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RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT, 1912—1915.

COMMUNICATED BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A.

TWYDALL.—For some years past chalk for cement-making purposes has been excavated in the orchards of Twydall (pronounced "Twiddle") on the property of Mr. Walter Stunt, of Lorrenden, Faversham, and the material conveyed away to be manufactured at the Sharp's Green Cement Works, which are situate along the shore of the river Medway.

In order to facilitate the removal of the chalk a light tramway was laid down, which runs from the quarry through a short tunnel under the "Lower Road to Rainham" to the river. Towards the river the "saltings" necessitated a formidable causeway being constructed across the marshy ground so that the engine and trucks might proceed clear of the tides. All this is clearly set forth in the accompanying plan. The whole of the material, useless for cement-making, was conveyed to the marsh, not only for the erection of the causeway, but also for the gradual filling up and levelling of the "saltings" adjoining. While all this was proceeding the daily tides, especially in rough weather, played havoc with the sides of the causeway, washing out the flints and loose earth, distributing it upon the mud-flats on either side for some hundred and fifty yards, converting them into a stony beach. Upon this newly-made shore my trusted scout, George Baker, and I found during the year 1908 several hundreds of flint implements of various forms and types. Now all these flints were brought down with other material from the quarry as already stated, the position of which is indicated by the irregular line upon the plan beyond the word "TRAMWAY." During the removal of the "callow" along the eastern face of the quarry a large filled-up cavity in the chalk rock beneath was broken through and the greater part utterly destroyed; that portion which remained was cleared out under my directions, but nothing was found except several burnt flints (pot-boilers) towards the floor. My impression was, and still is, that the

majority of the implements we found came from this chamber; but no man could prove it. The quarrymen had been singularly unobservant, and had not even noticed the weapons and tools which they must have seen daily clattering down into the trucks forty or fifty feet below.

The greater part of the implements we discovered are as fresh as the day they were made; the remainder, which are slightly water-worn, doubtless became so by being subjected to several years of grinding upon the flint-strewn mud-flats at the base of the causeway.

I am tempted to write much more upon this discovery, but in the utter absence of substantial evidence my remarks would be purely theoretical, and as I prefer to deal only with facts the matter must be left for the present.

The importance of the site in close proximity to the Lower Road to Rainham cannot be over-estimated. Of that ancient way and its relation to other discoveries in the neighbourhood I have written at great length in *Collectanea Cantiana*, pp. 155, 159—163, to which the reader must be referred. Since that was written every year or two has furnished further proof of the statements made therein. During recent years hundreds of flint implements have been found by my friend the late Mr. Richard Jones, of Welling, upon the lands around Twydall, all of which he generously bequeathed to the Rochester Museum.

The accompanying plates contain a fairly representative series of the types from Twydall, which with few exceptions are of palæolithic age; the small scrapers and thumb-flint shewn upon PLATE VII. doubtless belong to the neolithic period and probably came down in the surface soil. The measurements are given in inches.

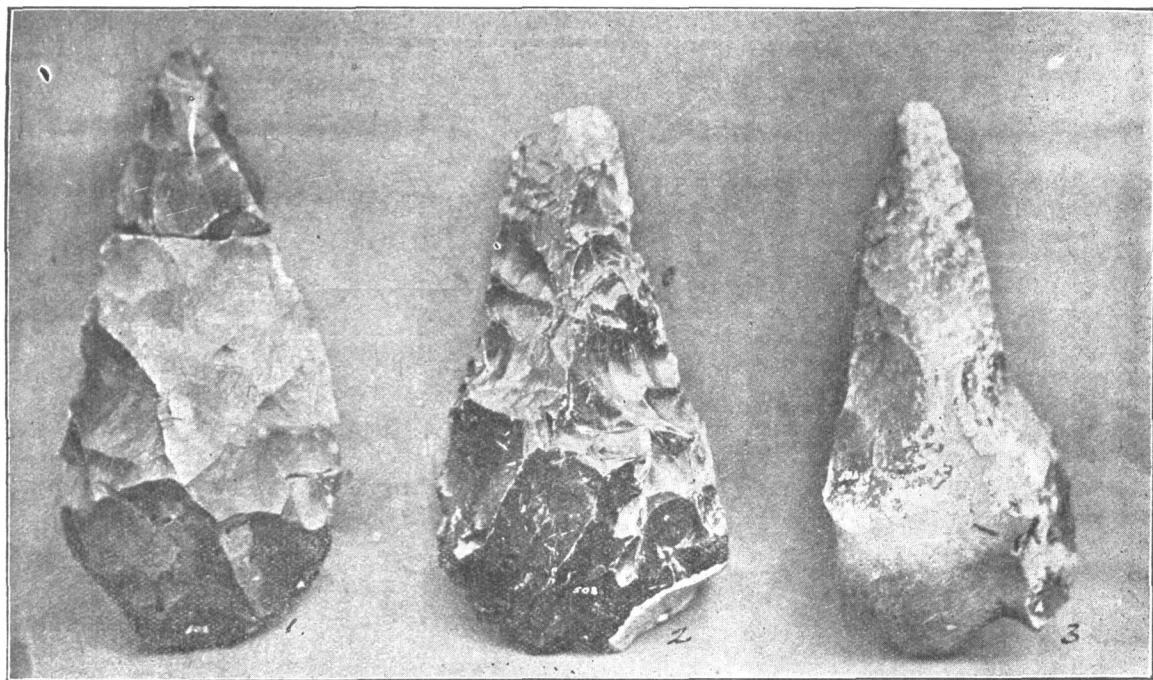
PLATE I.

	Length.	Width.
1. Axe, ochreous - - -	9	4
2. „ black-brown - - -	8½	4½
3. „ light brown. Skin of the flint left on the butt -	8½	3¾

PLATE II.

4. Axe, drab - - - -	8	3½
5. „ grey - - - -	7½	4
6. „ brown, freckled flint -	8	4¼

PLATE I.



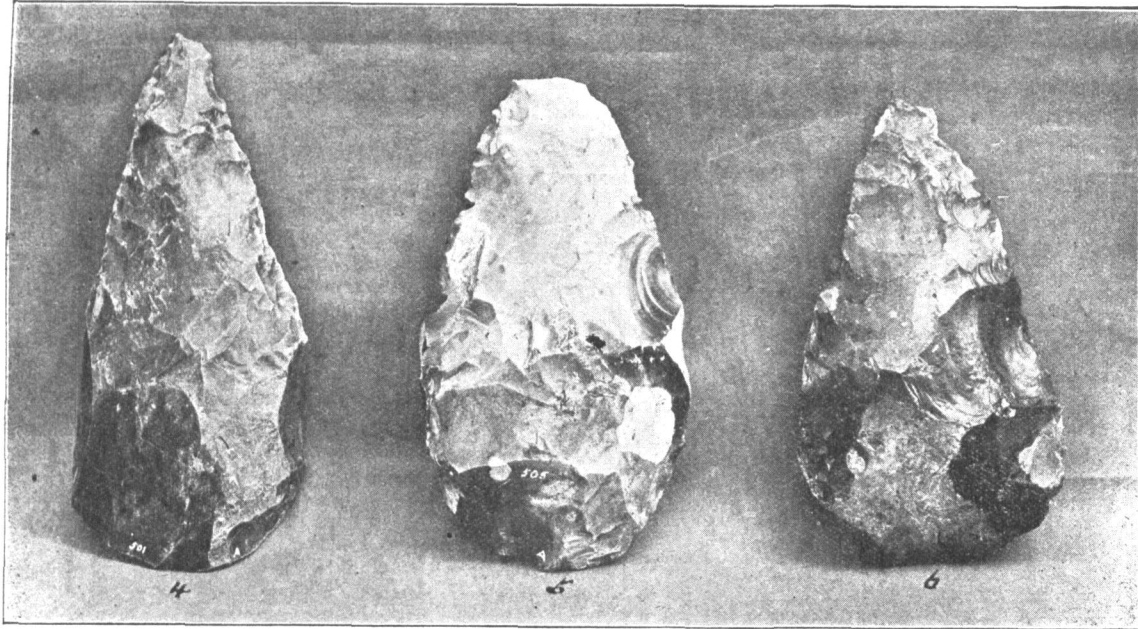


PLATE III.

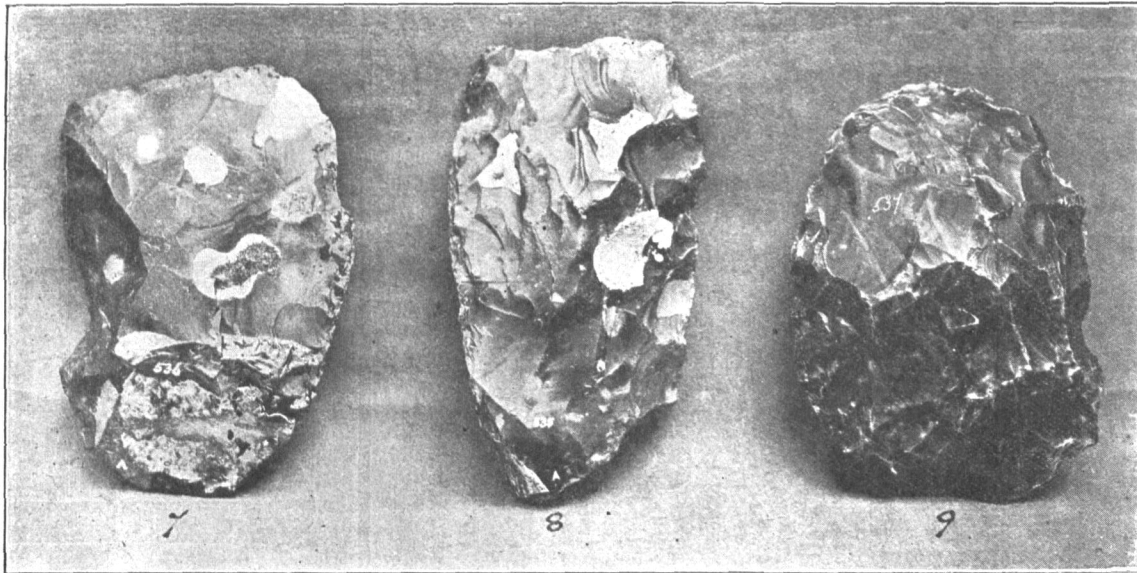
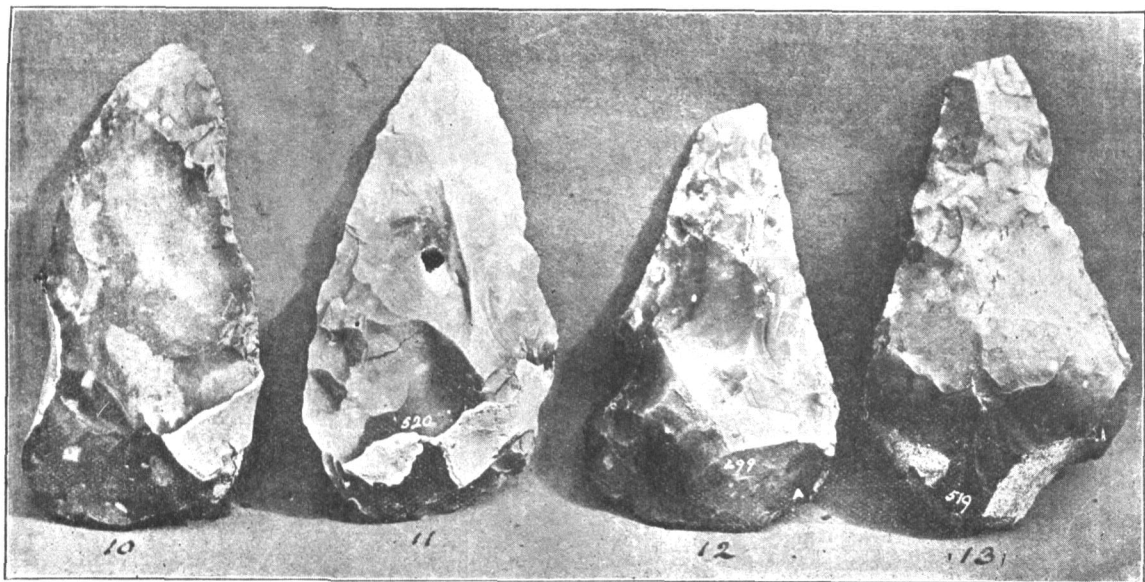
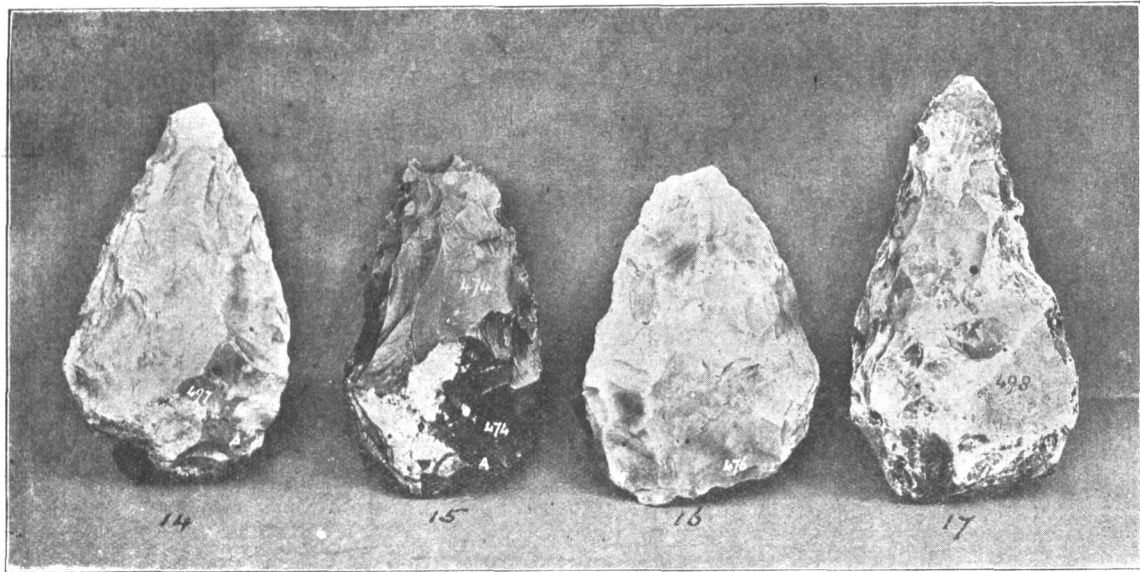
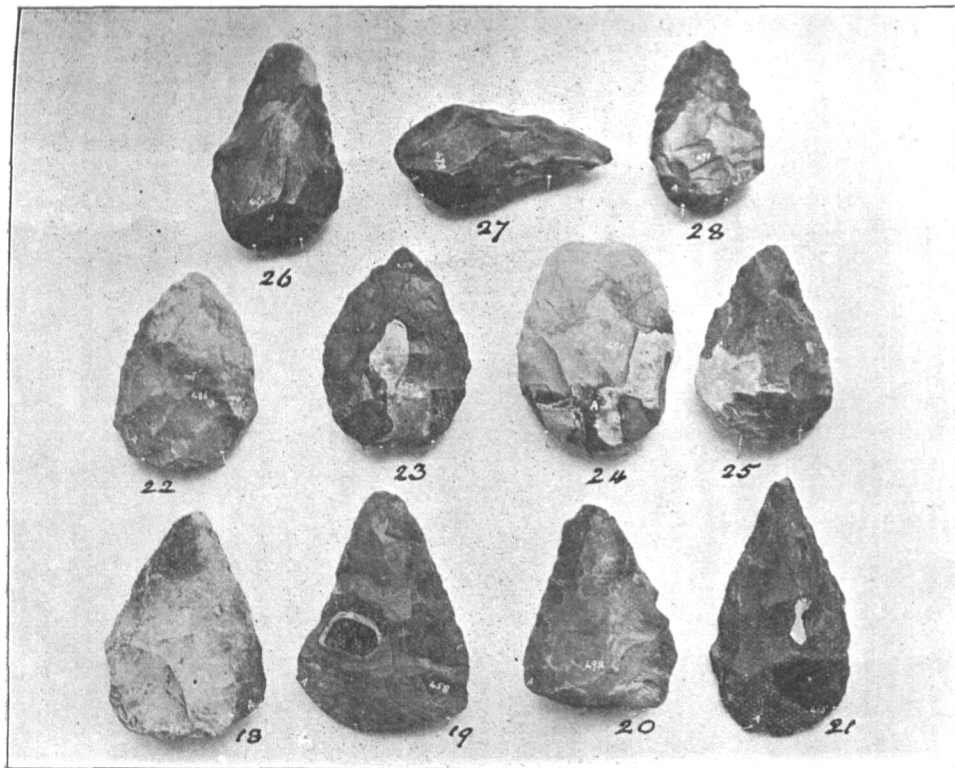


PLATE IV.







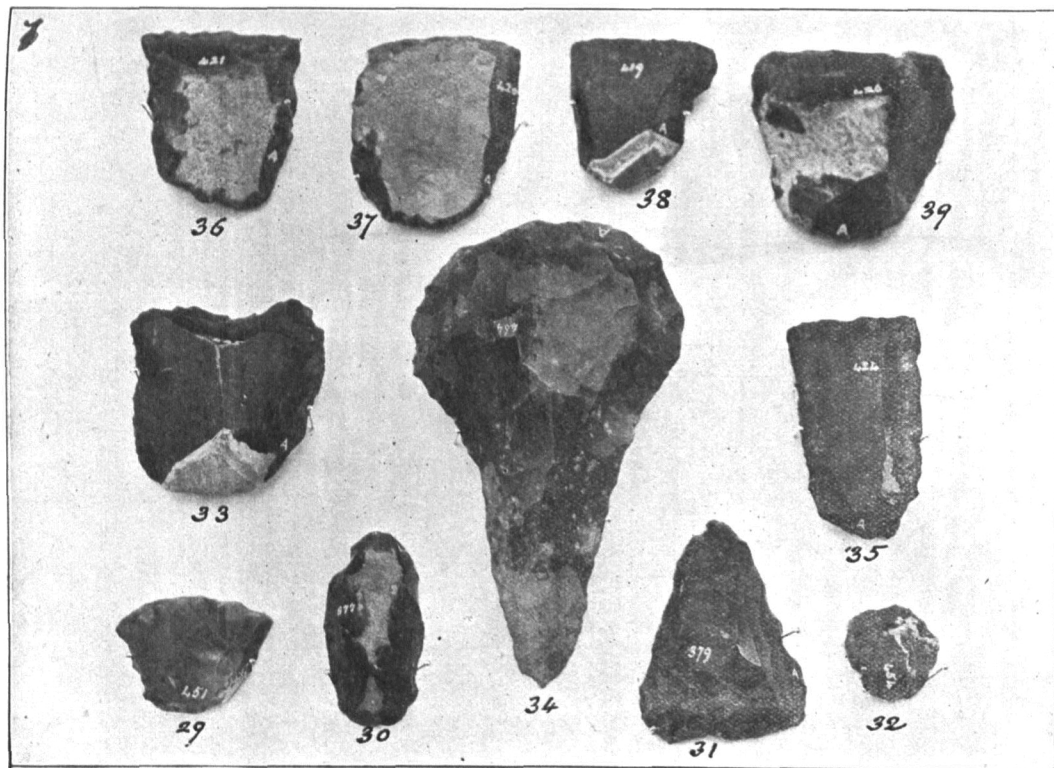


PLATE III.

	Length.	Width.
7. Axe, ochreous - - -	$6\frac{1}{4}$	4
8. „ brown - - - -	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Both these axes have straight edges.		
9. Weapon well worked on both sides, and is 2 inches in thickness in the centre -	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$

PLATE IV.

10. Celt, grey freckled flint. Skin of the flint left partially on the butt - - - -	6	3
11. Celt, grey - - - -	6	3
12. „ drab - - - -	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
13. „ grey - - - -	6	$3\frac{1}{4}$

PLATE V.

14. Celt, grey - - - -	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
15. „ ovate, brown - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
16. „ grey - - - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3
17. „ brownish with milky veins	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$

PLATE VI.

18. Celt, pear-shaped, grey with milky veins - - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$
19. Celt, pear-shaped, brown -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3
20. „ pear-shaped, ochreous, rough butt - - -	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
21. Celt, pear-shaped, ochreous, flat on one side. Several of this type found - - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
22. Celt, ovate, drab - - -	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
23. „ ovate, brown - - -	4	$2\frac{3}{4}$
24. „ oval, grey - - -	$4\frac{1}{4}$	3
25. „ pear-shaped - - -	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
26. „ pear-shaped, brown -	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
27. „ curved pear form, brown	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$
28. „ black-brown - - -	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$

PLATE VII.

	Length.	Width.
29. Scraper, black - - -	—	2
30. Fabricator, black - - -	2½	1¼
31. Scraper, black - - -	3	2¼
32. Thumb-flint or circular scraper	—	1¼
33. Scraper, black - - -	2½	2½
34. Kite-shaped weapon, ochreous freckled flint - - -	6¼	4⅝
35. Scraper, black - - -	3	1¾
36. „ brown - - -	2½	2¼
37. „ brown - - -	2⅞	2¼
38. „ brown - - -	2¼	2
39. „ brown. Many of these found - - -	3	3

With the exception of No. 34 these are all neolithic.

A large number of rough or unfinished implements were met with, and several flints of very tough character left rough at the butt, but all worked on both sides at the point, which would have served the purpose of knapping tools in the fashioning of weapons.

Many large natural flints occurred: oblong blocks of great weight. One saved as a specimen measured $9\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 3 inches thick. These were all stained with oxide of iron, and as the majority of the implements present the same tough characteristics and are of the same colour, one was naturally led to the conclusion that they were fashioned out of similar blocks of flint.

Having described and illustrated a few of the more noteworthy types in this collection, it gives me pleasure to record that their discovery was entirely due in the first instance to Mr. George Baker, whose quick intelligence enabled him to grasp the various lessons I had previously given him in the art of detecting implements fashioned from flints by early Man. We worked together subsequently in the field for many months at convenient opportunities, and I hope the vast experience he then gained will be profitable to him in after life. To my friend, Mr. Walter Stunt, I am especially indebted for freely allowing me to overrun his lands, and to retain for the Rochester Museum all that was, or might be discovered at Twydall and elsewhere upon his property.

On PLATE VIII. is figured a superb implement of the finest workmanship recently found near Knight's Place, Cuxton; length $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 3 inches wide.

PLATE VIII.



ROCHESTER.—In 1912, during the extension of Messrs. Charles Leonard & Sons' premises in the High Street on the site of the house and garden lately occupied by Mr. George Neves, the garden in rear was excavated to a depth of about 18 feet, revealing numerous objects of Roman and later date, all of which by the courtesy of the Messrs. Leonard I was able to acquire and retain for the Rochester Museum. The Roman level was reached at 16 feet, which is double the depth of the usual measurement. From this *stratum* several vessels of pottery, eighteen coins and other objects were obtained.

The coins are as follows:—

Antoninus Pius - - -	middle brass	1
Claudius Gothicus - -	small brass	1
Carausius - - - -	„	1
Constantine the Great -	„	2

Reverse: A celestial globe placed on a *cippus* inscribed VOTIS-XX, stars above, BEATA TRAN-
QVILLITAS. PTR (Treves mint mark).

Another from the same mint bears on the reverse two soldiers with spears, a military ensign between them.

GLORIA EXERCITVS	small brass	1
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Julius Crispus - - -	„	2
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Reverse: VOTX within a wreath CAESARVM
NOSTRORVM. PLON (Mint mark of *Lon-*
dinium); the second was minted at Thessalonica
(TSA . .).

Constantine II. - - -	small brass	2
-----------------------	-------------	---

Reverse: Globe, *cippus*, stars, etc. Mint mark
PLON.

Constantine Gallus - -	middle brass	1
------------------------	--------------	---

Reverse: FEL(*ix*) TEMP(*orum*) REPARA-
TIO. A military figure pierces with a spear a
prostrate horse and its rider. A (1st mint) PARL
(money struck at Arles).

Constantius II. - - -	small brass	1
-----------------------	-------------	---

Reverse: GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two
soldiers with spears, between them two military
ensigns, a star over P CONST (Constantinople
mint).

Arcadius - - - - - small brass 1

Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory standing on a human-headed serpent and holding in right hand a cross and globe (?). T CON (mint mark).

Undecipherable - - - - - 5

—
18

At the same level as the coins occurred a bronze cloak-pin with sliding ring at the head, a bronze nail-pick, and a bone netting-needle, measuring $4\frac{1}{4}$, 2 and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length respectively.

The pottery found consisted of—

	Height. ins.	Diameter of bulge. ins.	Diameter of base. ins.	Diameter of neck. ins.
A good goblet of reddish ware with handle -	10	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Vase of Upchurch ware -	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$

and two other small Upchurch vases.

The articles of later periods, ranging from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, included posset pots, pipkins, portions of glass rummers, and glass wine and spirit flagons.

HOO-NESS MARSH, 1912.—During sea-walling operations on the river-front opposite Hoo by the Chatham Dockyard authorities, Roman interments were met with about four feet below the level of the marshes, consisting of cinerary urns, vases, and a few pateræ of pseudo-Samian ware, the latter being in an excellent state of preservation. This marsh lies about a mile from Hoo St. Werburgh Church in a south-westerly direction. The “saltings are bounded on the north by creeks dividing them from the mainland, on the west by Short Reach, on the south by Gillingham Reach, and on the east by Pump Reach—all “reaches” of the Medway. During the operations—through the kindness of my friend, Mr. H. E. Oakley, Superintending Civil Engineer of the Dockyard—every facility by water and otherwise was afforded me of watching the excavations. As the work proceeded clear indications were noticed of earlier marsh-levels much below that now existing, pointing to either a change in the level of the land in these parts or a great increase in the tidal influence of the river Medway.

BRIDGEWOODS, near ROCHESTER, 1913.—In widening a road in these woods called “Colepit” or “Copit” lane on its eastern side, when the bank was cut back a Roman interment came to light, the skeleton being accompanied by two vases, both of which were smashed by the workmen; the fragments of one of them shewed that it was decorated with a scroll of yellow colouring. The skull was submitted to Professor Karl Pearson, of University College, London, who most kindly furnished the writer with the following measurements of it.

“ F	= 183	}	Lengths.
L'	= 182.8		
L	= 183.5		
B	= 143	}	Breadths.
B'	= 97.8		
H	= 128	}	Heights.
OH	= 113		
LB	= 99.2		
PL	= 83° (?)	}	Profile angles.
PL'	= 81° (?)		
Q	= 308	}	Circumferences.
Q	= 310		
S	= 371		
S ¹	= 130 (?)		
S ²	= 131 (?)		
S ³	= 111		
S ³	= 93		
U	= 524	}	Face.
GH	= 66.7		
GB	= 91 (?)		
J	= damaged		
NH	= 49.8(53)		
NB	= 27		
O, R	= 41	}	Orbits.
O, L	= 36 (?)		
O ₂ R	= 30		
O ₂ L	= 32.3 (?)		
G' 1	= 49	}	Palate.
G 1	= 52 (?)		
G 2	= 38.3 (?)		
GL	= 97 (?)		

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{fnl} = 33.8 (?) \\ \text{fml} = 30.7 (?) \end{array} \right\} \text{Foramen.}$$

Mandible.

$$W^1 = 110$$

$$W^2 = 92.5$$

$$22 = \text{damaged}$$

$$L' = \text{damaged}$$

$$\text{B/L Cephalic} = 77.9$$

$$\text{H/L} = 69.8''$$

“The skull, I think, is that of an old man.”

The presence of this grave by the side of the lane suggests the antiquity of the way, but on the other hand the Rochester-Maidstone road is only a few yards distant, hence the grave may relate to that road.

BARNSOLE, GILLINGHAM, 1913.—This property lies between the Lower Road to Rainham and the main (London to Dover) road to that place; through it from north to south runs an ancient way called “Barnsole Lane.” This estate has recently been laid out for building purposes and the old lane widened. During the laying of water-mains along the road a Roman interment occurred at six feet from the surface, the large cinerary urn containing calcined bones which the writer unearthed; any other objects that might have accompanied it must have been destroyed by the workmen during the excavation of a “man-hole” at the spot, which was large enough to enable the following section to be taken:—

	feet.	inches.
1. Vegetable mould - - - -	2	6
2. Black burnt earth - - - -	—	2
3. Mould - - - - -	1	1
4. Burnt earth containing débris of animal bones - - - - -	—	6
5. Mould containing the sepulchral deposit	2	10
6. Natural chalk - - - - -	—	—

The charred earth and mammalian remains are suggestive of funeral rites, and there was everything to indicate that the body had been cremated close to the spot where the remains were afterwards buried. The opening out of further ground would have so interfered with the drainage operations that one did not suggest it, otherwise more light would have been thrown upon the matter. I am indebted to Mr. W. M. Newton, junr., for prompt

notice of this discovery, and to Mr. Redfern, Surveyor to the Gillingham Corporation, for valuable help rendered.

RICHBOROUGH.—Mr. W. Denne, of Herne Bay, kindly sends particulars of the discovery of a fine gold coin of Honorius, said to have been found in a grave accompanying a skeleton covered over with tiles. It appears that Mr. Solley, the caretaker at the *castrum*, was present at the time of the discovery and pointed out the site to Mr. Denne as on the eastern side *within* its walls, a statement which I am bound to say is open to doubt. The presence of a coin in the grave does not prove that it was placed there at the time of the interment. The soil at Richborough has always yielded innumerable coins, hence it would be an easy matter for one or more to be accidentally thrown in when the grave space was filled in, and moreover the custom of burying the "*obolus*" with the deceased does not seem to have been in vogue in Kent at any rate. The coin is now deposited at the Beaney Institute, Canterbury, and a good rubbing of it was kindly taken by Mr. Mead, the City Librarian; this I forwarded to Mr. G. F. Hill, M.A., Keeper of Coins and Medals at the British Museum who favoured me with the following description:—

“The coin of Honorius reads COMOB in the exergue and MD in the field of the reverse. COMOB is for COM(itis) OB(ryziacus solidus)—i.e., solidus of refined gold issued under the supervision of the Comes, the official in charge of the coinage in the Western Empire. MD is the mint mark (Mediolani).”

DEAL DISTRICT.—My friend Mr. Charles Newington kindly communicates the following note of discoveries in his neighbourhood.

At Mongeham during excavations for gravel a Celtic urn was met with, and at another pit three bronze *fibulæ* and an urn. From the Roman cemetery in front of Upper Walmer Church during main drainage works a skeleton, Roman pottery and other fragments were met with.

At Deal a Roman vessel and portions of other urns were found in a stone pit above Knight's Bottom.

At Guston a remarkably fine and perfect neolithic adze-blade came to light, polished at the cutting edge and along the sides; length $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch thick.

NEWNHAM VALLEY.—In the valley west of Syndale Park, Ospringe, for some years gravel has been excavated at a great depth. In the summer of 1913, through the kindness of Mr. Charles H. Drake, of Faversham, I was informed that discoveries were being made at the pits of Roman interments, resulting in my making many visits there. Unfortunately the gravel was water-worn to such an extent and the stones so rounded by attrition that the slightest touch of the pickaxe brought down barrow-loads of material at a time, bringing with it the fragile contents of the six graves met with, thus rendering it impossible to make accurate notes of the disposition of the objects they contained. All one could do was to gather up the fragments from the wreckage of each grave, and after sorting them out make the following notes:—

Grave 1. A small vase with two handles of elegant form of a red-brown ware, the lip and handle of a small glass jug, a glass unguent phial, the fragments of a bronze vessel and a black dish containing calcined bones.

Grave 2. Two pateræ and three cups of pseudo-Samian ware, and a black patera.

Grave 3. Two buff goblets, a black patera with flat rim, a pseudo-Samian patera, a black cinerary urn containing calcined bones, and scraps of two other pots.

Grave 4. Black urn containing calcined bones and two black pateræ.

Grave 5. Black urn with calcined bones, and a red vase.

Grave 6. Black urn with calcined bones, a red goblet, a red patera, a black patera, two black vases of Upchurch ware, and two other vases of black ware.

Graves 3, 4, 5 and 6 were in close proximity to each other. No. 1 was six feet from them, and at a distance of twenty-three feet No. 2 was met with.

The site of this burial-place is about fifty yards from the road running at the bottom of the valley from the London road at Syndale through Newnham, Doddington to Ringlestone, and close to the great *oppidum* in Syndale Park. For further particulars of this ancient road the reader is referred to my *Collectanea Cantiana*, pp. 165—9. For valuable help in connection with these discoveries I am indebted to Captain George Wheler (21st Lancers), of Ospringe Place, the owner of the property; to Mr. Wm. Whiting of Ospringe; and the Rev. Robt. Wyllie, who took away daily, for safety, to the Old Vicarage, near at hand, the objects enumerated.

ROCHESTER.—Gill's barge building yard, next Acorn wharf, having been closed for some time, the writer embraced the opportunity afforded by prosecuting further research into the history of the Roman wall of the city at its northern angle by the river Medway. Mr. Herbert Gill kindly consented to excavations being carried out, and Mr. W. Banks, A.M.I.C.E., the City Surveyor, favoured me by arranging that a man should be spared for the work. In the writer's account of the identification of the Roman Wall of Rochester (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXI.), at page 8 reference was made to the existence of a bonding course of tiles in the wall at the north end, which he had seen below ground. As a result of our present operations, we are now able to give an illustration, from a photograph, of the continuation of this feature in the masonry, which clearly shews the course of tiles *in situ*. The main object in referring to this section is to place on record the fact, not ascertainable before, that this northern wall was found to continue much further towards the river than our previous researches revealed, but how far could not be determined, as it appeared to have been broken down to a great depth; hence our work was brought to a termination by the oozing up of the tide, and had to be abandoned.

UPCHURCH MARSHES.—After the death of the late Mr. Robert Elliott of Camberwell, his daughter placed in my hands his note book, which contains a meagre account of his extensive collection of pottery and other objects that he spent many years of his life in gathering together from London, Kent, and elsewhere. In that book he records the discovery, in 1888-4-5, of three Roman kilns in the Upchurch marshes, from which he obtained about a dozen urns, vases and pateræ, of which he gives the dimensions. With regard to the kilns, unfortunately he gives no particulars, which would have been useful, especially in these days when doubt has been expressed, in some quarters, as to the manufacture of pottery by the Romans in that locality, in spite of all that has been written upon the subject. My friend Mr. Seymour Wakeley of Rainham has recently, at considerable cost, revived the pottery-making industry upon the ancient site, selecting a spot, to begin with, a mile north of the parish church, and has met with marked success in the production of glazed ware suitable for table and decorative purposes. The clay used is found two or three feet below the surface of the marsh, and Mr. Wakeley further states that his

workmen have come upon the remains of Roman kilns and numerous fragments of pottery during the progress of their excavations.

HOO ST. WERBURGH.—My friend Mr. J. J. Robson, M.I.C.E., kindly sends an account of Roman discoveries in this parish not hitherto recorded, which we give in his own words accompanied by a plan reproduced from the Ordnance Survey. Of the Greek coin he refers to, Mr. G. F. Hill favours us with the following description :—

“Your coin is a tetradrachm (silver) of Philip II. of Macedon (359—336 B.C.) ; obverse, Head of Zeus, laureate, r. ; reverse, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Jockey on horseback, r., holding palm branch ; below a small thunderbolt. Weight, 221.4 grs. troy.” This is the second Greek coin found in Kent which has come under my notice. The first was a gold stater, also of Philip, on the reverse of which was a Victory driving a *quadriga*, found in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourne.

ASH, near WROTHAM.—Mr. George Day kindly informs me of the discovery in 1914 upon his farm of foundations of a Roman building covering a considerable space of ground. I have been unable personally to visit the spot, but Mr. E. C. Youens, our honorary photographer, has favoured me with a plan of what has been uncovered by members of the Dartford Antiquarian Society, which shews foundations of walls extending upwards of a hundred feet in length by fifty-four feet in width, divided up into several rooms at one end. Mr. Youens states that much broken pottery was met with during the excavation. We may look for a further report later on from the Dartford Society.
