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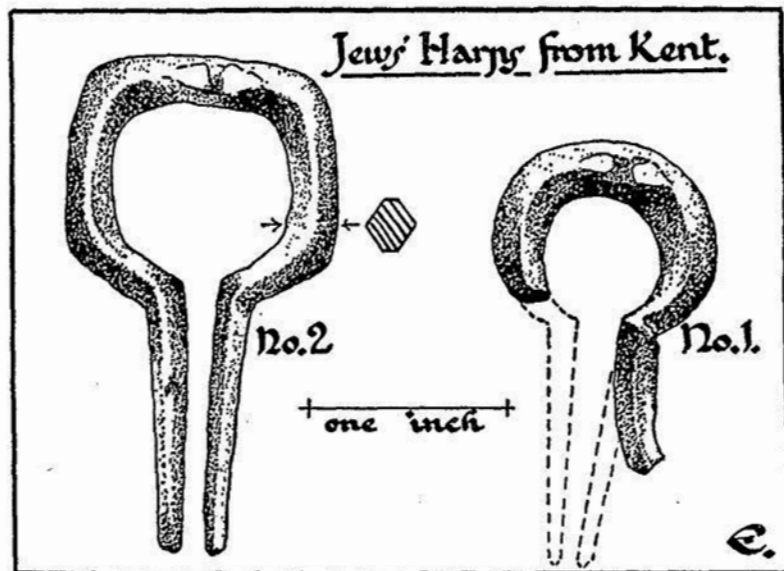
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## Miscellaneous Notes

### FURTHER NOTES OF JEW'S HARPS.

MY short paper on these interesting and debatable objects in *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. LVI, has brought me considerable correspondence and what is more to the point, two more hitherto unrecorded specimens, bringing the total now up to eleven.

Concerning representations of Jew's harps, I was reminded by Mr. Geo. Marshall that two fourteenth century examples are shown, the one on the crozier of William of Wykeham, now preserved at New College, Oxford, and another represented among the musical instruments



depicted on the musicians gallery in Exeter Cathedral. I am endeavouring to get more information about these as they may be important with regard to one of the specimens described below.<sup>1</sup>

Both of these new examples were discovered by our member, Mr. V. J. Newbury of Harrietsham, who has furnished such particulars as are relevant and has lent me the harps for examination and drawing.

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to the Warden of New College, Oxford (A. N. Smith, Esq.), for a careful examination of the little figure on Wykeham's Crozier and for a sketch of the Jew's harp the angel is playing. The form is a new one—more like an elongated letter "U" with slightly incurved sides. It is certainly unlike any of those figured in this note or my earlier paper. This leaves the date of No. 2, above more uncertain.

No. 1. This is both broken and bent, but the drawing shows in a broken line its probable form. In the main it does not differ greatly from those already published and though it was not found *in situ*, it was picked up somewhere about 1941 on the surface of a field between Egerton and Charing which has also produced a half of a (?) Saxon polychrome bead and several fragments of bronze, none of which that I have seen being very helpful. There was the same evidence of rust in the groove and many signs of filing and the patina was of similar character to the rest. Whatever the date may be of the first series, this example certainly belongs to the same period.

No. 2. This is an entirely different type, as will be seen from the drawing. The head is of a more angular shape and the cross section of the bow shows a fine fillet instead of the sharp arris of the other specimens. There was the same evidence of rust but the harp lacks the usual smooth patina, it has no file marks and from the look of the metal it is a straight untouched casting from a sand mould. It has not been metallurgically examined but at a hazard I would suggest that the metal tends more to a brass alloy than a bronze. This was likewise found at Egerton (whether on the same field or not is not clear from Mr. Newbury's letter) but it was also a surface find. Dating is therefore not possible but in view of its shape which is midway between the early circular form and the modern type (illustrated in my previous paper) it might be possible to place it provisionally in the middle ages, and if information can be obtained from the examples cited above this possibility might become a certainty.

F. C. ELLISTON-ERWOOD, F.S.A.

#### STROOD OLD CHURCH.

THE late Mr. Henry Smetham records in his history of Strood published in 1899, the details of the erection of the new church designed by Sir Robert Smirke, the first stone being laid the 30th December, 1812, and the church opened the 9th October, 1814. On page 77 of his work he refers to the monuments of the old church being first moved into the tower, and then placed in the crypt, together with about 300 loads of debris from the old building.

It would appear from examination that the floor of the old church, at any rate as far as the nave is concerned, was left intact save for the removal of some of the flagstones, and the floor of the new church raised on pillars some four feet above it, the pillars themselves in two cases being portions of pillars from the destroyed building. This "crypt" Mr. Smetham endeavoured to have cleared by the Trustees of his time; failing, he partially cleared some of the flooring personally and records in his book some of the inscriptions he found, without making it clear however, that the ledgers, including two table tombs,

are obviously *in situ*. His recording is cursory and not always accurate in view however of the accumulation of dust, the flickering dimness of candle light, and the semi-prone position obligatory for the investigator, this is understandable.

Two heraldic ledgers there deserve mention. Near the old west end is an altar tomb to the two wives of John Boghurst, Mary, who died 30th March, 1794, and Mary who died 21st September, 1804 (and I think, though my note is not clear, the daughter of Robert Biggar). This shows a shield of *a saltire with a label of three*, placed nearly in fesse, impaling *five lions rampant*, and on a wreathed helm, a *lion's head erased*. The Boghurst family were of some note in the district. Canon Wheatley reports non-heraldic ledgers in St. Margaret's, Rochester, and the late Mr. A. A. Arnold (*Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XXVII, 104n.) wrote of them as extinct in the male line, and represented by Caddel. They do not seem however to have been armigerous, and it appears that for this tomb the arms of Backhurst have been appropriated, *azure a saltire ermine*, though I can find no trace of ermine on my rubbing.

Near the centre of the old nave is the low table tomb, possibly originally flush with the floor, in memory of Mr. Christopher Yenman, and his wife Sarah who remarried William Phillips. As Mr. Smetham notes "A floor-supporting pillar stands on this stone" and much of the inscription, including the date, is covered. It undoubtedly starts with Mr. Christopher. Mr. Smetham, in noting both these tombs, has curiously inverted the order of the persons commemorated. Knowing he had noted this slab, I regrettably did not verify the spelling of the name. The shield on it (there is no helm, etc.) bears *3 bars wavy*, and on a *chevron 3 martlets*, impaling *quarterly, 1 and 4, an animal ramped* [probably a crude late 18th century lion] *2 and 3, 4 mullets*, and on a *chief 3 mullets pierced*. The arms of Ferman are *barry wavy argent and azure, on a chevron sable three martlets argent*. This may be another case of appropriation, or the correct arms for a name misread.

I could see no trace of Mr. Smetham having discovered any mural monuments, or indents for brasses. Since however his clearance is in parts little more than a passage way between the rubble, and extends only over the nave area, it is likely that much more awaits excavation.

R. H. D'ELBOUX, F.S.A.

Mr. R. F. JESSUP, F.S.A. writes :

Mr. J. H. Blight of Watford kindly sends details of a Belgic shouldered urn with rolled rim found in 1944 on Vincent Farm, Manston, Thanet in the earth thrown up from a post-hole about 4 feet in depth. It is made of a coarse black-brown clay, and has a single circumferential line incised just above the shoulder : height  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, diameter at bulge  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches.



It may be possible to provide this pot with a closer context when the emergency excavations undertaken by the Ministry of Works on Manston Aerodrome are published.

A NOTE ON THE MEMBERS OF LEEDS PRIORY IN THE EARLY SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

IN *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. II (1859), pp. 63-4, the Editor printed "a list of the members constituting the Priory of Leeds in the early part of the sixteenth century" from a copy made by the Rev. T. Streatfield of "an original roll in the hands of Mr. Thomas Rodd, the bookseller, in the year 1831." This roll came to light again in the sale of the Philipps Collection at Sotheby's, 11th November, 1946 (lot 107). It was Philipps MS. 27862. It is now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. Top. Kent d. 4(R). It is a roll of 7 membranes, 15 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and contains the receipts and expenditure of the Priory for a year which is not given, but is probably a little earlier than the Visitation of Archbishop Warham in 1511. The list of names printed is on the dorse of the roll. It would be out of place to extract interesting entries here. The account is worth printing as a whole.

R. W. HUNT.

*Bodleian Library, Oxford.*

MS. OF 1485 FROM HENDON PLACE, WOODCHURCH.

THIS MS. was found behind an old beam at Hendon Place, Woodchurch, during restoration after bomb damage.

*Translation.*

Be it known by all men by these presents that I Wm Eston of Rye in the County of Sussex have given and granted and on behalf of myself and my heirs have surrendered forever to Robert Perot of the Parish of Stone in the Isle of Oxene, *etc.* all my right, title, *etc.* in two pieces of ground with appurtenances containing half an acre and one rood, more or less, lying in the said Parish of Stone in the Tithery of Bovilond and held from the Court of the Prior and Convent of Christchurch, Canterbury. Towards the land of the said W. Eston to the east, to the land of the said R. Perot to the "sowth" to the lane called "Hanestrete" to the west, and to the land of the said R. Perot to the north. And neither I the said Wm. Eston nor my heirs, *etc.* shall be able to claim in future in any way any right, *etc.* in the said two pieces of ground, *etc.* In witness whereof I have affixed my seal to this present writing. Done at Stone the 4th day of the month of March in the second year of King Richard the Third. [1485] In the presence of: Robert Godfrey, Robert Cowper, Thos. Strete, Wm. Sylver, Thos. Perot, and many others.

A. R. STRADLING.

## THE NOTE BOOK OF A CRANBROOK VERGER FROM 1790 TO 1809.

THROUGH the kindness of our member Mr. F. W. Tyler, F.S.A., we are able to transcribe the entries of weddings made by a John Rose for his own edification in a small cheap note-book. He does not seem to have been one of the regular vergers so his share at better-to-do weddings in the lavish distribution of cash and beer and other liquor on his own showing was reasonable. Local gossip gives a little spice to some of his entries.

W.P.D.S.

## [Complete Transcript]

John Rose's account of Weddings from the year of our Lord 1790  
Feb<sup>y</sup> 15 1790. W<sup>m</sup> Rose was Married

April 15. M<sup>r</sup> Mynn of Goudhurst was Married to Miss Clarke

May 11. Samuel Atwod was married to Charity Blackwell of  
Hawkhurst

June 17. James Nash was Married to spice and W<sup>m</sup> Spice to Susannah  
Hudson

July 29. Tho<sup>s</sup> Smith was married to Jane Boorman

Dec<sup>r</sup> 2 Hannah Crompton was Married

„ y<sup>e</sup> 22 young Bellingham to young Rogers

March 1 1791 M<sup>r</sup> Elliott the shopkeeper to Miss swidland y<sup>e</sup> Ringers  
had 2 Guineas worth of liquor

April 8 W<sup>m</sup> Colvin was Married —

May 8 Matthew Jenner was Married and John Chimney the same Day

July 17 W<sup>m</sup> Jackson was Married —

October 4 Tho<sup>s</sup> Wraight to Lily Pearson and John Waters shoemaker  
to Jane Apps —

## Weddings Continued

Nov. 8 Richard Wilmshurst was Married to — Drowley

the 9 Jn<sup>o</sup> Balcomb was Married to Phebe Jackson

Dec<sup>r</sup> 26 Tho<sup>s</sup> Parrott to one Devall —

1792 Feb<sup>y</sup> 1 Richard Drowley to Mary Fuggles

the 2<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Beeman to one Jennings and Gave the Ringers 10<sup>s</sup> not to  
ring.

April 9 W<sup>m</sup> Tooth to Catherine Butler

„ 11 Jn<sup>o</sup> Nash was Married 2<sup>d</sup> wife

July 1 Jn<sup>o</sup> Butler to Ann Reynolds

30 George Wilmshurst to one French of Ticehurst

31 Samuel Baker was Married

August 6 samuel Lanbard to — Dodson

12 scott Waggoner was Married to one sheder

27 Jn<sup>o</sup> Clayton was Married

Sep<sup>r</sup> 24 Robert Pethurst was Married

Oct<sup>er</sup> 30 Jos Chapman & Ann smith Came home from being Married

[Page 3]

Oct<sup>r</sup> 31 Mr Bowen Brought his wife home Aitford

Nov 6 Jesse\* Samuel Wright to Mary Everdon —

[\* Crossed out]

15 Jesse Beeching was Married

21 W<sup>m</sup> Moore to Catherine JennerDec<sup>r</sup> 26 Isaac Harris to his Housekeeper  
And Samuel Boorman y<sup>e</sup> Glover to a Daughter of Cruttenden

27 James Watman to Susan Hobbs

January 1<sup>st</sup> 1793 W<sup>m</sup> Woleyans was Married27 Jn<sup>o</sup> Misshall to Ann SmallfieldFeb<sup>y</sup> 19 Sergeant Chapman to Jacksons widdowApril 11 Tho<sup>s</sup> Evenden to Reynolds I think16 W<sup>m</sup> Brister was Married

17 William Parks was Married —

22 a Maid of M<sup>r</sup> Podmours married25 W<sup>m</sup> Cooper of one BridglandMay 2<sup>d</sup> Edward Bridgland to Ann Remyley

14 George Hayward to Eliz Morris

June 10 one Davis a Drummer in the wemiset Millitia married

25 Tho<sup>s</sup> Wilmshurst to Janne west

[Page 4]

1793

July 11 James Dennett was Married to Mary Tye

the 15 John Cram was Married to — Barrow at Battle

August 26 Michial Dove was Married to a Daughter of Tho<sup>s</sup> Larkens  
at HartridgeOctober 3<sup>d</sup> James Wilmshurst was Married to Ann Butlerthe 7 2 Daughters of Christofaw Larkins were Married to 2 Gentlemen  
from London the Ringers had 5 Guineas that day in  
Money the Bells went 3 Days there was 12 Ringers  
but only 10 of them had 7 shillings each  
George Boorman & I had 3<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> each because we did  
not ring so Long there were about 150 strangers the  
Women had 1<sup>s</sup> each & Girls 6 pence & the Next Sunday  
they rang them to Church and had another Guinea  
& I had another shillingthe 11 sarah Hinkly was Married to one Butler from Frittenden  
ringers had 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>the 22 George Boorman was Married to one Elliott a Blacksmith  
Daughter.

[Page 5]

October Continued

the 28 John Couchman was Married to one Everden from staplehurst  
ringers had 10<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>

Nov. 26 Mr Woods Daughter of Wilsley green was married to a Man from Hawkhurst the Ringers had 1 Guinea & 1 Guinea and 8 shillings worth of Liquor [at the] Lion

Dec 4 John Fuggle was Married

25 John Relf was Married to [two names erased] Mary Rose  
the 31 one Morris a shoemaker of Milkhouse was Married to Elizabeth Jenner of Town

1794 January 1 Tho<sup>s</sup> Cook the [?] Cemnied was Married

y<sup>e</sup> 6 Robert Fuggle was Married to Elizabeth Litter who did Live at the Bull

Feb 16 James Relf was Married to James Wraights Widdow

April 6 W<sup>m</sup> Springett was Married to Nell Davis —

the 18<sup>th</sup> in the Evening was Ringing for John Tye who was Married to a Daughter of Wilmshurst y<sup>e</sup> Cornfactor at London the Ringers had 6 shillings & a Bottle of Gin & a Gallon of Porter —

[Page 6]

Continued

May 13 1794 Tho<sup>s</sup> Gilbert was married to Wollegers Daughter —

14 Mr Weston of Glassonbury was Married to his Housekeeper by a [word erased] Linase [i.e. Licence]

20 Mr Woods Daughter of wilsley Green was married to a Man from Burash  
the Ringers had 31<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> in Liquor but 10<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> forbid in Dispute

22 one Wilding from Frittenden was Married to M<sup>rs</sup> Woods maid the Ringers some beer

July 1 Samuel Kennard was Married to a Daughter of Smiths at sissinghurst Castle the Ringers had some beer

the 18 or 19 Mr Pawley was Married at Brockland to Miss — & he brought her Home to Cranbrook on Saturday Evening the 19<sup>th</sup> Ringers had 2 Guineas  
N.B. he brought her Home in a Chaise & 4 the 27 we rung for him & we had 5 shillings worth of Liquor at the 5 Publick Houses

[Page 7]

September 1794 the 30 James Hoad was Married to Mr Butlers Maid her Name was Burrow She was sister to John Ginns wife — Ringers some beer

Nov<sup>r</sup> 18 Jenner Neckles the Coller maker was borne home from being Married the Ringers 6 shillings at y<sup>e</sup> Bull

Dec<sup>r</sup> 17 old Harman at the 3 Chimneys was married to Sarah Hinkley Ringers 5 shillings worth of Gin from the 3 Chimn<sup>es</sup> we fecthet it to Town —

- 25 a Daughter of Bardens Came to Cranbrook  
who was Just Married to a Grocer of Maidstone &  
gave the ringers 10<sup>s</sup> : 6<sup>d</sup> —
- 26 Charles waghorne was married to Charlotte Bailey we did  
not ring
- 30 W<sup>m</sup> Heath was married to Martha Bates
- 31 John Tarbut was married to a Daughter of Curtess  
ringers 8 shillings —
- 1795 Feb<sup>y</sup> 17 one of the Miss Ronnicks was married to M<sup>r</sup> Kennett  
of Rye the Ringers a Guinea in money & a Guinea  
in Liquor at y<sup>e</sup> Lion —  
the Strewers 3 Guineas

[Page 8]

The Month of March 1795

- the 22 W<sup>m</sup> Kenard was married to his Housekeeper
- April y<sup>e</sup> 5 Robert Wilmhurst was married to a M<sup>rs</sup> Hammond  
6 being Easter Monday George Russell was married to one of M<sup>rs</sup>  
Naims Maids his Partner  
the Ringers some Beer at y<sup>e</sup> Bull
- 24 young Clout was married to Ann Foote
- May 11 Sarah Masters was married to an officers Servant of the  
Warwickshire Militia his Name was Skeney
- Dec<sup>r</sup> 20 Tho<sup>s</sup> Gates of Goudhurst was married to Nancy Wells of  
Goudhurst
- 1796 Dece<sup>r</sup> 1 Dennis was married to Nelly Atwater and Mark to his  
Housekeeper & one Swift to Elizabeth Fisenden
- 1797 Febr<sup>y</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Stockwell was Married to [blank] Haselden of  
Goudhurst —
- 23 one Jarvis from Ticehurst was Married to Mary Wickham of  
Stonecrouch
- August 27 James Godding was Married to Sarah Haffenden both of  
Goudhurst
- October 15 W<sup>m</sup> Standing was Married to one Golding both of  
Goudhurst

[Page 9]

- 1797 Oct<sup>r</sup> 31 Judith Butler was Married to Joseph Hinkley and  
D<sup>r</sup> Hensman was Married a few Days before to M<sup>rs</sup>  
Smallfield
- 1798 January 23 W<sup>m</sup> Couchman was Married to Emma Moore of the  
Fountain Inn
- March 15 M<sup>r</sup> Clarke Surgeon of Cranbrook was Married to Miss Tress  
of the same Place
- April 11 John Baker was Married to my Cousin Elizabeth Rose
- June 23 Joseph Judge was married to a Daughter of Richard Heath  
of wilsley

- 27 one Springett of Maidstone was married Ann Bromley of Horden in Goudhurst
- July 30 John Clapston was Married and W<sup>m</sup> Drowley to Susanna Roberts and Judith Jupp to a man from Frittenden
- August 30 W<sup>m</sup> Bonnick y<sup>e</sup> Miller was Married to one Hinds of Benenden and Brought her to Cranbrook the Next evening and gave the Ringers 2 Guineas
- ABOUT the middle of August Benjamin Atwater was Married to Frances Osborn both of Goudhurst

[Page 10]

1798 Continued

- September the 18 or 19 Nancy Fuggle of Goudhurst was married
- December 22 Miss Hope of Tenterden was Married to a man from Chatham and went to Chatham immediately
- 1799 January 12 Miss Mantle of Tenterden was married to a man from Dedford they were married at Tenterden
- April 21 one Bridgland of Bedgbury gate a Carpenter was married to a woman that did Live at M<sup>r</sup> Collings at Burn [?] both old about 60 or 62 each —
- August 31 Joseph Sawyer was married to M<sup>rs</sup> Blackmoore both of Tenterden Ringers had 3 Guineas
- Nov<sup>r</sup> 14 Richard Jenner the Millers son was married to Phillipa Wraight both of Cranbrooke
- 1800 April 14 one Edward Daw a Carpenter was married to one Hardings Daughter of Tenterden —

[Page 11]

- 1800 August 6 George Burr of the Boys Farm Juniour of Goudhurst was married to one of M<sup>r</sup> Chantlers Daughter of Horden in Goudhurst y<sup>e</sup> Ringers had a Guinea
- Nov 29 John Watkins was married to one Elliott from M<sup>r</sup> Manwarings
- 1801 January 13 the Widdow Callow was married to W<sup>m</sup> Noyes her first Husband being Dead Just 56 Days he hanged himself 13 of January 1800. [The writer has made some mistake here in the date in 1800.]
- February 1 W<sup>m</sup> Potter Son of James Potter Blacksmith was married to Sarah Wraight
- 17 Samuel Carley was Married to Catherine Croft both of Cranbrook
- And Tho<sup>s</sup> Pankhurst to Mary Coley a Daughter of W<sup>m</sup> Cooley of Cranbrook
- April 12 I myself was married to Susannah Bridgland
- 25 M<sup>r</sup> Dennett of Milkhouse brought his second Wife home

May 5 Mary Lambart of Goudhurst was married to one Chainey of Horden

6<sup>th</sup> Samuel Muddle Wheelwright was married to Sarah Morris —

[Page 12]

1801 May 14 W<sup>m</sup> Collins was married to Elizabeth Manwarings

October 12 Jane Lansdell was Married to Robert Layton ringers a Guinea

Nov<sup>r</sup> 5 Mary Manwaring was married to Humphrey Wickham of Stonecrouch

17 Catherine Manwaring was married to one Bishopp both of Rolvenden

1802 January 18 Robert Chapman was married to one Dunk of Rolvenden

July 25 Tho<sup>s</sup> Hazelden was married to Jane Dodson both of Goudhurst They was married at Tenterden

Dec<sup>r</sup> 10 1802 John Kemp a Carpenter was Married to Mary Apps both of Goudhurst they was married at Tenterden

1803

on Thursday January 13 W<sup>m</sup> Croft at the Bell was Married to one of Samuel Cromptons Daughters of the Chequers Tree House the Ringers plenty of Beer & Beef

Monday being Esater Monday the 11 Day of April 1803 James Rose was married to Ann Knowlden he was my Cousin

[Page 13]

Wednesday the 13 of April M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Oyler of the Dog Kennell was married to Ann Boorman an old Maid his first wife had not been Dead a Long time

Thursday June 30<sup>th</sup> Miss Adams Daughter of Esq<sup>r</sup> Adams was Married to a Parson from Biddenden Ringers had 3 Guinias his Name was Nares

Tuesday August the 9 M<sup>r</sup> Unicuine of Hartley was Married [to] the Miss Cardinem the weavers Daughter the Ringers had a Guinea

Thursday November the 10 George Oyler was Married to the Widdow Newman of Cairstile Ringers half a Guinea at the white Horse the same at the George

1804 February 16 Sarah Reader was married to one Miller or Shopkeeper N.B. Samuel Readers Daughter the Barber of Cranbrook Ringers Half a Guinea —

[Page 14]

1804 Tuesday April 10 Tho<sup>s</sup> Westner was married to Marther Wraight Ringers had 10<sup>s</sup> - 6<sup>d</sup> they both lived at John Haymer at Goford & ce

Tuesday Oct<sup>r</sup> 28 M<sup>r</sup> Boulding of Sittingbourne Brother of Charles Boulding of Hancock in Cranbrook was married to



Rose Couchman of Cowshorne the Ringers Had  
2 Guineas in Money stufled 2<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup> each at the Bull

1807

Sunday morning November 29 one M<sup>r</sup> Levitt of Glastonbury was  
married to a Daughter of Jn<sup>o</sup> Butlers of High Tilt  
Farm in Cranbrook & the Ringers Had 20 Shillings

1808 Friday Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1 Tho<sup>s</sup> Iggulden Shoemaker was Married to  
Elizabeth Hobbs of Goudhurst

Sunday Morning Nov<sup>r</sup> 6 George Iggulden was Married to Martha  
Butler a Daughter of Jn<sup>o</sup> Butler of High Tilt Farm  
Ringers 1 pound note

[Page 15]

1808

Wednesday Nov<sup>r</sup> 9 James Knowlden the Butcher was Married to  
a young woman from Major Austins and Richard  
Seymour was Married to Mary Knowlden the same  
Day the Ringers had 10 Shillings in money & 20  
shillings in Drink at 3 publick Houses —

Friday Morning Jan<sup>y</sup> 27 1809

W<sup>m</sup> Reader the Linnen Draper was married to  
Elizabeth Oyler Daughter of Samuel Oyler of the  
Dog Kennell Farm Ringers a Guinea

Tuesday the 11 of April Jn<sup>o</sup> Jenner son of W<sup>m</sup> Jenner was Married  
to Dinah Dove Daughter of the Late W<sup>m</sup> Dove of  
Colyers Green the Ringers had 10 Shillings in money  
& the same in Beer at the Bell She had about £400  
for a Fortune —

Tuesday or Wednesday the 19 or 20 of April Robert Chapman was  
Buried aged 59 & a Dumb peel was Rung for him  
being a Ringer

[Page 16]

Tuesday August 1 a Daughter of Standens at the Furnace was  
married to a man by the name of Hayward from  
Goudhurst the Ringers had 20 shillings and we Rung  
only 6 Bells att y<sup>e</sup> day I had 2 shillings

Sunday morning Aug 20 1809 Joseph West was married to the  
Widdow Knight the Baker Ringers 20 shillings in  
sixpences.

[This entry in larger and more carefully written script on pencilled  
lines] :

N.B. We went to Ashford on/Friday the 19 of October 1849/and  
Home the same Night/and the following Wednesday/I had  
the misfortune to have/Fall and hurt myself very/much and  
kept my Bed —/28 Weeks.

## TWO PALIMPSEST BRASSES FROM ORPINGTON CHURCH.

By F. C. Elliston-Erwood, F.S.A.

WHEN, some dozen years ago, the lower stage of the tower of this church was adapted for worship, the floor was raised. This entailed the covering of the brass to John Gower, Vicar, 1522.<sup>1</sup> It was therefore removed from its matrix (a rather unfortunate proceeding) with the intention of resetting it on the wall as near as might be to its original position. This has, I think, only recently been done. When I saw the brass it was being kept in the church safe. On examination it was apparent that the Gower inscription was engraved on the back of pieces of two earlier English brasses. One of these pieces was a strip fifteen inches long and three inches wide, the other of the same width but only five inches long. A short side of each piece had been roughly bevelled and these two edges, slightly overlapping, had been soldered together. They were, however, when I saw them, separated.

The larger fragment carried the greater part of a latin inscription to JOHN SARON "sometime Rector of this Church and Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Gallipoli", day and month of his death were blank and the last two figures of the year were likewise missing: clearly this brass had been prepared during the lifetime of the individual it was to commemorate. But who was John Saron? He was certainly not connected with Orpington church, whose incumbents have always been Vicars, nor can his name be found among Kentish Clergy. There is no comprehensive list of English Clergy and diocesan lists are few in number, so his identification must await either the chance discovery of his name in one of the excellent records displayed in our parish churches, or better still, a helpful correspondent, who can give the required details. Enquiries *re* his Prebendal Stall have up to the present not been successful either. The Cathedral in question is that of the little Italian town of Gallipoli in Apulia, some 35 miles south of Brindisi and though Professor Ward Perkins, F.S.A., of the British School at Rome is making some enquiries nothing has transpired up to the present moment. It is clear that the inscription was never used and the plate lay in the workshop till it was reused for John Gower.

The smaller piece is in English and probably commemorates Margaret Parr whose death is given as 1516. Nothing can at present be said about this lady and as the date of Gower is only six years later, it is hardly likely that this brass was used, to be removed in such a short time. It is more probable that an error in the engraving caused it to be discarded.

The following note on the Gower Brass is by Mr. R. H. D'Elboux, F.S.A.:

The brass of Master John Gower was noted by Thorpe (*Registrum Roffense*, p. 966) in 1769, as in the north chancel on a gravestone at the

<sup>1</sup> Griffin and Stephenson (*Monumental Brasses in Kent*, p. 151).



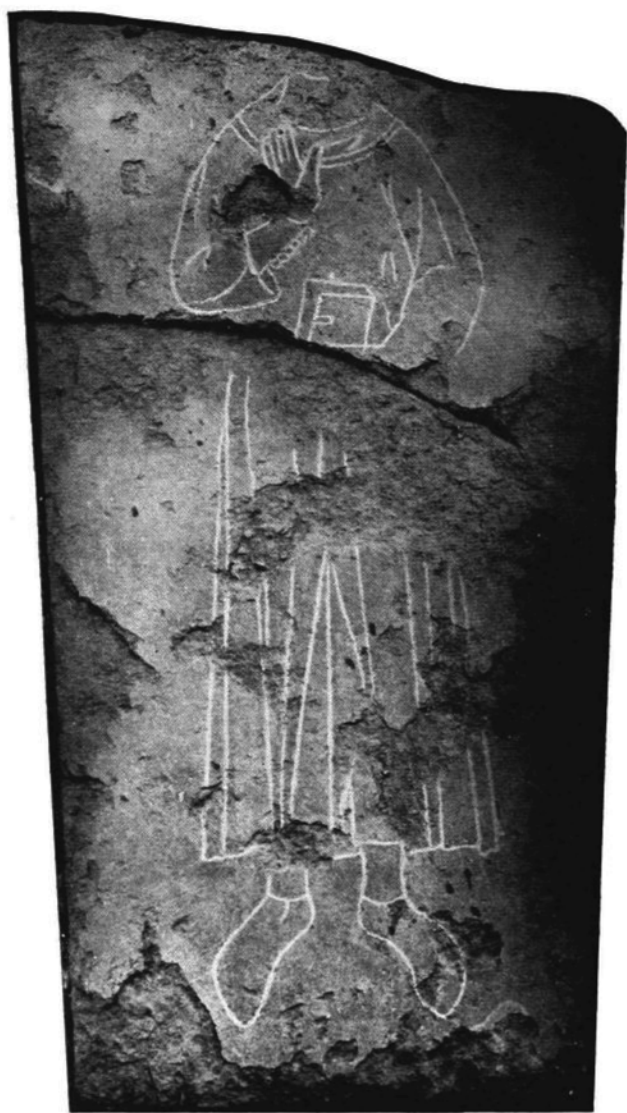
Off po' charite p<sup>r</sup> for the soule of <sup>an</sup> Johā Gower bacheler of  
 bothe laibes & vicaire of this church whiche decessid the viij<sup>th</sup>  
 day of August An dñm MCCCXXII o whos soule dñu have me

JOHN GOWER, 1522, ORPINGTON; FIGURE LOST.  
 From the drawing by T. Fisher in the British Museum.

Hic iacet dñs Johes Saxon mag<sup>r</sup> Rector ist<sup>r</sup> ecc<sup>le</sup>ie &  
 prebendari<sup>us</sup> ecc<sup>le</sup>ie Cantuariensis & alipolensis Qui obiit  
 die An dñm MCCCXXII cū an<sup>te</sup> p<sup>r</sup>dict<sup>r</sup> de

Wes mag<sup>r</sup> aut pa  
 par<sup>r</sup> whiche dñcu  
 An dñm MCCCXXII

TWO PALIMPSEST BRASSES FROM ORPINGTON, KENT.



LESNES ABBEY, ERITH, KENT.

Incised tomb slab to a civilian, from the north transept, 1939 (approx.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

west end. It then consisted of a small brass plate with the effigies of a priest, and an inscription in black letter. Hasted in 1778 notes, under his list of vicars, that he was buried in the north chancel (*Hasted I*, 138 n). Ireland in 1830 still notes it entire and in the same place (*Ireland IV*, 515). Haines in his *Manual of Monumental Brasses* of 1861, notes its existence as uncertain, and classifies it as "under pews". By 1880, however, Canon Scott Robinson, in his description of the church, mentions the inscription but writes nothing of the figure, though he gives the details of the other brasses.

Gower was instituted 30th August, 1518, as vicar, the patron being the holder of the sinecure rectory, William Warham, Archdeacon of Canterbury, kinsman of the Archbishop.

His brass, reproduced here from a drawing by Fisher, by courtesy of the British Museum, and through the good offices of R. H. Pearson, Esq., F.S.A. (from Add. MS., 32369, fol. 77), was about 18 inches in length, and shows a priest in mass vestments, without any unusual features. The straight lines of the chasuble from the elbows downwards, and the similarity in width of this part of the figure with its footrest, suggest that this, too, was palimpsest.

It is perhaps worth noting that at about the date of this brass, Higham Abbey, the Maison Dieu at Ospringe, and Broomhall Nunnery, in Berkshire were all dissolved and their possessions granted to St. John's College, Cambridge. Higham was dissolved the 21st October, 1522, and the final Papal Bull of sanction was in 1524, after dissolution of all three had been effected. One cannot, therefore, completely discard the possibility of Gower's inscription being monastic spoil. With this in mind, it is pertinent to note, in Rochester Wills, that of Thomas Par, tanner, of Dartford, of 1544.

Lastly, a brass and its slab form a component whole and were designed as such by the medieval craftsmen. It is a matter for comment, therefore, that the authority concerned with this church alteration should apparently have had so little knowledge of, or disregard for, ecclesiology, as to sanction the dismemberment of this memorial.

R. H. D'ELBOUX.

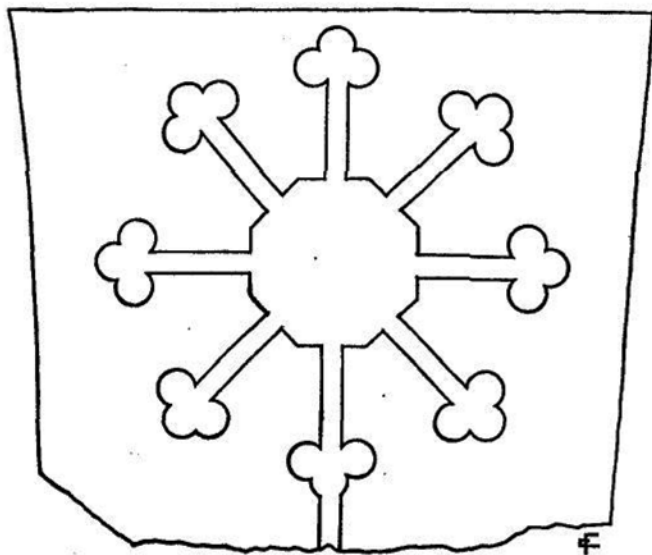
#### TWO INCISED SLABS FROM LESNES ABBEY, ERITH, KENT.

WHEN the London County Council, with the assistance of some of the adjoining local authorities purchased the site of the Augustinian Abbey of Lesnes as part of the proposed "green belt" around London they intended to open out and preserve such remains of the monastic buildings and the Church as were found there. The greater part of the site had already been excavated by the Woolwich Antiquarian Society, who had published a very full account of the foundation<sup>1</sup> but at the

<sup>1</sup> *Lesnes Abbey*, A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., the Cassio Press, 1915:

termination of the investigations the whole site had to be restored for farm work, according to the terms of the agreement with the existing freeholders.

The first few years of the County Council's ownership were marked only by such repairs to existing walls as were urgently necessary, but when the tenant finally gave up his occupancy, the work of preservation was accelerated. The farm house and out-buildings were removed, and a thorough examination of the site commenced, continuing till just after the outbreak of war, when the man-power position and the intensive bombing caused these activities to be suspended. They have not yet



INCISED TOMB SLAB FROM LESNES ( $\frac{1}{2}$  approx.).

been renewed, and while the church and much of the domestic buildings are laid out, the whole of the eastern range is yet to be dealt with. In these excavations the discoveries were not numerous, and very little modification of the original plan will be necessary, and only in places where the earlier excavators did not explore, have finds been made. These are, in the main, burials with a few further tomb slabs, a heart burial and some new information concerning the water supply of the abbey. Most of these can await the termination of the work on the site but two incised slabs are worthy of note now because one has been damaged since discovery and the other has disappeared. Neither bears any name or date and their period can only be assigned on stylistic grounds. The most important of these slabs is (or was), for climatic and human elements have almost obliterated its details) a full length effigy, wanting its head, of a male civilian in the dress of the fourteenth



17TH C. LAMBETH DELF PLATE 12" DIAMETER.



century with the loose sleeved outer tunic, the tightly buttoned sleeves of an under garment and the thrown-back hood. One hand is raised, the other holds a closed book, but as the costume is not ecclesiastical neither is the posture of the hand and one can see here perhaps, another of the civil employees of the Convent, a treasurer may be, or a predecessor of the Roger Sencler<sup>1</sup> sometime "sergeant" of the Abbey whose brass is still in Erith Church.<sup>2</sup>

The other is the upper portion of a purbeck slab with a simple incised eight rayed cross or wheel, each ray springing from the centre of the sides of an octagon and terminating in a trefoil. It may be ascribed to the end of the thirteenth century.

The illustrations are made from a photograph of the pieces of the slab taken immediately on its discovery and from a squeeze and a rubbing of the wheel.

F. C. ELLISTON-ERWOOD, F.S.A.

#### AN ARMORIAL LAMBETH DELF PLATE.

THIS interesting heraldic plate, 12 inches in diameter, which Mr. R. H. D'Elboux describes below, was bought in January, 1947, at the dispersal of the late Mr. A. H. Godfrey's effects. He lived at Brook House, Ash, an ancient site which lies at the head of a fleet which runs into Richborough Marshes. The family, in the person of a Peter Godfrey, according to J. R. Planché in his *Corner of Kent*, 1864, p. 136, owned the estate at the end of the eighteenth century. Peter by his will left it to his kinsman, Thomas Jull, who took the name Godfrey by Act of Parliament in 1799.

The colour of the arms is a pale clear blue.

W.P.D.S.

The arms on the plate are an impalement of Godfrey, *Sable, a chevron between three pelicans' heads erased or, on the chevron a crescent for difference*, and Iles, *argent, a fess engrailed and in chief three fleur de lys sable*.

They commemorate the marriage of Thomas Godfrey of Hoddiford in Sellinge, esquire of the body to King James I, and his second wife Sarah Iles. Thomas Godfrey, baptized at Lydd, 9th January, 1585, was the second son (hence the crescent on the chevron) of Thomas Godfrey of Lydd, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Michael Pix. He married Margaret, daughter of William Lambarde of Greenwich, author of *The Perambulation*; she was born 8th January, 1585, and died 29th June, 1611. The same year Thomas Godfrey married as his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Iles of Leeds, in Yorkshire, and by her had twelve sons and four daughters. She outlived him (he died 10th October, 1664) and on his monument in Sellinge

<sup>1</sup> *op. cit.* p. 34.

<sup>2</sup> Griffin & Stephenson, *Monumental Brasses*, p. 102.

church, her father is stated to be of Hammersmith. As Thomas Iles of Fulham, he is said to have received an alteration to his arms from Sir Richard St. George, Clarenceux, 1623-1635; what it was I have been unable to ascertain. It is tempting to imagine Thomas Iles had come South and become concerned in the manufacture of Lambeth Delft.

The monument at Sellinge (a very handsome black and white marble monument, says Faussett) gives three shields; one of Godfrey quartering Pix and Stroughill, one of Godfrey impaling Lambarde, and the third of Godfrey impaling a quarterly coat of Iles, as here, and *argent on a chevron azure three crescents or*.

It is of interest to note that in the sale of the Crispe collection of Chinese armorial porcelain in 1923, there was a round dish c.1725 of Yung-tching ware, with the arms of Godfrey, and the crest of a demi-negro holding a cross-crosslet fitchy.

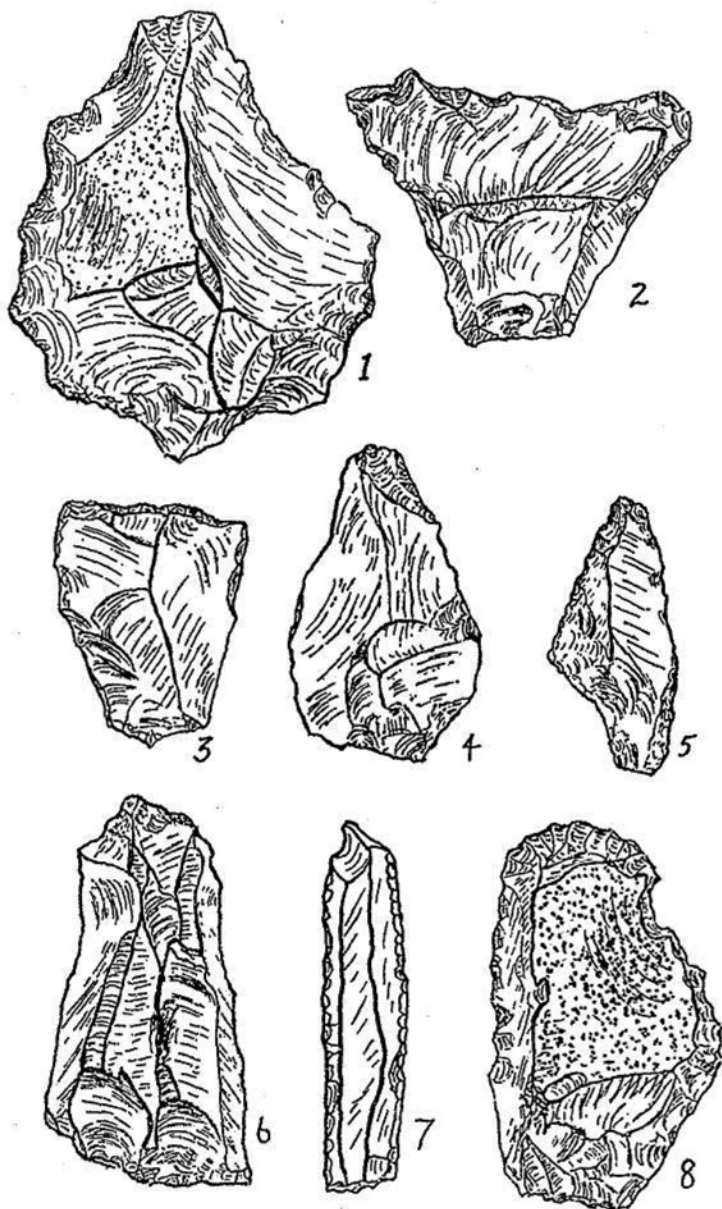
Professor Garner, the authority on English Delf, to whom a photograph of this plate was submitted, states that in shape it is more akin with delft of the Restoration period, and that earlier specimens were made rather for city companies than private individuals. The name of Iles is unknown in connection with delft manufacture. Since Thomas Godfrey died in 1664, this plate would appear to be an early example of Restoration delf. According to Mr. T. D. Kendrick, of the British Museum, the shape is characteristic.

R. H. D'ELBOUX, F.S.A.

#### PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT AT FARNBOROUGH, KENT.

1. The site which is the subject of this note comprises an area on the southern slope of Mill Hill, Farnborough, about a quarter of a mile south-west of the Church. Mill Hill is a spur of Thanet Sand overlying the Upper Chalk; the junction line is clear, running just below and parallel to the wood on the top of the hill. The Sand spreads over the chalk down to a belt of trees below which the soil is chalk. Flint implements were found by the writer from 1944 to 1947 scattered on the surface (the land is arable, cultivated from North End Farm) from the junction to well onto the chalk, i.e. from about 380 feet OD to about 330 feet OD. The area in which the flints were found is roughly rectangular, with sides about a quarter of a mile and 300 yards. Few flints were found outside this fairly circumscribed area, in which they were very frequent and indeed concentrated.

2. No previous record can be found of implements from Farnborough, except for a vague reference to finds of Palaeoliths in *V.C.H. Kent*, vol. 1, 1908, 335. Most of the neighbouring localities have produced implements, mainly from the surface, some of which are in the Avebury Collection at High Elms, near this site. Some of these are undoubtedly palaeolithic, in contrast to those described below.



Flint Implements from Farnborough, Kent  
 1, 2 and 8— $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the others  $\frac{1}{4}$

3. The implements from Farnborough are mainly on flakes of flint, grey, brown or black, some coarse or cherty, but most of fairly good quality, of consistent hardness and good flaking properties; in a few cases translucent and of excellent texture. They show various degrees of patination, up to a thick white; this varies too widely even in the same type of implement to give any criterion for relative dating. Many are roughly flaked, some retaining patches of cortex, and some taking advantage of thermal fractures to assist shaping and use. Many have been re-used or reshaped. In most cases only the upper (i.e. not the bulbar) face shows secondary working; workmanship is in general rather coarse, but some flints show fine pressure flaking. A few flakes have an unflaked striking platform with a high flaking angle.

4. In all, 236 flints and 26 wasters have so far been found on this area. They can be classified as follows:

*Tranchet axe* (1). This has been re-flaked in use down to the haft, and is consequently very short (fig. 2).

A large *core* (1).

*Arrowheads* (13). These include leaf-shaped and related points (11), some almost sub-triangular (fig. 4); lopsided (1)—a fine narrow specimen (fig. 5); tanged and barbed (1)—an unfinished specimen. "*Fabricators*" or *strike-a-lights* (5) of the normal form. One has been used at a later date as a scraper at the end away from the original nose (fig. 6).

*Blades* (50). Varied in size from 6.8 cms. long to 2.7 cms. long, and of several forms. Wear, where it occurs, is along the long edges. One, a long narrow blade, almost a rod, has delicately flaked steep parallel edges (fig. 7).

*Points and Borers* (63). These are varied in flaking, thickness, etc., but all have a point in common, although in some the emphasis is more on one of the edges. Some have fine secondary flaking, and two have steep sides with carefully prepared points, of early appearance. A few have the characteristic reversed wear behind the tip due to the boring motion.

In addition, 4 are large heavy points on coarse flakes, triangular, with secondary flaking at the point itself (fig. 1).

*Scrapers and knives. Round and related forms* (29); some are the regular round or oval scrapers with carefully pressure-flaked edges, familiar on similar sites and over a wide area of England, but most are irregular and only partially prepared.

*Straight-edged forms* (26). Here there is a distinct class with at least one scraping or cutting edge straight, some 2 inches or more long. One has two such edges meeting at right angles, and showing careful secondary flaking (fig. 3).

*Miscellaneous forms* (43). These have in common only a cutting

edge, and are merely flakes of flint of various shapes and sizes roughly shaped for temporary use. Some are multiple-purpose, and combine, say, a straight knife with a curved scraper and a round nose, carefully flaked, all in the same piece (fig. 8). One is a scraper made from a thick flake detached from a hammer stone, the surface of which shows the characteristic crushing.

5. Some of the flints described above are of Mesolithic appearance, made for mounting in wood. Most are, however, of the usual Neolithic or Bronze Age types and size. Resolved flaking, proved to belong to the Late Bronze Age, is absent. On some of the flints there is almost a "Clactonian" technique. The only forms readily datable from a surface site are the tranche axe and the arrowheads, most of which are of early varieties. Most of the flints may be associated with a hunting or pastoral community, which again bears out a date either late Neolithic (with Peterborough affinities) or Early Bronze Age.

6. The importance of the site lies partly in its concentration, perhaps in a forest clearing, and partly in its variety and range of domestic tools, both of which indicate actual settlement, over a considerable period, and not just casual abandonment of odd tools.

7. I am grateful to Mr. Wilson of Cudham for permission to investigate the fields, and to the Hon. Mrs. Ursula Grant Duff and the Hon. Maurice Lubbock for facilities freely granted to examine the Avebury Collection at High Elms.

E. S. Wood.

#### AN EARLY BELGIC RUBBISH PIT, MILL HILL, DEAL.

In April 1947 this pit was exposed while cutting a trench in chalk to connect up the drainage of a new bungalow. The site is at the top of Mill Hill on its northern side and at its junction with St. Richard's Road. The flat bottom of the pit was 5ft. 6in. from the surface and its oval dimensions at right angles were 5ft. 7in. by 4ft. 2in. The centre S.E. to Mill Hill was 16 yards, and N.W. to St. Richard's Road 17 yards.

The rubbish besides a miscellaneous quantity of broken bones and teeth—horse, ox, sheep and pig, a piece of a large deer antler and two fragments of human skull—included sherds of wheel-turned heavy flat bottomed pots with rough combing on the upper part; the complete base of one of these is 5½in. in diameter. Sherds of flat dishes with small bead rims of a type new to the area were present with 2 hand-made sherds, one with finger nail indentations, the other with a finger impressed applied band. The finer wares with polished surface were few and the fine combed ware from a hearth site about 150 yards to the South was absent.

This ridge at the cross roads with its Bronze-early Iron Age-trenches, Belgic occupation sites and cemetery with pedestal vases, its evidence of Roman occupation, and its Jutish burials should have been reserved as an archæological park but the area, long only occupied by a mill and the miller's house, now sees scores of houses in permanent possession.

W. P. D. STEBBING.