*, volume V, 1803, page 715, this "Newnham was one of the five boroughs in this county (of Gloucestershire), returned on a mandate from the Crown, in the ninth of Edward the First, and was then governed by a Mayor and Burgesses; and till lately the inhabitants amused themselves with electing a Mayor and six Aldermen annually; though the government of the town has long been vested in two Constables". The "T. C." who was Mayor of Newnham in 1621 has not yet been traced because the surviving records are poor<sup>1</sup> but it is fairly certain from the facts set out above that he did not live in Newnham, Kent. L.R.A.G.

(14) SANDWICH

Mr. Cyril C. Minchin of Reading has recently given me particulars of a remarkable fourteenth-century steelyard weight (plate I) which he obtained in August, 1961, at Reading, Berkshire, and which, in his opinion, has been used for some while as a door stop as there is evidence of damage done by rubbing. It is stated to have been found in a marine store but nothing else is known of its history in modern times.

Description :

Made by the *cire perdue* method (see *Arch. Cant.*, LXIV, p. 166 for a description of this type of casting). It consists of an outer bronze casing, which has a green patination, and the interior of the casing is filled with lead. The T-pins for holding the weight together during manufacture are clearly to be seen in the plate. The exterior bears four shields of arms in relief.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Edward III | 3. Cinque Ports. |
| 2. Edward III | 4. Cinque Ports. |

On the shoulder is incised the word SANDWICH in Lombardic lettering.

Weight	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 lbs. 4 oz. <sup>2</sup>
Height	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
Diameter	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

<sup>1</sup> My thanks are here due to Mr. W. N. Terry who diligently strove to find "T.C." in the surviving Newnham (Gloucs.) records.

<sup>2</sup> The largest steelyard weight of the thirteenth century recorded by the late Dr. Dru Drury in the *Proc. Dorset Nat. Hist. & Arch. Soc.* (XLVII, pp. 1-24; XLVIII, pp. lxviii-lxix; LII, pp. xlix-li; LVIII, pp. 30-42; LXXV, pp. 84-85) was 9 lbs. 5 oz.

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The royal shields give a clue to dating for they bear the quartering of France Ancient, which usage was restricted to the period 1340 to 1405. However, a closer dating may be obtained for in the 14th year of Edward III it was ordered that "the Treasurer shall cause to be made certain Standards of Bushels Galons of Weights of Auncel and send the same into every county".<sup>1</sup> Auncel weights were for use with the steelyard but proved unsatisfactory and attempts were made by Edward III to suppress them (Acts, 25 and 27, Edward III). Finally in 1357 (31 Edward III) special non-steelyard weights were sent out as standards to all the sheriffs of England. It is believed that the weights (up to 91 lbs.), still at Winchester, are of this issue. They show little relationship in shape or manufacture to the steelyard weight.

If the Sandwich weight is one distributed with the authority of the Act of 14 Edward III—the royal and Cinque Ports shields seem to confirm this—then it must have been intended for all kinds of heavy goods because on a calibrated steelyard it could have been used to weigh up to many hundredweights. It is doubtful whether it was intended only for wool for the wool staple was at Canterbury and Queenborough until 1368 and was not transferred to Sandwich until nine years later. A Stapler would be expected to conform to the official weights as detailed by the Acts of 25 and 27 Edward III and it is interesting to note from the *Customal of Sandwich*, parts of which date from this period, that Sandwich was entitled to an official tronager who used a trone, tronum or weigh-beam—that is, *not* a steelyard. "When the wool cargoes arrived at the (Sandwich) quays they had to be weighed on a special machine, the trone, and packed into sacks by customs men."<sup>2</sup>

L.R.A.G.

### (15) ULCOMBE

A broken Mesolithic "Thames pick" was found by Mr. Weeks at Greenhill (Nat. grid ref. 865497) and given to the Museum (acc. no. 76.1960). Mottled brown flint, irregular cross section with the remaining end displaying the characteristic scar left by a tranchet blow; the other end is missing. Length (broken): 4.1 ins. D.B.K.

### ROMAN COIN DISCOVERIES AT EDENBRIDGE

Following rumours of Roman coin discoveries in the parish of Edenbridge, efforts have been made in the last year to check and record as many as possible of these discoveries. A preliminary report is now possible.

<sup>1</sup> Quoted by Edith E. Wilde in *Weights and Measures of the City of Winchester*, 1931, which was reprinted from the *Proc. Hampshire Field Club*, X.

<sup>2</sup> Dorothy Gardiner; *Historic Haven, The Story of Sandwich*, 1954, pp. 88 and 97.

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A large number of coins were examined, of which 14 are clearly identifiable as Roman. In chronological order, these are as follows :

1. Bronze coin of Tiberius (14–33 A.D.), minted at Alexandria. Badly worn and stamped off-centre.
2. Bronze coin of Hadrian (117–138 A.D.), minted at Alexandria. Very badly worn.
3. Bronze coin of Faustina I. Minted c. 140 A.D. at an unidentified mint. This is a good portrait, although the coin is badly worn. Probably minted at Rome.
4. Bronze coin of Marcus Aurelius (161–179 A.D.). Mint unidentified. The Emperor wears the *Corona Radiata*, originally given to Gods and deified heroes, but assumed by some emperors (Trajan Decius, Caligula, Valerius Probus, Theodosius, etc.) as a symbol of their divinity. Again probably Rome Mint.
5. Bronze coin of Diocletian (284–305 A.D.), minted at Alexandria in the first two years of Diocletian's rule.
6. Follis of Diocletian. Minted at Alexandria between 295–305 A.D. The follis was a new coin introduced by Diocletian and probably worth 1/40 of a gold piece. Vide B.M. Cat. Roman Coins, p. 44.
7. Follis of Diocletian, minted at Antioch between 295–305 A.D.
8. Bronze coin of Carausius (289–293 A.D.). Carausius was in charge of the fleet responsible for the protection of the coast of Gaul. He defected to Britain in 287 and successfully resisted Maximian's attempts to unseat him. He declared himself Emperor in 289. Certainly minted in Britain. Probably London or Colchester.
9. Follis of Maximian (286–305 A.D.), minted at Rome between 295–305. Maximian ruled in uncomfortable partnership with Diocletian.
10. Follis of Galerius (293–311 A.D.), minted at Alexandria c. 305–306 A.D. A bronze coin with traces of the remains of a coating of silver.
11. Bronze coin of Constantine I (306–337 A.D.), minted at Ostia. This mint town was a harbour on the west coast of Italy, about 20 miles from Rome. It was originally built by Claudius to speed up the distribution of corn imported from North Africa.
12. Bronze coin, probably of Crispus, c. 320 A.D. Very badly worn.
13. Bronze coin minted at Trier c. 333 A.D. to commemorate the dedication of Constantinople as capital of the East on May 11th, 330 A.D.
14. Bronze coin of Constantius II, minted at Trier c. 341 A.D. "Two Victories" type, glorifying the achievements of the army in an attempt to retain their loyalty.

Unfortunately, the record of find-spots is incomplete, because the majority of the coins were found by one man (Mr. Weston, of 2 The Limes, Lingfield Road), who died two years ago and left no notes.

Mr. Weston was a labourer employed at the tannery who is said to have regularly searched building sites and found most of them in that manner.

The coin of Constantine I was found by Mr. Michael Connolly while digging in his garden at Oldbury, 27 Stangrove Road (map reference 442464), in the context of what he describes as "the remains of an old watercourse". The site is now covered by a grass lawn. At the same time he discovered two other coins, possibly Roman, but too badly defaced to be positively identified.

The Caurausius coin was discovered recently by a schoolboy playing on the banks of a pond known locally as "Copper Pond", because of its reputation as a source of coin finds. The map reference of this pond is 434465.

The Stangrove Road find-spot is about 300 yards from the course of the Roman road, while the pond is about a quarter of a mile from the same road. In this connection it is worth recalling that eight "Romano-British" burial urns were discovered in 1840 in Skeynes Park<sup>1</sup> (map reference 433461), which is situated within a quarter of a mile of the two coin find-spots.

The question of whether there was a Roman settlement or villa in Edenbridge is still an open one. If there was, the recent coin evidence adds to the likelihood (already suggested by the discovery of the cemetery) that it was located somewhere between Copper Pond and Skeynes Park in the West, and the course of the Roman road in the East.

JOHN IRWIN.

#### HADLOW

A Roman coin dug up in a cottage garden in Court Lane, Hadlow (map reference Nat. grid. TQ 63514982), has been identified by Dr. C. H. V. Sutherland as from the Greek mint at Alexandria, struck jointly in the names of Aurelian (year 2) and Vabalathus (year 5), A.D. 271-2.

No other Roman finds have been recorded on this site, which was formerly part of the demesne land of the manor.

W. V. DUMBRECK.

#### EDENBRIDGE. PALÆOLITHIC FLINT IMPLEMENTS

Two palæolithic implements—an axe and a scraper apparently made from a broken axe—were found recently during ploughing operations in two nearly adjacent fields on Medhurst Row Farm, Edenbridge parish (map references 465469 and 463469). The implements were first shown to Dr. A. D. Lacaille who reported that "on typology and workmanship the well-preserved specimens appear to be somewhat more advanced

<sup>1</sup> *Archæologia*, XXVIII, 78.

than the classic yield of the Middle Gravel at Swanscombe". This opinion was later supported by Dr. K. P. Oakley who called them "late Acheulian" and added: "I judge from the damaged chips that they may have been transported by solifluxion for some distance from the site where their makers were at work or hunting; but not far." It is significant in this connection that the geological field map prepared by Geological Survey in 1950 (now preserved in the library of the Geological Museum), notes several small patches of "flint and pebble drift" in the immediate area of the finds. Both implements have since been given to Tunbridge Wells Museum.

When the news of these discoveries spread locally, another artifact was brought to me, having been picked up in a field about a mile away (map reference 450460). This was a coarsely-flaked chopper somewhat resembling a Mesolithic Thames-pick. Dr. Oakley was at first doubtful about its prehistoric origin and referred it to Mr. G. de G. Sieveking. The latter, however, expressed the view that it could be "safely accepted as a prehistoric artefact of a coarse rather generalized kind".

JOHN IRWIN.

#### UNSTRATIFIED POTTERY FROM THE UPCHURCH MARSHES

In June, 1961, the writer found a rim, neck and handle of a flagon. The flagon is in a orangy-red ware and the handle has two ribs. (For similar finds see *Arch. Cant.* LXX, 1956, 273-277.) The find was made in an islet just to the seaward of the sea wall, Nat. Grid. Reference 847697.

K. D. HORE

#### CLIFFE, 1961

Investigations carried out over the past year by the writers on the North Kent Marshes near Cliffe have revealed the presence of two large industrial and occupational sites; they were discovered as the result of commercial excavations.

A group of ten cremation burials with attendant funerary vessels has been excavated. These burials, which are of late first to early second century date would appear to form the edge of a large cemetery known to have been destroyed by commercial excavation.

Beneath the burials lies much industrial debris associated with Belgic pottery. Similar debris found at other points in the area, associated with occupation layers, indicates that this industry continued well into the fourth century A.D.

This debris is very reminiscent of the Essex Red Hills, and similar areas have been observed by the writers on the Upchurch marshes. Although pottery is here abundant no waster fragments have been found. The site is believed to have been associated with the extraction of salt, and it is hoped that further work will clarify this point.



Medieval pottery has been found at one point associated with what appears to be a chalk floor ; this pottery is typical of the thirteenth century.

All the sites described above are situated on private property, and for this reason and in the interests of the excavation we have refrained from making generally available the precise locations of them. Full details will gladly be given to all serious workers on request.

None of these sites were known previous to commercial digging and the present excavation is the only one to have been carried out on them ; however, a number of persons did visit the area whilst digging was in progress. To the writers' knowledge no report of these visits has been published and they would be grateful if anyone who has any information would communicate with them.

RAYMOND E. CHAPLIN.  
JENNIE P. COY.

CONFIRMATION OF THE BUILDING DATE OF  
STEDE HILL, HARRIETSHAM, PROVIDED BY THE 1593 SURVEY OF  
ALL SOULS' COLLEGE LANDS

The 1593 surveys of the lands belonging to All Souls' College, Oxford, referred to by the Honorary Editor, Mr. John Evans, elsewhere in this volume includes one map showing the College holdings in the parish of Harrietsham. As the earliest survey of the area which has so far come to light it is of considerable value and remarkably accurate both in respect of roads and field boundaries when compared with the corresponding Ordnance Survey sheet.<sup>1</sup> In particular it confirms that the house, *Stede Hill*, the family home of the Stedes, was then standing and, as noted in my book of that title,<sup>2</sup> had probably been erected in 1587, the year William Stede (knighted 1603), married Cecilia Culpeper.

Study of the original map, which is more than twice the size of the photograph available to Mr. Evans, may well provide interesting information as to the plan and design of the house and also throw light on the hitherto unrecorded forstall together with the extensive buildings ranged round a courtyard adjoining. These occupied the site of the "parsonage house" which in recent years has been converted to use as a Remand Home. It is hoped to comment more fully on this forstall and its adjacent buildings in the next volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*.

ROBERT H. GOODSALL.

<sup>1</sup> *Kent* XLIII. S.E. Srt. 70, 1896.

<sup>2</sup> *Stede Hill, the Annals of a Kentish Home*, p. 27.