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generally considered to be that of the Blessed Virgin, in whose name the church is dedicated. On closer examination it seems to be intended for the Holy Trinity. The sitting form is scarcely that of a woman, and more nearly resembles the conventional representation of the Father as the "Ancient of Days." At any rate, we know that John Tredant and Henry Kenett in 1478, and Stephen Bull in 1525, desired to be "buried in the church-yard of our Blessed Lady in Ashford before the Image of the Holy Trinity."

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT, 1905—1907.

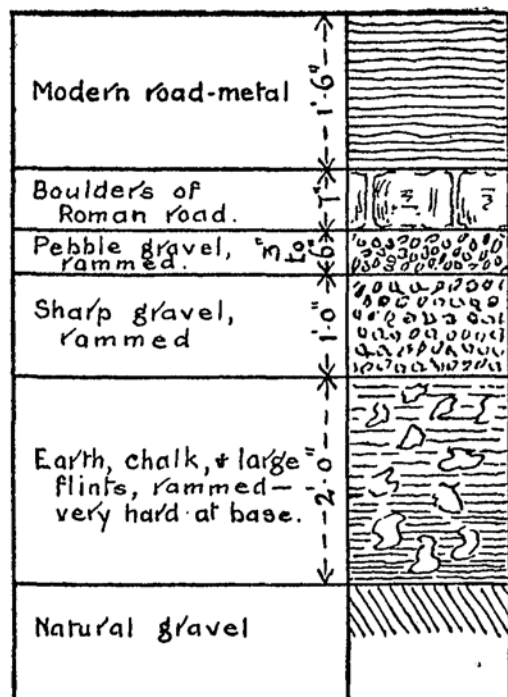
COMMUNICATED BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A.

ROCHESTER.—During the extensive works connected with the laying of cables for electric lighting, telegraph, and telephone, the whole length of the High Street was cut through in the year 1905. At Eastgate the remains of massive masonry connected with the drawbridge over the moat were met with. In front of Leonard's shop rock-like masonry occurred on the site of the Roman gate. Towards Star Hill several trunks of elm trees, neatly bored out, which had served the purpose of a water conduit, were found, having been in use up to quite recent times. These wooden pipes measured from six to over seven feet in length and fifteen inches in diameter, the orifice being six inches in diameter at one end, diminishing to four inches at the other, each pipe being shaved off at the smaller end to enable it to fit in the next. The Roman road was found to have been much cut about by successive trenchings for mains of various sorts opposite the Cathedral Green. The section exposed—the best obtainable throughout the operations—is shewn on the next page.

About ninety paces beyond the spot where this section was taken, the ancient way, on its course to the river Medway, seems to run a little to the north side of the High Street, as it was not met with between Jenkins' shop and the bridge. In front of

the King's Head hotel and Commin's shop adjoining, the foundations of a Roman building were discovered, consisting of tiles and flint firmly bedded in exceedingly hard mortar. Amongst the *débris* cast up were found pieces of flange and flue tiles. This building stood by the side of the road here, and, as the hotel stands upon the site of the Mediæval Market, it is possible that what we saw may have been connected with the Roman Forum, which doubtless preceded the market, as at Dover.* From Cronk's Alley, all up the High Street, the earth beneath the modern road was very black, containing a large quantity of huge flints, horn cores, and

jaw-bones of *bos longifrons*, the tusk of a boar, the skull of a dog, innumerable oyster shells, and several pieces of Roman tile. When digging a man-hole in front of the Bull Hotel, 'made' earth was cut through to a depth of 11 feet 9 inches before the natural soil was reached. At the bridge no trace of the wall of the city was seen, the excavations not being of sufficient depth. At the eastern end of the city, Leonard's premises (late Miss Spong's house), on the southern side of the site of the east gate,



have recently been extended into the garden in rear, which in my Paper on "Roman Rochester"† was described as the earthen rampart against the Roman wall of the city. This is proved to be correct, as the section exposed to view clearly shewed the slope of

* See Canon Puckle's *Vestiges of Roman Dover*, *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XX., p. 132.

† *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XXI.

the rampart. During the alterations an immense quantity of earth was removed, revealing the inner facing of the wall in its original state. The only objects found were potsherds and a bone netting needle of Roman date. On the outer side of the wall, and at some distance south of Eastgate, the new Baptist church, now in course of construction, extends into the city moat. The excavations, which necessitated the destruction of a large portion of the eastern side of the moat, shewed that the moat at this spot was 112 feet in width. While the work was in progress the workmen found many fragments of Roman and later ware and the remains of a human skeleton. It is a matter for profound regret that this fine moat is being built upon, as it is unquestionably one of the most interesting features of the city, having formed part of its ancient defences from the Roman period until long after the fourteenth century.

Turning to the various discoveries which have been made in the immediate neighbourhood during the past two years, we have again to thank our numerous friends for prompt notification, whereby a rich harvest has been reaped for the Rochester Museum.

In my report on Celtic Interments at Ifield Place Farm, Shorne, made in 1899 and printed in Vol. XXIV., attention was drawn to a causeway which runs from Lower Higham across the marshes towards Thong and Shorne, now known as the Land Way, for which a high antiquity was claimed. Since that date discoveries have been made along its course, representing a period of some two thousand years. For some time past excavations for gravel have been going on on the southern side of the railway line running from Gravesend to Port Victoria. Just opposite the British Uralite Company's works, in the parish of Higham, the workmen discovered a bronze-worker's hoard, consisting of socketed celts and lumps of bronze about seven pounds in weight. Three of the celts which came into my hands measure respectively $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the blade, $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 2, and $3\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$. Near by, a Roman interment was met with, containing the following objects: (1) a fine cinerary urn, filled with calcined bones, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, diameter of mouth $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of bulge $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of base $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; (2) a vase, height 6 inches, mouth $2\frac{1}{4}$, bulge $3\frac{1}{4}$, base 2; (3) a vase, height 4 inches, mouth 2, bulge 3, base 1, ornamented with vertical lines arranged in triplets $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch apart; (4) a patera, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in height, diameter of rim

5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of base 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. All these vessels are of Higham ware and made near at hand.*

In close proximity to this grave another was brought to light, containing: (1) a cinerary urn in fragments, not preserved; (2) a vase of black ware, height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of mouth 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, diameter of bulge 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, diameter of base $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; (3) a vase of black ware, height 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, diameter of mouth 2 inches, diameter of bulge 3 inches, diameter of base 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches; (4) a patera of black ware, height 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; (5) a patera of pseudo-Samian ware, height 2 inches, diameter 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Contiguous to the above, several Anglo-Saxon interments were cut through in the most reckless way, but from the wreckage the following articles were secured:—

1. Fibula of bronze, length 2 inches.
2. Fibula of bronze, length 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
3. Saucer-shaped brooch of bronze, diameter 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
4. Circular brooch of bronze, diameter 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
5. Penannular brooch of bronze, diameter 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
6. Girdle buckle of bronze, length 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, width $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.
7. Brooch of bronze, enamelled in blue and red (imperfect), length 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
8. Dress pin of bronze (imperfect), length 4 inches.
9. Dress pin of bronze, length 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
10. Razor-like knife. The edge when perfect must have been very keen.
11. Circular brooch of speculum metal, the decoration of the border being surrounded with rings of silver inlay work, length 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches.
12. Ring of bronze.
13. Loop-shaped object of bronze.

The articles of iron comprised: six spear-heads, length 7 $\frac{1}{4}$, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$, 10 $\frac{3}{8}$, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$, 7, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively; knife (imperfect); umbo, with five stud-pins for fastening it to the shield, height 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, including flange 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches; sword, with bronze pommel slightly ornamented with vertical incised gashes (imperfect), length 22 inches; situla, with oaken staves

* On the site of this pottery, see *Arch. Cant.* XXIII., p. 22.

and bronze mountings, being further embellished with three bronze discs dangling from the handle-fittings on each side* (see PLATE I.). These discs are a novelty, and I am not acquainted with any similar example. The rest of the bucket is of the usual type.

Two small brass coins were met with—a broken one of Constantine, with a hole through it for suspension, the other of Tetricus.

GILLINGHAM.—Much excavation has been going on in this parish of late, for building and other purposes, along the Lower Road to Rainham. A workman engaged in grubbing up a tree on the outskirts of the village of Gillingham came upon a small vase of reddish-coloured clay, which he shattered with the pick. It contained 722 brass *minimi*, all in an advanced state of oxidation. I succeeded in deciphering about half of them. They ranged from the third to the end of the fourth century, as set forth in the following list:—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Gordianus | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Tetricus | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Constantine | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Constantius II. | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Constantinopolis | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Julius Crispus (small brass) | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Magnentius (one small brass) | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Valentinianus | ... | ... | ... | 62 |
| Gratian | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Theodosius | ... | ... | ... | 118 |
| Magnus Maximus | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Arcadius | ... | ... | ... | 107 |
| Honorius | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| Urbs Roma | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Queries | ... | ... | ... | 98 |
| Obliterated | ... | ... | ... | 247 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | <u>722</u> |

* It came to hand in a crushed mass with the earth, but, every stave being perfect, I was fortunately able to build it up on a model bucket of brass. One disc, which was probably broken off by the finder, is missing.



Photo.]

[*E. C. Youens.*

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT (I).

ANGLO-SAXON WOODEN BUCKET FOUND IN THE PARISH OF HIGHAM, 1907,
(*Rochester Museum.*)

The chief types of the reverses are as follows :—

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| GORDIANUS | ... | SPES ROMANORVM. Gateway of the Pretorian Camp. |
| CONSTANTINE | ... | VOT XX MVLT XXX. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers with a tripod between them. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers with a standard between them. |
| JULIUS CRISPUS | ... | BEATA TRANQVILLITAS VOTISXX PTR (Mint mark). |
| CONSTANTIUS II. | ... | VICTORIÆ DDNNAVGG. Two Victories walking, facing each other, holding a wreath in one hand and a palm in the other. |
| VALENTINIANUS | ... | VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory holding a wreath in right hand and a palm branch in left. Mint mark: LVCP. SALVS REIPVBLICÆ. Soldier dragging a captive. Monogram of Christ in exergue. |
| GRATIANUS | ... | VOT V MVLT XX. GLORIA NOVIS. Emperor stands in a military dress, supporting a <i>victoriola</i> on a globe and holding the <i>labarum</i> adorned with the monogram of Christ. |
| THEODOSIUS | ... | SALVS REIPVBLICÆ. Soldier dragging a captive. Monogram of Christ in exergue. VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint mark: CON. SALVS REIPVBLICÆ. A female figure (Victory) walking, carrying a trophy and dragging a captive by the hair. VOT V. |
| MAGNUS MAXIMUS. | | SPES ROMANORVM. Gate of Pretorian Camp. |
| ARCADIUS | ... | SALVS REIPVBLICÆ. Soldier dragging a captive. Monogram of Christ in exergue. VICTORIA AVGGG. Two Victories standing facing each other, holding a wreath and palm. VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint mark: LVCP. |

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- HONORIUS ... SALVS REIPVBLICÆ. A military figure with captive at his feet.
- VICTORIA AVGGG. A female figure carrying a trophy on the left shoulder, and with the right hand dragging a captive.
- SALVS REIPVBLICÆ. A soldier dragging a captive by the hair. Monogram of Christ in exergue.

The presence of coins of Honorius in this hoard clearly shews why they were deposited in the ground. The withdrawal of the Roman Legions from Britain during that Emperor's reign must have speedily rendered all riverside settlements, such as Gillingham, liable to be suddenly swooped down upon by hostile bands of marauders from over the sea; hence the lands along our coasts must contain many similar hoards of coins and treasure yet to be revealed.

MEDWAY MARSHES.—During the work of excavating mud for cement-making purposes from the Saltings known as Burnt Wick at the head of the northern bend of Sharfleet Creek, several specimens of pottery were found in that quarter of the great manufactory of Roman fictile ware, two of which are of exceptional interest and unlike any of the hundreds of types that have come to hand from this district. My friend Mr. Arthur Webb of Cranbroke Manor, Newington, has added interest to the locality by informing me that there is an old road in the Saltings, running from Bayford Point to Burnt Wick, which is doubtless one of the early trackways leading to the potteries, now, like them, covered with several feet of silt. A list is appended of the vessels recently discovered, with measurements in inches.

| | Height. | Diameter of neck. | Diameter of bulge. | Diameter of base. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Vase of red ware - - | 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 5 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Vase of black ware - - | 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 4 | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Vase of black ware - - | 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 5 | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Patera of black ware - - | 1 | 6 (at rim) | | |
| Lid of black ware - - | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (at rim) | | |
| Vase of black ware - - | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 |
| Vase of black ware - - | 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bowl of black ware - - | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 8 (at rim) | 8 | 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ |

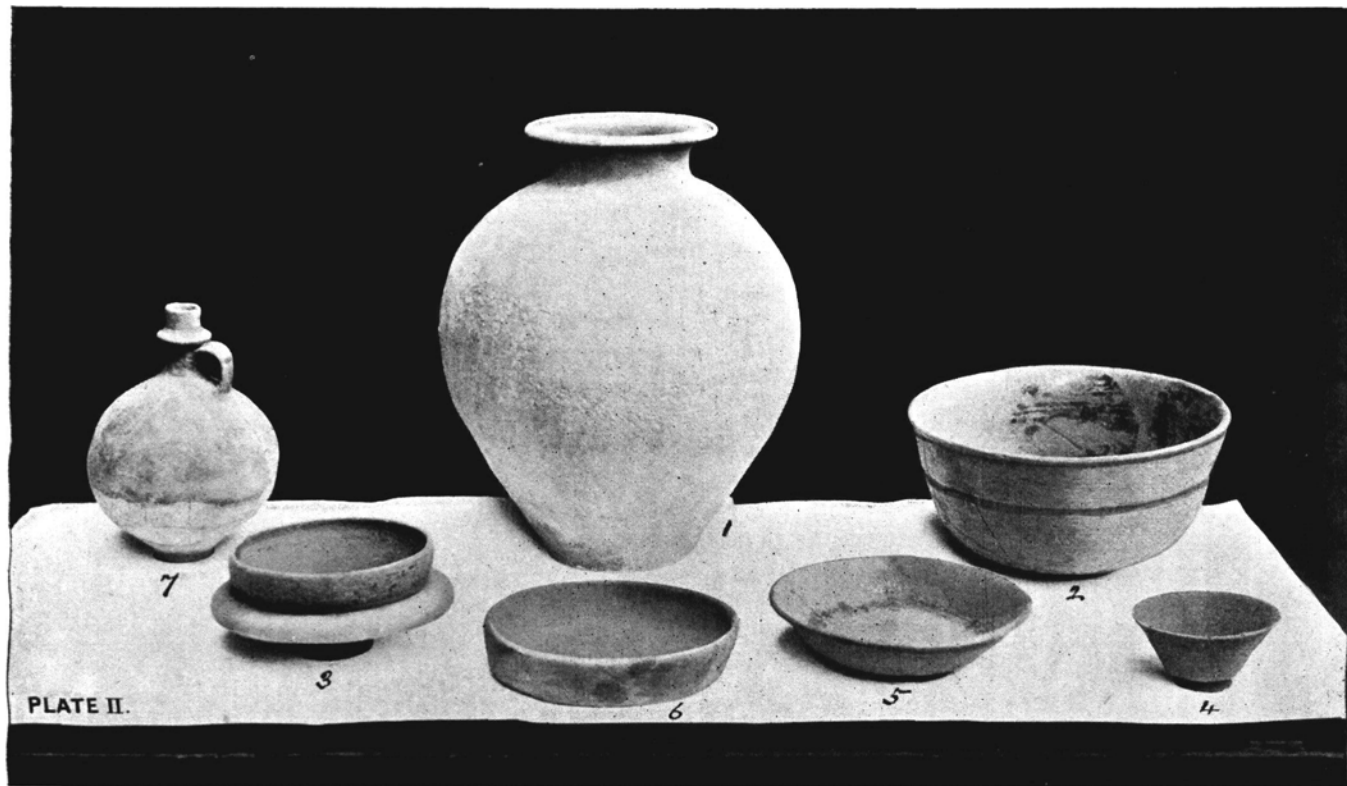


Photo.]

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT (II).
ROMAN FUNERAL VESSELS FOUND AT CHATTENDEN, 1906.
(*Rochester Museum.*)

[*E. C. Youens.*

| | Height. | Diameter of neck. | Diameter of bulge. | Diameter of base. |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Goblet of red clay with two handles, ornamented with a leaf pattern in white paint - - - - | 12 | 2 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | $3\frac{1}{4}$ |
| *Miniature vase of flesh-coloured ware - - | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |
| Goblet of red clay with handle, ornamented with flower-like scroll, feather pattern, and wavy lines, in white paint - - | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 |

LODGE HILL POWDER MAGAZINES, CHATTENDEN.—While these Magazines were in course of construction, by the courtesy of the Admiral Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard I was enabled to watch the excavations. They covered an extensive area, but nothing was found. In June 1907, however, I was informed that two Roman interments had been met with about seven yards apart. The first grave was two feet beneath the surface, and contained a fine cinerary urn of brownish coloured ware partially filled with calcined human bones. Height 13 inches, diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of bulge $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of base $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches (PLATE II., Fig. 1). The second was more prolific, yielding the following vessels:—

| | Height in inches. | Diameter of neck. | Bulge. | Base. |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------------|
| Cinerary urn (smashed beyond repair), with bones. | — | — | — | — |
| Bowl of pseudo-Samian ware, richly embossed with the festoon and tassel moulding, scrolls, festoons, and hounds hunting what appear to be lionesses and cubs (Fig. 2) - | $4\frac{3}{4}$ | $9\frac{1}{2}$ (at rim) | — | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Flanged bowl of pseudo-Samian ware (Fig. 3). | | | | |
| Flange projects $\frac{3}{4}$ inch - | $2\frac{7}{8}$ | $4\frac{5}{8}$ (at rim) | — | 2 |

* This vessel was found in Bishop's Marsh, which lies between Long Reach and South Yantlet Creek.

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| | | Height in inches. | Diameter of neck. | Bulge. | Base. |
|--|-------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Cup of pseudo - Samian ware (Fig. 4) | - - | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ (at rim) | — | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Patera of pseudo - Samian ware (Fig. 5) | - - | 2 | 7 (at rim) | — | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Patera of brown pottery (Fig. 6) | - - - | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ (at rim) | — | 6 |
| Goblet with handle, of brown pottery (Fig. 7) | - | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Two other urn-vases of drab ware were also found, but they were crushed to atoms.

The specimens of pseudo-Samian ware are entirely denuded of their glaze, and the elaborate design upon the fine bowl is also nearly obliterated by the chemical action of the London clay in which they were deposited. Brick-earth has a similar effect upon this ware, but not to so great an extent. Had it not been for this misfortune the Chattenden bowl would have been almost the finest example we have seen in this county. The site of this discovery is about two hundred yards to the east of Chattenden Lane, which leads from the Frindsbury and Hoo road past the western boundary of the Magazines. A short distance from the westgate entrance the road turns, and continues as a private road to Lodge Hill, but at the bend it goes straight on as a 'right-of-way' footpath across the fields to Cliffe, which is said to have been formerly the line of the continuation of Chattenden Lane passing east of Berry Court Wood, and which must now be regarded as having existed in Roman times. By the friendly assistance of Rear-Admiral Giffard the Chattenden pottery has been secured for the Rochester Museum.

The archæologist will note that three of the discoveries mentioned were made in close proximity to the marshes. Experience teaches us that traces of early settlements must be looked for along the fringe of the marshes of Kent, especially where roads lead down to them. In some cases villages and churches and even towns have sprung up on or near the original sites; in others not a vestige remains above ground to tell of the landmarks of history which lie concealed beneath the soil. In all cases, however, equal vigilance must be exercised in watching the various districts, and every effort made to ensure that what is discovered should find a permanent home in the museums of our county.



RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT (III).
PART OF DESIGN OF WALL-PAINTING IN A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSE AT ROCHESTER.
From a drawing by Miss H. M. Smetham.

ROCHESTER.—During the adaptation of old premises to modern requirements at No. 166 High Street, a sixteenth-century wing with gabled roof, in rear of the shop, was cleared out. In an upper room the seventeenth-century pitch-pine panelling on being removed revealed some interesting distemper wall painting upon the plastered walls behind it. A small portion only remained of the original decoration, and this I was allowed to cut out, together with one of the oak quarterings, upon which the design was continued.* The quarterings measured $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, and were placed 2 feet 6 inches apart. The whole room had been painted, including all the quarterings, corner timbers, and wall-plate; which must have been a most laborious task.

~~Obituary Notice.~~

~~GEORGE MATTHEWS ARNOLD, F.S.A.~~

~~By the death of Mr. George Matthews Arnold of Gravesend, which occurred at his residence there on the 28th May last (1908), the Society have lost one of their original Members—one who had been for many years on the Council, and who had in every way in his power showed himself an active and zealous Member of our Society.~~

~~Mr. Arnold was born on the 4th July 1827 at Gravesend, where his family had been long settled, and throughout his life he devoted himself to the service of his native town. He was no less than eight times Mayor of the Borough; he presented it with many gifts, and did a great deal to raise the dignity and importance of the town.~~

~~For the County at large Mr. Arnold was also a hard and zealous worker. From the institution of the Kent County Council in 1888 until his death he was one of the Aldermen. He acted as Chairman first of the Technical Education Committee, and, after the Education Act of 1902, of the Kent Education Committee, until he resigned that office about two years later.~~

* Reproduced from a drawing kindly contributed by Miss Smetham, Assistant Art Teacher, Rochester School of Art. (PLATE III.)