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# RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT, 1902—1904.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. GEORGE PAYNE, F.L.S., F.S.A.

**BOUGHTON ALUPH.**—Mr. H. F. Abell of Kennington Hall, Ashford, kindly informs me of the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon interment in Mr. Tarbutt's chalk quarry opposite Whitehill, within a mile of Boughton Aluph, to the west of the British trackway (Pilgrim Road), at the point where the road from Wye to Challock crosses it. The remains of a human skeleton were found accompanied by the following articles :—

A sword, length of hilt  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, of blade  $29\frac{3}{4}$  inches; an iron stand with three legs and three branches, with fragments of wood adhering to the latter, leading Mr. Abell to suppose that the branches had originally supported a Cup. The stand measures  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height and the space between the branches  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches; an iron spear-head, a pick-head, a bronze key, a hinge, a pair of bronze tweezers, a bronze buckle and portions of another, a spur, two belt fasteners, a small iron knife, sundry pieces of iron, and ten Roman coins.

Unfortunately Mr. Abell was unable to get these objects sent to me for examination, otherwise a more correct description could have been furnished.

**CHATHAM DOCKYARD.**—During the works connected with the construction of the new dock opposite Upnor Castle, a fine palæolithic flint celt was found just below the surface of the marsh. A short time after I was fortunate enough to discover another upon Chatham Lines, by the gate leading into the Officers' Recreation Ground; it had been thrown out by the sappers engaged in constructing a military railway near by. Both specimens are now in the Rochester Museum.

ROCHESTER.—After the National Provincial Bank was rebuilt a cesspool was sunk in the garden in rear of the premises, when the workmen employed came upon, at six feet from the surface, the wall of a Roman building. Luckily it was not necessary to remove it, hence I was able to take the following details:—

The wall was two feet thick, and constructed of irregular blocks of Kentish Rag to a depth of six feet, then came a double bonding course of red tiles, then two feet six inches of rag, then a single course of tiles, then three feet of rag. By the courtesy of Mr. Evans, the Manager of the Bank, I was permitted to prosecute further research, when a return wall was discovered.

These foundations were met with at a distance of sixty-six feet to the south of the northern wall of the city, which forms the boundary of the Bank garden.

ROMAN WALL OF ROCHESTER.—In the Autumn of 1902 some buildings which stood immediately to the west of Brooker's forge on "The Common" were demolished, thus exposing a large portion of the city wall, against which they had been built. These operations offered an excellent opportunity to examine the wall, at this point, to its foundation. This I was kindly allowed to do in conjunction with Mr. Banks, the City Surveyor. At 7 feet 2 inches from the surface the labourers came upon the "set-off," which projected 8 inches; below this, at 8 feet 10 inches, the base of the wall was reached. Above the "set-off" were seven courses of Kentish Rag blocks in 4 feet 5 inches, set in mortar 3 inches thick. Above the regular courses the "core" is denuded of facing-stones to a height of 9 feet; above this occurs 2 feet of modern facing, with brickwork to the present summit of the wall.

The above are valuable particulars to have obtained, as they shew that some fourteen or fifteen feet of the northern wall of the city is pure Roman masonry from the base at that portion under consideration. The faced part of the wall corresponded exactly with that remaining above ground at the East Gate, in rear of Leonard's shop, except that the stones were not so weathered by exposure to the elements.

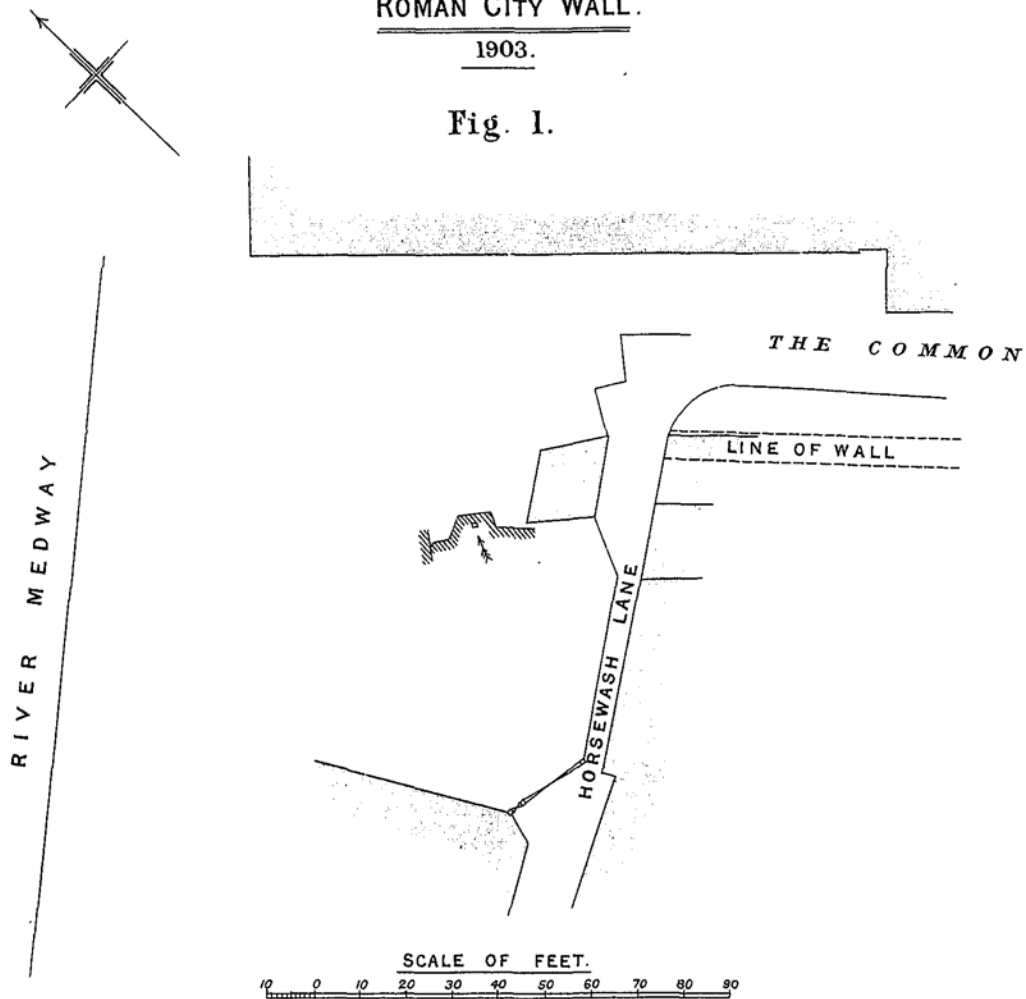
This fine stretch of masonry has recently been re-pointed, and re-faced at the base where the facing-stones had given way. On the top of the Roman work the vegetation and plants con-

# CITY OF ROCHESTER

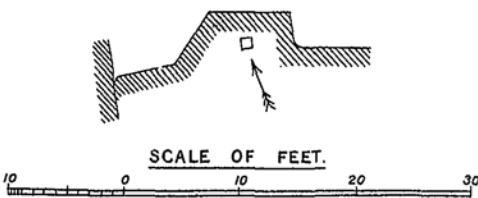
## PLAN OF NORTH WEST CORNER OF ROMAN CITY WALL.

1903.

Fig. 1.



BLOCK PLAN.



DETAIL PLAN.

cealed a bonding course of tiles, to which reference was made in my account of the identification of the Roman wall of the city in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXI. Photographs of this portion of the wall have been taken by Mr. H. Wingent of the Kent Photographic Survey Society.

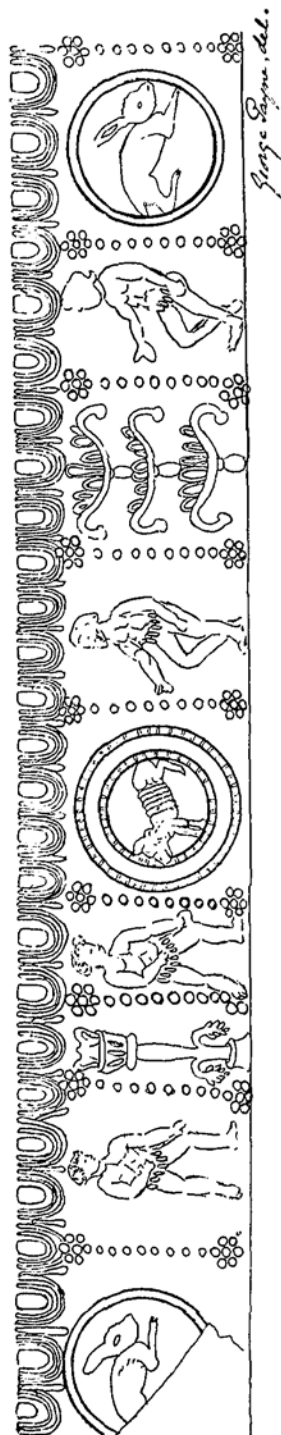
HOO ST. WEBBURGH.—A gold British coin found by a lad in a plantation at Hoo has recently been acquired for the Rochester Museum. Sir John Evans has recorded the discovery of similar coins in the same locality, and describes the present specimen as of a common British type.

ROCHESTER.—During the erection of the new premises of Messrs. Franklin Homan on the south side of High Street, between Eastgate and Star Hill, the southern edge of the Roman paved way through the city was exposed to view beneath the pavement along the entire front of the building. The section was as follows:—

Accumulated soil under paved foot-way, 1 foot 3 inches; top of Roman road, paved with "headers" of Kentish Rag laid in stiff dark clay, 6 inches; then pebble gravel mixed with stiff clay, as above, and rammed, 6 inches; then chalk and flints, rammed, 1 foot 9 inches, resting upon the natural soil.

In *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIII., pp. 1—3, I endeavoured to lay down the course of the Roman way from Chatham Hill to Rochester, of which the portion under consideration is a continuation, hence the above discovery is a welcome proof of the correctness of the opinions therein set forth, which were based upon the evidence supplied by an early plan of the locality given at page 20 of that volume. The prominent projection of Mr. Boucher's shop at the foot of Star Hill, and the two shops adjoining to the west, is now explained. When the more modern road along the base of "The Banks" was constructed the shops referred to entirely overlapt the Roman way coming from Orange Terrace, and now mark the line of the later road. Beyond these shops the line of houses up to the East Gate practically represent the limit of the southern edge of the Roman way, as proved by the discovery in front of Messrs. Homan's establishment.

In the year 1902 the Phoenix Inn and house adjoining, which had stood since the sixteenth century in the High Street to the



*George Payne, del.*

EMBOSSED DESIGN OF SAMIAN BOWL.

north of the Cathedral, were demolished. During excavations for the cellars of the new buildings the foundations of the northern wall that formerly enclosed the Priory of St. Andrew were, as was to be expected, met with. Foundations of another wall were also revealed running at right angles to the Priory wall towards Gundulf's Tower, but it had been so hacked about by having been used in later times as "footings" for brick buildings that it was impossible to determine their course with any degree of accuracy. While these operations were proceeding the writer was in constant attendance, and was rewarded by securing for the Local Museum portions of a pseudo-Samian bowl, three small brass Roman coins quite undecipherable, two "Bellarmine" jugs, two glass phials, glass flagons and other ware of the seventeenth century. The fragments of the Samian bowl have since been put together enabling us to give an illustration of the embossed design around it, which renders description unnecessary. The bowl is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter. It is of fine lustre and exceedingly well made. The design is a novelty, but faulty.

During the rebuilding of Mr. Stanley's shop adjoining the Gordon Hotel, when excavations were made for cellars, the Roman level was reached (as usual in Rochester) at 8 feet. The workmen found a large brass of Antoninus Pius, a small brass with the head of Roma on the obverse, on the reverse Romulus and Remus being suckled by the wolf, a small brass of Constantinopolis bearing the Treves mint mark, the handle of a wine vessel (*seria*), and a bronze object of doubtful use.

The recent widening of the street anciently called "Cheldegate Lane," subsequently "Pump Lane," and now "Northgate," presented an excellent opportunity of testing whether any vestige remained beneath the road of the foundations of the gate of the city at this point. The authorities kindly allowed me to prosecute the necessary researches in conjunction with the City Surveyor. A wide trench was excavated along the Roman wall to a depth of 8 feet in front of the Quaker's Meeting House. The wall was intact, but the whole of the facing-stones had been removed. After the pavement was taken up to be set back to the new line our trench was continued across the main road, when we soon found that the wall had been destroyed for a space of about 6 feet to make way for a huge barrel drain, a gas main, and a water main. On passing these three mains the wall was not seen again, but we found the paved Roman road leading through what must have been part of the way beneath the gateway, so that the western side of the gate probably underlies the pavement in front of the Inn. Some day, when the old house is re-built, this may be seen.

In the year 1903 the Corporation of Rochester acquired a portion of land abutting on the river Medway which had hitherto formed part of the barge building yard of Mr. G. W. Gill. After the sheds were removed an opportunity was afforded of opening the ground at the north-west corner of the Roman wall. By permission of the authorities, and, again, with the valuable assistance of the City Surveyor, the work was commenced, resulting in the discovery of what appears to be a buttress against and bonded into the wall. Unfortunately only a small portion of the masonry could be laid bare as a workshop blocked the way, but the buttress, which was 4 feet 6 inches wide with a projection of 1 foot 9 inches, was fully revealed, and its position is indicated upon the accompanying Plan by an arrow. In Mr. Banks' Plan is inserted the presumed line of the wall, as given in the Ordnance Survey Map, which shews it coming in a straight line right up to Horsecwash Lane, whereas it probably begins to curve as it approaches that point, finally merging into the buttressed portion we have lately discovered. The space between the latter and the river is all "made ground," and piled with baulks of timber for wharfage purposes. In Roman times such did not exist, and the base of the city wall then, at the north-west corner, was washed by every tide, necessitating buttresses, one of which has been brought to light. It gives me pleasure to state how much I am

indebted to Mr. G. W. Gill for allowing me to extend my researches into his premises.

In *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXI, I stated that the front wall of the ancient palace of the Bishops of Rochester was built upon the foundations of the Roman city wall. In consequence of the discovery of the true line of the latter this was a safe inference. It is, however, a satisfaction to record that the statement has since been proved by a large section of it being laid bare during the extension of the drawing room at the western extremity of the now remaining wing of the palace. The workmen had to remove about a foot in depth over an area of a few yards of the rock-like masonry, and were obliged to resort to a crow-bar and maw-hammer before they could make any impression upon it. The same difficulty confronted the labourers when Miss Spong's house at Eastgate was converted into a shop after her death. During the alterations the whole length of this portion of the Roman wall on its inner side was revealed.

BIDDENDEN.—Mr. J. Ellis Mace of Tenterden kindly writes that six urns containing bones have been found in a railway cutting one mile north of Biddenden on the Rother Valley Railway. These are probably Roman interments.

MEDWAY MARSHES.—A group of eleven Roman vases found in the Burnt Wick *saltings*, in the parish of Upchurch, has recently been acquired by the writer. The specimens are all of Upchurch ware, and, as will be seen from the accompanying illustration (FIG. 3), are of the usual type, with the exception of the highest vessel on the left. This is of unusual form and fine finish; it is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height, diameter of mouth  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches, of base  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches. The third vase from the left is also of Upchurch ware, having an indented pattern round the bulge. It was found in a Roman grave at Trechman's chalk quarries between Cuxton and Halling. Its discovery was recorded in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXV., p. lxviii.

The diminutive jug (FIG. 2) was also found at Burnt Wick, by men engaged in digging mud for cement making purposes. It was doubtless found at a much higher level than the Roman vases referred to above. It is  $6\frac{1}{8}$  inches in height, with a diameter of mouth and base of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches. This interesting example of fictile



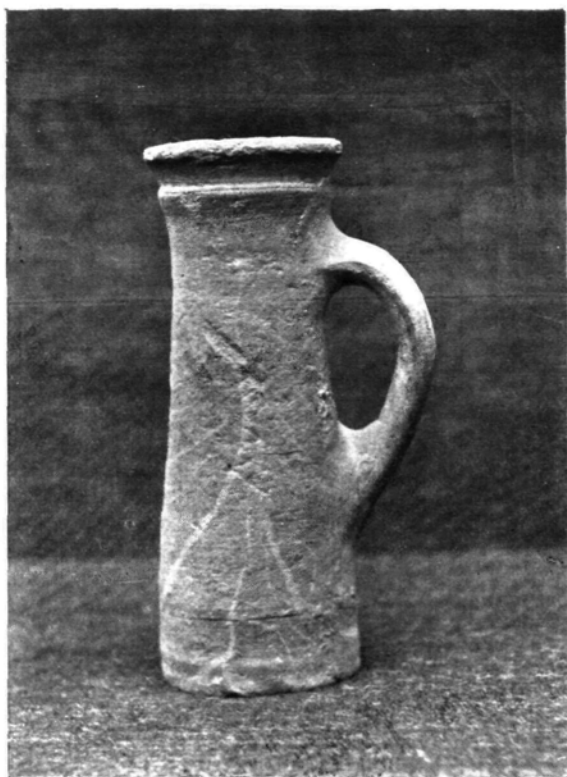


FIG. 2.  
MEDIÆVAL JUG FOUND AT BURNT WICK.



FIG. 3.  
ROMAN VASES FOUND IN THE BURNT WICK SALTINGS.

ware of the twelfth or thirteenth century is of a light red colour, and, although roughly made, is stout and of good quality, and of the highest rarity in Kent.

The two photographs, here reproduced, were kindly taken for me by my friend, the Rev. Arthur Collins, B.A.

On going through the coins bequeathed by the late Mr. Walter Prentis of Rainham to the Rochester Museum I found some notable specimens which are worthy of being recorded. The *aureus* of Augustus was found with coins of Cunobeline at Hearts Delight, Borden, in 1874. The discovery was recorded in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. IX., p. 299, but the Roman coin was erroneously described as of Claudius. Mr. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., Assistant-Keeper of the Coins and Medals at the British Museum, has most kindly furnished me with the following description of them:—

### 1. Aureus of AUGUSTUS, struck B.C. 18.

*Obverse*: Head of Augustus to right laureate.

*Reverse*: An altar inscribed FORTVN . REDV . CAESARI .  
AVG . S . P . Q . R.

(Fortunae Reduci, Caesari Augusto, Senatus Populus Que Romanus.)

This is a representation of the famous altar which was raised by order of the Senate to Augustus on his return to Rome in B.C. 19.

### 2. Merovingian Triens.

*Obverse*: SAXSEBACIO. Laureate head to right.

*Reverse*: CIV . NOLLVS. Cross on globe, the latter within semicircle and dots.

The place where this piece was struck has not been identified. It is not mentioned by Prou or Belfort in their works on Merovingian coins.

### 3. Penny of OFFA.

*Obverse*: Within square compartment composed of dots, the corners extended, Æ E (= OFF[A]); below, R M (Rex Merciorum); above, cross between ornaments of three pellets; on each side, cross.

*Reverse*: Within quatrefoil with circle in centre, enclosing cross of five pellets, the moneyers name E O B A; ornament in each angle of quatrefoil.

4. Penny of OFFA.

*Obverse:* OFFĀ  
REX in two lunettes, between which two crosses  
connected by dotted line.

*Reverse:* EPEL  
NOP with cross above and below, and divided  
by double anchor pattern.

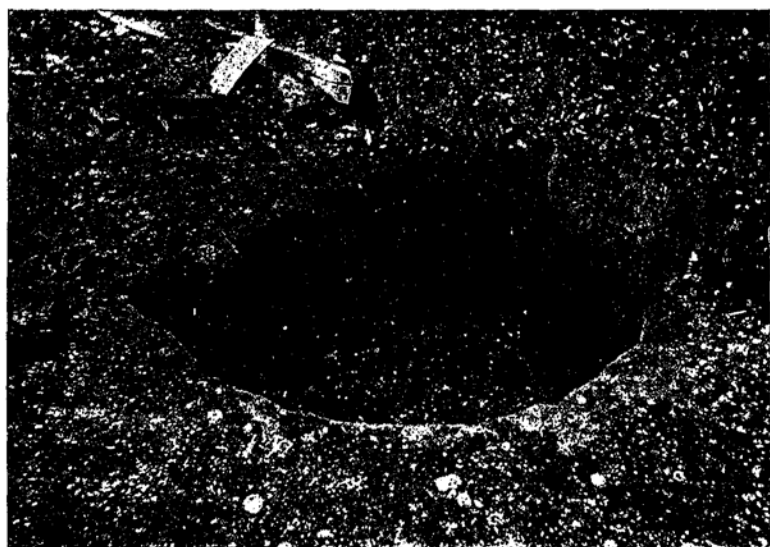
The Merovingian piece has never been in circulation, hence is in mint state. I suspect that it was found in an Anglo-Saxon grave discovered many years ago in the sand-pit at the head of Otterham Creek, Upchurch. The coins of Offa were doubtless found in the Rainham or Upchurch district, but Mr. Prentis made no notes about the antiquities he acquired, but they were certainly local. The coins of Cunobeline are engraved in the volume of *Archæologia* already mentioned.

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DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN KILN AT GALLEY HILL,  
SWANSCOMBE.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. E. C. YOUENS.

The Galley Hill School, and the works of the Associated Portland Cement Company, lie within an acute angle formed by the Dartford and Gravesend high road and the ancient trackway leading northwards to the Thames. The chalk hill, which here begins to slope to the river, is covered to a depth of about 9 feet by a kind of



KILN FOUND AT GALLEY HILL.

pebbly loam mixed with gravel. It was whilst engaged in removing this deposit, that early in last year (1904) the workmen of the Cement Company uncovered the curious circular kiln or oven, of which an illustration is given above. The upper part of the kiln was 5 feet beneath the surface; and its measurements are: diameter, from 3 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 5 inches; depth,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

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The sides, which bear clear indications of the action of fire, appear to have been lined with a mixture of clay and chaff. In the kiln itself nothing was found, but at the distance of only a few feet and at the same level the fragments of a large Roman vessel of Amphora type, several fragments of "Samian" ware, and a large quantity of the bones and horns of animals were thrown out.

Ten years ago, 20 yards south of the above and at about the same level, a human skeleton was unearthed, of which the skull presented such marked peculiarities that it has been considered as possibly the remains of a *Palæolithic* man. A full account of this discovery was published in the quarterly *Journal of the Geological Society* for August 1895, but its propinquity to that now recorded may possibly cause some modification of the opinions therein expressed.

For kind permission to visit the site and take photographs of this interesting discovery I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. R. K. G. Bamber, Manager of the Associated Portland Cement Works at Swanscombe.

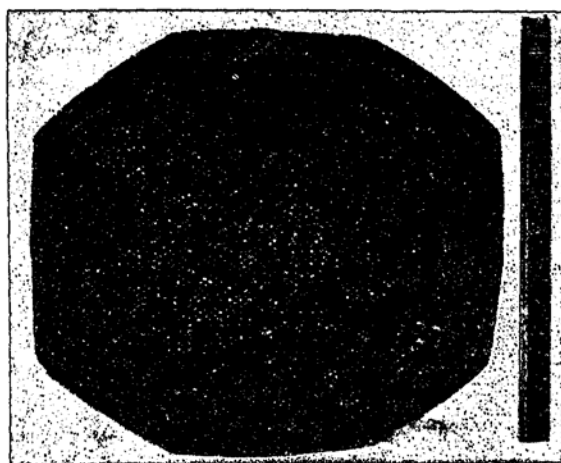
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### NOTE ON AN ANCIENT BELL FROM BOXLEY.

The very remarkable bell dug up in the garden at Boxley Vicarage last year (1904) is quite unlike any specimen of the bell-founder's art hitherto known in this county. In outline (as will be seen in the accompanying Illustration) it bears some resemblance to the very early little Irish bells, but it is cast, not hammered, and is much larger than these. Its height exclusive of the ring is  $12\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The diameter of the mouth (which is an irregular octagon) measures 13 inches one way and  $11\frac{3}{4}$  inches the other. The average thickness of the metal, which appears to be a very hard bronze, is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch. At the top is a ring of the same metal, having a diameter of from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and  $1\frac{7}{16}$  inches wide.

The bell was found 4 feet 3 inches below the surface of the ground at a spot near the north-east corner of the Vicarage, during some excavations for laying new drains. No clapper was found with the bell, or any other objects which might have given a clue to its date. It is possible that it may have been an importation from India or China. On the other hand, it is perhaps more likely

that it is an English house bell of no very remote antiquity, cast possibly in the weald by one who was not a regular bell-founder.



THE BOXLEY BELL.

The Rev. W. S. Cadman, the Vicar of Boxley, has deposited the bell in the Maidstone Municipal Museum.

DISCOVERIES OF PREHISTORIC POTTERY IN THE  
MAIDSTONE DISTRICT.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. J. H. ALLCHIN,  
CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN OF THE MAIDSTONE MUSEUM.

In the early part of 1904 I was informed that a piece of very ancient pottery had been brought to light in the course of excavations for the Tramway Car Shed in the cherry orchard, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone, about a mile and a half from the centre of the town.

The vessel is a small bowl of imperfectly baked clay, of a blackish brown colour, very rudely made, and having been moulded by the hands the shape is consequently irregular and uneven. The measurements are: height,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches at the highest point; diameter of mouth, from  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the same at the base, but there is a swelling in the centre all round.

A crude attempt at ornamentation was made by pinching out from the plastic clay a row of nodules or small pointed lumps of various sizes, and at very irregular intervals, the spaces from point to point varying from  $1\frac{1}{8}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

It was found at a depth of about 4 feet below the surface, in a bed of clay, and was happily extracted without sustaining the slightest injury. (See PLATE.)

It is, of course, impossible to fix an exact or even approximate time for the manufacture of the bowl, but the opinion of some experts who have seen it is that it may date back to the Neolithic or New Stone Age. The exact position of that Age in point of time and the duration of the same is undeterminable, but it may be stated with some confidence that the vessel is of one of the earliest specimens of fictile ware discovered in the county.

Examples of the pottery of this pre-historic period are rare in Kent, and, so far as our present information serves us, this particular specimen is unique. In volume viii. of the *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine*, 1864, there is an



[Full Size. From a Photo by H. ELGAR.]

PREHISTORIC VESSEL FOUND AT MAIDSTONE.

REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE MAIDSTONE MUSEUM COMMITTEE.



illustration of a vessel of a similar type, but diminishing towards the base, and without the swelling round the centre, discovered at L'Ancrese in Guernsey with several other clay vessels, in a cromlech or stone burial chamber, ascribed to the people of the New Stone Age.

As the ground in which the article was found belongs to the Mayor and Corporation of the borough, the discovery was reported to the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Morling, who at once claimed the vessel as the property of the Public Authority, and it was accordingly secured and added to the collection of antiquities in the Corporation Museum.

A warm expression of thanks is due to Lieut.-Colonel Allport, at that time attached to the Military Depôt in the town, who very kindly informed the writer of the existence of the bowl, and thereby prevented it being lost in oblivion or carelessly destroyed.

It is, however, a matter of regret that the discovery of the bowl was not known until it had been for some time in the possession of an employée of the firm of contractors who made the excavation, and as the finder did not recognize the interest associated with the object, no observations were made of its immediate surroundings when discovered, but so far as I have been able to ascertain nothing else was found.

#### BOWL AND POLISHED CELT FROM ROSE WOOD, NEAR IGHTHAM.

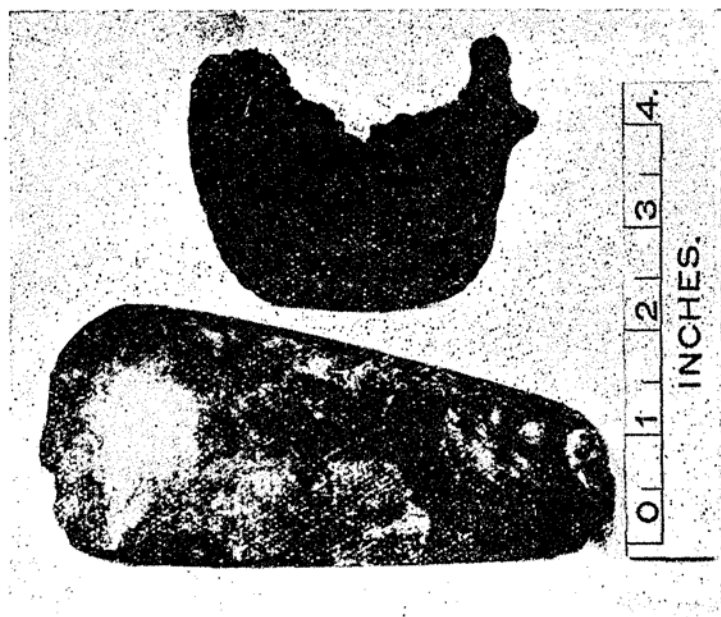
Mr. Benjamin Harrison of Ightham has recently presented to the Museum a small but imperfect bowl, which he found in conjunction with a polished flint implement, near the British Pit-village at Rose Wood, near Ightham.

The bowl, which is unfortunately imperfect, is made of reddish-brown clay, containing gravel; it was evidently fashioned by the hands, and presents in every way a very rough appearance, especially on its outer surface. The dimensions are as follows: height,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches; diameter of the mouth,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and of the base,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches; there is a slight swelling at the sides, and at one point there is a rather flat projection  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an inch wide, which was pinched out from the clay, and which was probably intended for a handle for the thumb and finger to grip, but a portion of it has been broken off.

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The "celt," with which it was associated at the time of discovery, is also in the Museum collection, and is shewn in the accompanying Illustration.

Judging by the character of the bowl and the conditions in which it was found, there seems no reason to doubt that this also is an example of the pottery of the Neolithic Age.



[Photo by H. Elgar.

*Published by permission of the Museum Authorities.*



ROMAN POTTERY FROM STONE.

*From a Photograph by Mr. E. C. YOUNG.*

DISCOVERY OF ROMANO-BRITISH INTERMENTS AT  
STONE, NEAR DARTFORD.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. E. C. YOUENS.

Archæologists are frequently indebted to the operations connected with the manufacture of Portland cement for the discovery of ancient remains that otherwise might lie buried for ages. A recent instance of this fact has occurred on the land belonging to Messrs. I. C. Johnson and Co., Ltd., at Stone. By the kind courtesy of Mr. Douglas Watson, son of C. H. Watson, Esq., J.P., of Stone Castle, I am enabled to give particulars of several interments, indicating a somewhat extensive Romano-British cemetery, on the land south of the high road near Stone Castle.

The workmen were engaged in removing the soil (about 5 feet in depth) above the chalk in 1902, and at about 1 foot 6 inches below the surface turned out the fine specimen of Durobrivian or Castor ware (numbered 8 in the accompanying PLATE). So little consideration did they bestow on this relic that it was cast with the soil into the truck below and then thrown out on the marsh. Fortunately Mr. Watson heard of this, sought the fragments, and fitted them together. The vessel is of a reddish colour, ornamented in white slip. It is  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches high,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter at the mouth, and  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches bulge.

The next finds all occurred during 1904. The vessels numbered 2, 3, 5, and 12 were found in a group 2 feet below the surface. No. 2 had a few, and No. 3 a large quantity of calcined bones in them; and all four were lying on their sides.

Nos. 4, 6, and 7 were next met with 2 feet 9 inches below the surface in hard ground, close by the head of a skeleton, lying with the feet to the north. No. 4 is red in colour and contained calcined bones. The neck and handle of No. 6 is missing—it is somewhat peculiar in having a very small orifice. In this grave were found the iron objects shewn in the PLATE, which seem to indicate burial in wooden coffins, and that inhumation and cremation were practised concurrently.

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The water-goblets (Nos. 1 and 9) and cinerary-urn (No. 11) occurred at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches. The latter contained calcined bones, and with the water-goblets lay close together on their sides.

The base of No. 13 is missing. It was found in the same grave as the patera, No. 14, 1 foot 6 inches below the surface.

No. 10 is another specimen of Durobrivian ware of a less ornate character than No. 8. It was found in hard ground at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches.

The last find on this land occurred towards the close of last year (1904). A skull and some unburnt human bones were met with 2 feet 6 inches below the surface, and with them the vessel No. 15, which is the only example of Samian ware, all the others, except Nos. 8 and 10, being Upchurch.

It is somewhat curious to note that all the vases were found in a recumbent position.

## DIMENSIONS, ETC.

No.		Height.		Mouth.		Bulge.		Colour.
1	..	6 inches	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	..	6 inches	..	Red
2	..	9	..	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	7	..	"
3	..	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	Drab
4	..	9	..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	..	Red
5	..	7	..	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	Black
6	..	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	—	..	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	Red
7	..	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	Black
8	..	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	..	Red
9	..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	3	..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	"
10	..	6	..	2	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	Black
11	..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	Red
12	..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	5	..	Black
13	..	—	..	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	5	..	"
14	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	—	..	"
15	..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	Red

The very fine Palæolithic implement, although found on the same spot, has, of course, no connection with the other relics, and was simply introduced in the photograph to fill a vacant space.

E. C. YOUNG.