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## RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT

### THE ROCHESTER—HASTINGS ROMAN ROAD NEAR SANDHURST

THE site was first noted in 1960 as a result of field work by Colonel Darrell Hill's Group<sup>1</sup> and Mr. G. H. Puckle,<sup>2</sup> who proved the course of the Roman road from the reputed Old Kent Ditch, the stream on the Sandhurst side of the present Kent Ditch, to Bodiam Station. In the spring of 1964 the bank of the stream at the Old Kent Ditch was eroded away near the road bridge partly exposing the Roman Road (NGR TQ785267). As the growth of weeds in the summer obscures the site, it was decided to clean up the bank and record the section before it disappeared.

In April, 1964, by permission of the owner Mr. Reeves and with help from Mr. R. Morphey, the bank was cut back exposing a section of the road 8 ft. down stream from the bridge and some 16 ft. wide. The section showed the road buried under 6 ft. of top soil, which had washed down from the field above. The metalling consisted of an 8 in. solid layer of iron cinder resting on a foundation of loose cinder and sandstone, this in turn resting on the clay sub-soil. At one point a layer of pebbles covered the metalling; whether it was part of the original road surface or had washed down from the field above is not certain.

At the down stream end of the section river silt and modern tile debris were exposed, which would seem to indicate that past meanderings of the stream had broken up this side of the road to some extent, so that the full width was not in evidence. It is possible that the total width was in the region of 26 ft., as it was south of Bodiam Mill,<sup>3</sup> where the road crossed the stream 9 ft. east of the culvert (NGR TQ783265). The metalling here is 26 ft. wide. Plate I; Figs. 1 and 2.

I am very much indebted to Mr. D. B. Kelly for his assistance in this matter.

A. MILES.

### TONGE: AN EARLY MEDIEVAL MANOR HOUSE

Site. The moated habitation of Tonge, known locally as 'Tonge Castle', has attracted the attention of topographers and historians

<sup>1</sup> *Trans. Battle and District Hist. Soc.*, ix (1959-60), 32-4.

<sup>2</sup> *Soc. N. and Q.*, xv (November, 1960), 206.

<sup>3</sup> *Trans. Battle and District Hist. Soc.*, x (1960-1), 26.

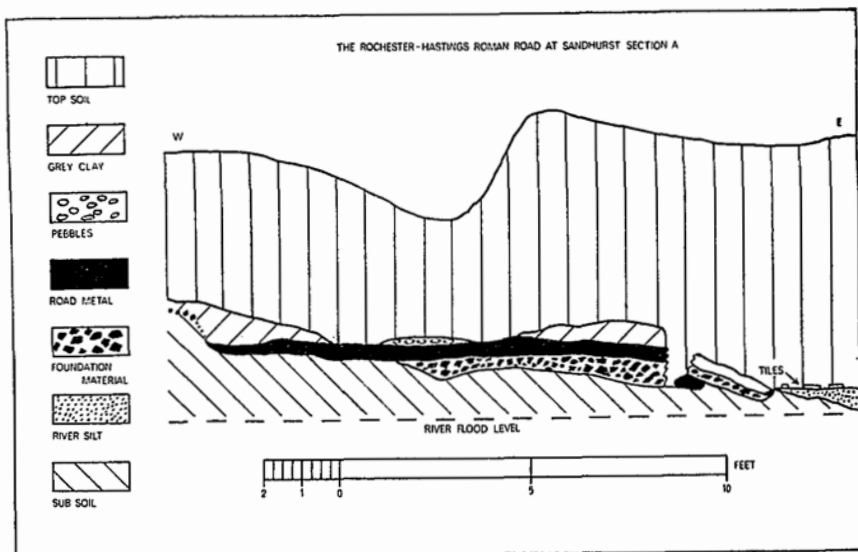


FIG. 1. Rochester-Hastings Roman road. Section A.

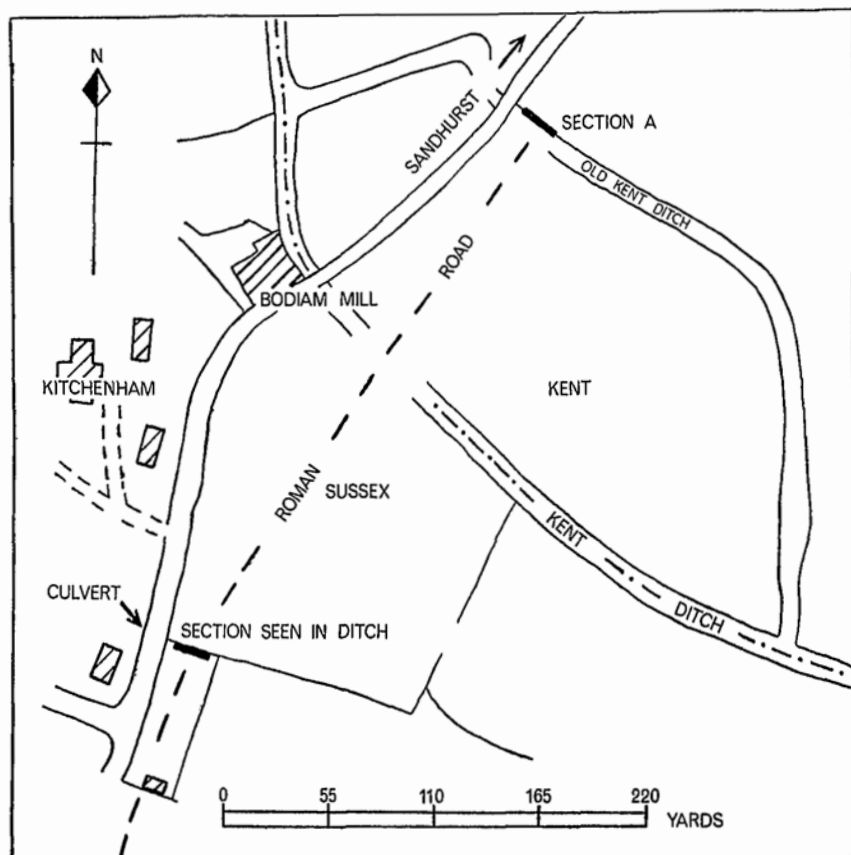


FIG. 2. Site plan.



A. Rochester-Hastings Roman road at Sandhurst.



B. Rochester-Hastings Roman road, looking westwards towards the bridge.



Extent of 1963-4 research, on Tonge moated mound. Bailey enclosure in middle distance, partly flooded by the enlarged millpond behind.

but for the first time is now being systematically examined.<sup>4</sup> The rectangular earthwork is largely destroyed by footpath embankments, hillslipping associated with cultivation, and flooding by an enlarged pond, and stands at 25 ft. O.D. It is sited on an outlier of Thanet Sands, to the north-east of a small creek which flows northwards past the Norman church of Tonge, and across the alluvial region north of Sittingbourne to the Swale.

Present excavation policy. Long term excavations started in June, 1963, and with the generous help of the landowners, Wicks Bros. Ltd., an intensive area excavation will be undertaken during the 1965 season, with the assistance of a small group of members. Research was started for several reasons. Firstly, this moated site morphologically resembles a motte and bailey castle. Examination may confirm this, and if positive evidence is forthcoming this may help to contribute to our knowledge of such sites. The large gap in our present knowledge of mottes is, ' . . . a hardly credible state in a major department of British Archaeology',<sup>5</sup> Secondly, the moated site at Tonge is but one of a small group situated on, and north of, the dip slope of the chalk in the Sittingbourne area, especially along the Stockbury valley. Total excavation of Tonge, and a detailed examination of the contemporary descriptions of the manor will provide a suitable comparative basis before any examination of the similar Stockbury sites is attempted.<sup>6</sup>

Summary of results. Work to date has been concerned with an area excavation on top of the moated mound. It was here, in 1932 during a short investigation, that stone foundations were found and recorded.<sup>7</sup> One control quadrant was selected for prior treatment to test the method of excavation before the greater area of the mound was touched by the spade. The grid system has revealed three building sites, two of which have been partially damaged by former excavations. Evidence was found of a wooden building of Norman date which, after partial collapse, was replaced by a substantial hall and associated buildings built of local stone. Occupation of the habitation ceased during the late thirteenth century (Plate II).

Future research programme. Next season's excavation will complete the examination of the mound top by area excavation, during which the exact nature of the buildings and the earliest habitation will be established. The mound, at present, cannot be classified as a true motte as the stone foundation is thirteenth century in date. But the fact remains that any site which in outline can be tentatively classified as a

<sup>4</sup> The site is marked on the 6 in. map, TQ 96 sw, TQ 933636.

<sup>5</sup> *Arch. J.*, 107 (1950). B. Hope Taylor's account of his excavations of the motte site at Abinger, Surrey (TQ 112458).

<sup>6</sup> The sites are marked on 1 in. O.S. Map, 7th edition, sheet 172.

<sup>7</sup> *Arch. Cant.*, xlv (1932), 60-66. Hogg's account A. of his own small excavation during 1932 on the top of the mound.

motte and bailey castle, and which bears any stone structure may reveal a continuous phase of occupation from the early eleventh century onwards. Therefore on any site which includes stone conversions and buildings of any type careful watch should be made of any trace of the earlier wooden structure. A possible cross section of the occupation periods may be revealed in the surrounding dry moat, when investigations are carried out by the east entrance. Two other lines of thought, should at this stage be recorded. Firstly microscopic examination of pottery thin sections will be made on specimens of the red shelly ware, so often found on thirteenth-century sites. Correlation of results obtained from examination of pottery from this site, with the results from the soil analysis may also indicate the location of the kiln sites. There seems at present little criteria which can be adopted for the closer dating of the red shelly wares, and this will be borne in mind when a comparison is made with similar fabrics from other early medieval sites in south-east England.<sup>8</sup> Secondly, in view of the abundance of domesticated animal remains, including cat, sheep, cow, pig, as well as fish, bird and deer a detailed examination is being made under the arrangements of the Bone Research Scheme.

Use is being made of documentary sources, which are providing an interesting supplement to the archaeology of the site. In this connection thanks are due, at this stage to the unfailing help of Professor Du Boulay. I would also like to record my thanks to Col. Meates, F.S.A., Mr. Frank Jenkins, F.S.A., and Mr. S. E. Rigold, M.A., F.S.A., for their help and encouragement.

DAVID FORD.

#### SAMIAN WARE FROM CLIFFE MARSHES

The following five fragments of samian ware are among several sherds recovered<sup>9</sup> from the general area of Cliffe Marshes.

1. Form 37. Central Gaulish; good glaze and relief. Four fragments, three of which conjoin and a fourth shows only part of the ovolo band, from a bowl in the characteristic style of *ADVOCISVS*. His ovolo no. 2,<sup>10</sup> enclosed by a bead-row border, forms the upper part of the decorative scheme; this consists, basically, of one unit of three panels, which is repeated four times round the vessel, each panel divided from the next one by bead-row borders composed of rather elongated beads. The first of these panels is completely occupied by a floral scroll in use by several

<sup>8</sup> Information would be of value concerning the location of this pottery type in museums, etc.

<sup>9</sup> By Mr. H. V. Summerton in whose possession they remain, and to whom I am indebted for permission to publish.

<sup>10</sup> J. A. Stanfield and Grace Simpson, *Central Gaulish Potters*, London, 1958, fig. 33, p. 205. (Hereafter abbreviated to *C.G.P.*)

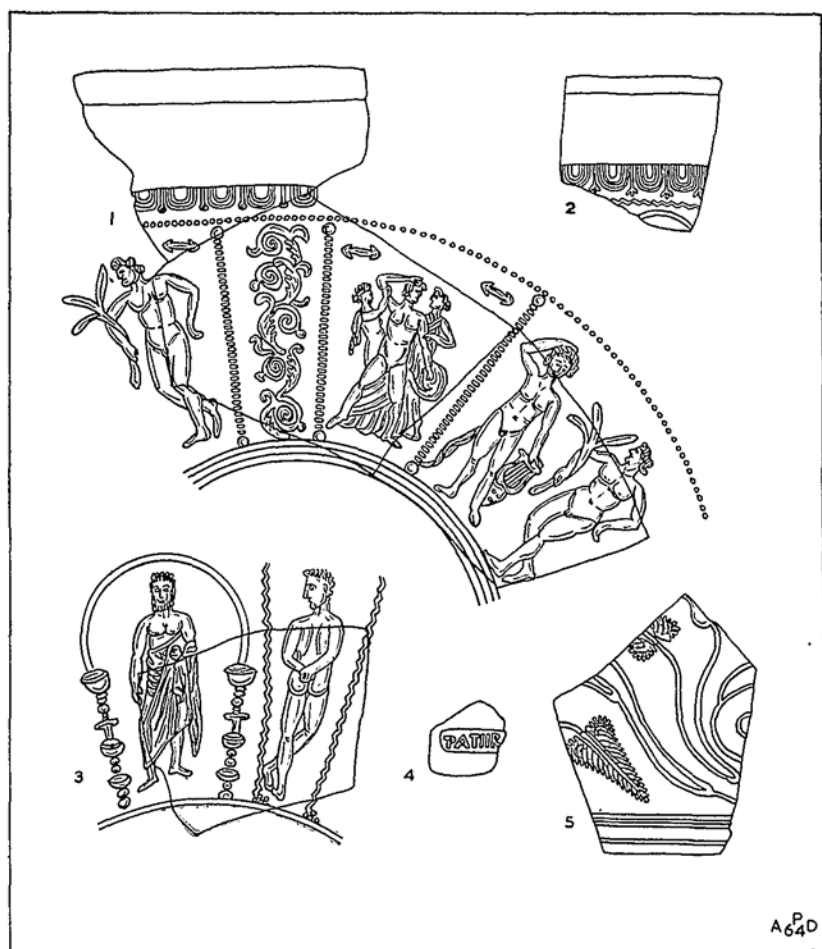


FIG. 3. Samian Ware from Cliffe Marshes ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

Central Gaulish potters amongst whom *ADVOCISVS*,<sup>11</sup> the second contains one figure-type, Bacchus (D.306 = O.557)<sup>12</sup> but rather smaller than the Déchelette and Oswald types, and *ADVOCISVS*'s decorative detail no. 1,<sup>10</sup> and the third panel has two different figure-types of Apollo (D.45 = O.77),<sup>13</sup> and (D.55 = O.92), but without its usual mask-pedestal and rather larger than the recorded types. From the remnant

<sup>11</sup> *C.G.P.*, pls. 112/12 and 113/24.

<sup>12</sup> D. = J. Déchelette, *Les Vases Céramiques Ornés de la Gaule Romaine*, ii, Paris, 1904; O. = F. Oswald, *Index of Figure-Types on Terra-Sigillata* ('Samian Ware'), i-iv, Liverpool 1936-7.

<sup>13</sup> *C.G.P.*, pl. 113/27.



of this panel at the left edge of the drawn sherds, it is certain that the two upper corners of these panels, as well as the preceding one, were filled with ADVOCISVS's two-headed bolt.

2. Form 37. South Gaulish; good glaze and relief. A small fragment from the ovolo band, showing an ovolo used by SECVNDVS<sup>14</sup> and MERCATO enclosed by a wavy-line border.<sup>14</sup>

3. Form 37. Central Gaulish; good glaze, but squashed relief. A small sherd from the lower part of a bowl in the style of COCATVS. The decorative scheme is divided into panels by the usual wavy-line borders, which are terminated by seven-beaded rosettes partly obscured by the later incision of the basal line. The seven-beaded rosette is the standard terminal for the ends of borders used by Potter X-3<sup>15</sup> with whom COCATVS shared it.<sup>16</sup> A single arcade, supported by a pair of COCATVS's tiered cups (D.1095),<sup>17</sup> contains one figure-type, Æsculapius (D.523 = O.905),<sup>18</sup> and another figure-type, Prisoner (D.643 = O.1146)<sup>19</sup> is contained within a narrow panel demarcated by wavy-line borders.

4. Forms 18/31 or 31. A fragmentary stamp reading PATIIR ( ). No attempt is made to complete the reading as there are a number of possibilities.

5. Form 30. Central Gaulish; good glaze and relief. Probably originating with the potters MEDETVS, RANTO or SILVIO. A similar leaf is known on two sherds from Wroxeter in the MEDETVS-RANTO style,<sup>20</sup> on a sherd from Wels signed SI(LVIO),<sup>21</sup> and on another sherd from Birdoswald.<sup>22</sup>

A. P. DETSICAS.

#### A SURVEY OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS IN THE SITTINGBOURNE REGION

A photographic survey of ancient buildings in the Sittingbourne area is being undertaken, and it is hoped to make the colour slides available for loan to the Society. Special attention is being concentrated on structures threatened with demolition for re-development schemes. The survey aims at obtaining the earliest documentary mention of

<sup>14</sup> R. Knorr, *Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terra-Sigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts*, Stuttgart, 1919, Taf. 57/19.

<sup>15</sup> A. P. Detsicas, *The Anonymous Central Gaulish Potter known as X-3 and his Connections*, Collection Latomus, lxiv, Bruxelles-Berchem, 1963, fig. 2, p. 26, no. 5, and p. 29.

<sup>16</sup> *C.G.P.*, pl. 18/228.

<sup>17</sup> *C.G.P.*, fig. 6, p. 19, no. 2.

<sup>18</sup> *C.G.P.*, pl. 17/214.

<sup>19</sup> *C.G.P.*, pl. 18/229.

<sup>20</sup> *C.G.P.*, pls. 32/383 and 33/399.

<sup>21</sup> P. Karnitsch, *Die Reliefsigillata von Ovilava (Wels, Oberösterreich)*, Linz, 1959, Taf. 32/3.

<sup>22</sup> A. P. Detsicas, *Figured Samian from Birdoswald*, CW,<sup>10</sup> lxii (1962), 31-50, pl. V/62.

each homestead site, a brief history of the structure, the present chronology of the house, together with plans and a statement of the present condition of the house.

Thanks are due to Mr. D. Allen, Clerk of the Council, and Mr. A. W. Lloyd, Borough Surveyor, whilst Mr. M. J. Bishop is responsible for the photographic record.

DAVID FORD.

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES FROM MAIDSTONE MUSEUM

### BORDEN

#### GROUP OF ROMAN BRONZES

##### *Circumstances of Discovery*

In June, 1962, during the extension of a lavatory at the back of the Maypole Inn, Borden (N.G.R. 881603), a manhole was dug which revealed in its side a number of pieces of bronze. The foreman, Mr. D. Aiston of Maidstone, recovered a large bronze bowl, almost intact, with its two handles, and parts of two bronze flagons and a skillet. The handles of these vessels were recovered complete and in good condition. There were also a Samian cup of form 35 and part of the handle and rim of a glass flagon. Although Mr. Aiston examined the side of the pit carefully he found no trace of an urn or cremated remains and the position of the find, under the lavatory wall, made the enlargement of the manhole impracticable.

By the time the finds were brought to Maidstone Museum on the following day the manhole had been finished and concreted. With the approval of the tenant of the Maypole Inn, Mr. G. Jarrett, Mr. Aiston generously presented the finds to Maidstone Museum (Acc. no. 47, 1962).

##### *Existing Remains in the Area*

In Kent Roman remains are plentiful along Watling Street. Borden lies about three-quarters of a mile south of Watling Street and recorded remains in the parish include a building near the manor of Sutton Baron,<sup>23</sup> a small hoard of two Cunobelin gold staters and an *aureus* of Claudius,<sup>24</sup> and a walled cemetery at Chalkwell.<sup>25</sup> The church, immediately west of the Maypole Inn, has Roman tiles in its fabric.

Adjacent to the garden of the inn is the local recreation ground, known as the Playstol, and immediately north of this Mr. F. H. Worsfold kept watch on a brickearth site which was being worked

<sup>23</sup> See refs. in *V.C.H. Kent*, iii, 105.

<sup>24</sup> *Arch. Cant.*, ix, 299.

<sup>25</sup> *J.B.A.A.*, xxii (1959), 23-4 and refs. therein.

between 1943 and 1945.<sup>26</sup> He noted a number of disconnected ditches and pits which contained pottery much like that found at Crayford: good Belgic and South-Eastern 'B' ware, bead-rim bowls and coarser vessels of Iron Age 'A' derivation. He also found four Romano-British cremation burials, one of them over-riding an Iron Age ditch. The only fairly complete Roman vessel was a carinated beaker of a type usually ascribed to the first century A.D.

### *Trial excavation*

In July, 1962, Mr. Brian Philp and I were allowed to dig two trial trenches in the garden of the Maypole Inn, near the find-spot of the bronzes. One proved fruitless but the other revealed a ditch and a pit from which came sherds of native pottery including a rim of a furrowed jar, of first century A.D. date, and a sherd of a cream-coated flagon.

### *The Finds*

(a) A large, two-handled bronze bowl (Fig. 4; 1 and 2), 12½ in. in diameter, plain with an inturned rim of triangular section and a small, elaborately moulded foot-ring. It was recovered in good condition, being complete except for some holes on one side, just below the rim, where the thinnest part of the wall of the bowl had corroded.

The two handles, cast separately from the bowl, are identical, each taking the form of a pair of hounds, confronted, with a hare, or rabbit, between them. Some of the details—the collars of the hounds and the coats of the animals—differ slightly between the two handles and have been stamped and incised.

It is difficult to find an exact parallel. From the walled cemetery at Luton (Chatham)<sup>27</sup> comes a bowl of the same shape, but without handles. The nearest parallel seems to be a rather deeper bowl from Nijmegen,<sup>28</sup> with the same triangular sectioned rim and elaborate foot-ring. This has two handles on the side, their ends being in the form of dogs' heads, wearing collars, which look very much like the dogs' heads on the Borden bowl. Miss den Boesterd regards this bowl as Campanian work of the first century A.D.

(b) Trefoil-headed bronze flagon (Fig. 5; 1 and 2). Part of the rim and the upper part of the body survive, together with the handle. The handle, cast separately from the flagon, is in excellent condition, though with the terminal of one arm missing (Plate III). On the handle-base escutcheon is a female mask. Her hair is shown hanging stiffly on either

<sup>26</sup> *Arch. Cant.*, lxi, 148-155.

<sup>27</sup> *Arch. Cant.*, ix, 174-5 and *J.B.A.A.*, xxii (1959), Pl. XI.

<sup>28</sup> Maria H. P. den Boesterd: *The Bronze Vessels in the Rijksmuseum G.M. Kam at Nijmegen* (1956), No. 172.

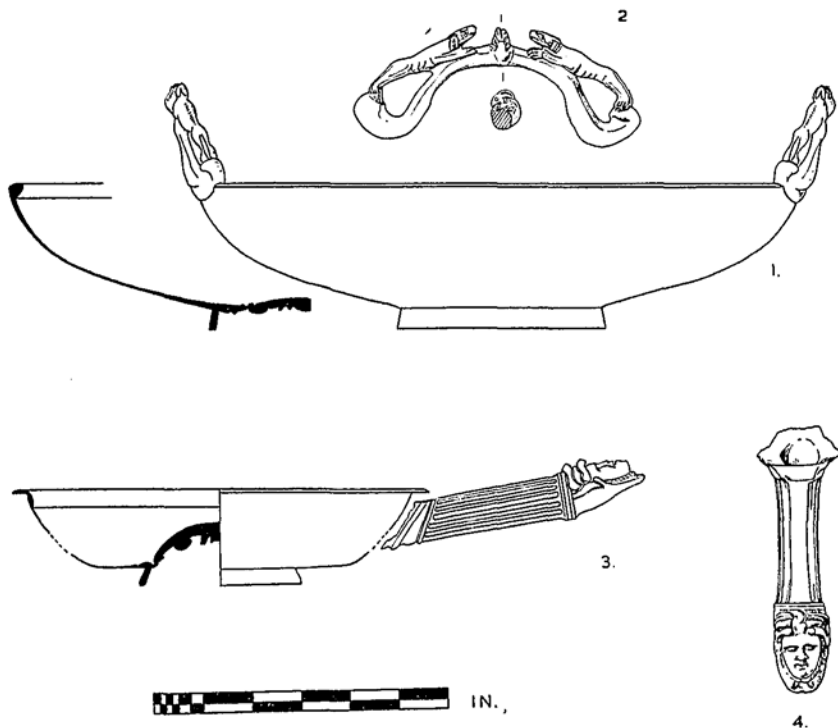


FIG. 4. Borden: bronze bowl and skillet.

side of her face and, divided into separate locks, in a regular line across her brow. She wears a frilled head-band of some kind above.

At the junction of the handle with the rim of the flagon is a female head, modelled in the round. Her hair is arranged as a roll on either side of her face and at the back of her head is shown combed horizontally on either side of a central parting and gathered into a bun below. The ridge on top of her head may represent either a row of curls or a head-band like that worn by the female mask. The lines below the face of the bust and on the back of the handle stem represent drapery of some kind. From her shoulders project stylized arms which grip the rim of the flagon. Both the bust and the mask may represent Mænads.

Trefoil-headed flagons with handles having a bust at their junction with the rim are dateable to the first century A.D. They occur at Pompeii and Herculaneum and in England early first century examples come from a late Iron Age or early post-conquest hoard at Santon Downham in Cambridgeshire<sup>20</sup> and an Iron Age type burial at Stanfordsbury in

<sup>20</sup> *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.*, xiii, 160-1.

Bedfordshire.<sup>30</sup> The Santon Downham hoard was dated to about A.D. 50 and the Stanfordbury burial to shortly after the Roman conquest.

The Stanfordbury flagon is much like the Borden one, though the handle-base escutcheon is in the form of two super-imposed comic masks. It came from one of two burial vaults,<sup>31</sup> furnished with a pair of fire dogs, a tripod, six amphoræ and also a large bronze bowl and Samian ware, including what appears to be a form 35 cup.

(c) Bronze flagon (Fig 5; 3 and 4). In very poor condition except for the handle. The flagon is fairly bulbous, with a slight demarcation between the neck and the body. It is of Wheeler's type B.1,<sup>32</sup> represented at Pompeii.

The handle has a handle-base escutcheon in the form of a female mask, possibly a Mænad, and is cast, with the details of the hair engraved. The hair hangs on either side of the face in a double, vertical row of ringlets. On her head she wears a circular cap or perhaps a circlet, with the hair on the crown of the head represented by the incised lines. At the top of the handle a pair of arms grip the rim of the flagon and there is an upward curving piece, terminating in a small knob.

(d) Bronze skillet or *patera* (Fig 4; 3 and 4). The rim, the base with its high boss with elaborately moulded underside and the handle survive. At the junction of the base with the portion of the side that survives there is a repair.

The handle (Plate III) is fluted and terminates in a mask. This is of a Gorgon, the head bound with snakes, the eyes deep-set and staring and the lips drawn back in a snarl. Skillet handles found in this country perhaps more commonly terminate in an animal head, a ram or a dog.<sup>33</sup> From Pompeii comes a skillet with a Gorgon head terminal<sup>34</sup> and from Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, a first century A.D. example with a human mask terminal.<sup>35</sup> There are two second century A.D. examples from Kent: Faversham, with a Medusa head on the boss and a Pan terminal,<sup>36</sup> and Bayford, also with a Pan terminal,<sup>37</sup> and another from one of the Bartlow Hills barrows in Essex.<sup>38</sup>

(e) Samian cup, form 35, diameter 5½ in., in mint condition, South Gaulish fabric, A.D. 70-100.

<sup>30</sup> J. M. C. Toynbee: *Art in Roman Britain*, No. 114, pl. 130.

<sup>31</sup> *Archæologia*, lxxiii (1912), 9-12.

<sup>32</sup> London Museum Catalogue No. 3: *London in Roman Times*, 114 and Fig. 38.

<sup>33</sup> E.g. *Richborough*, ii, 31; Pl. XIV, Fig. 2 and (from Canterbury) Toynbee, *loc. cit.*, Pl. 127.

<sup>34</sup> *Real Museo Borbonico*, iii (1827), Pl. 15.

<sup>35</sup> *Ant. J.*, xli, 22-3, Fig. 4 and Pl. VII.

<sup>36</sup> *Arch. Cant.* ix, lxxi and *B.M. Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain*, Fig. 18, 5.

<sup>37</sup> Geo. Payne: *Coll. Cant.*, 46, Pl. VII, 2.

<sup>38</sup> *Archæologia*, xxviii, Pl. 2.

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT

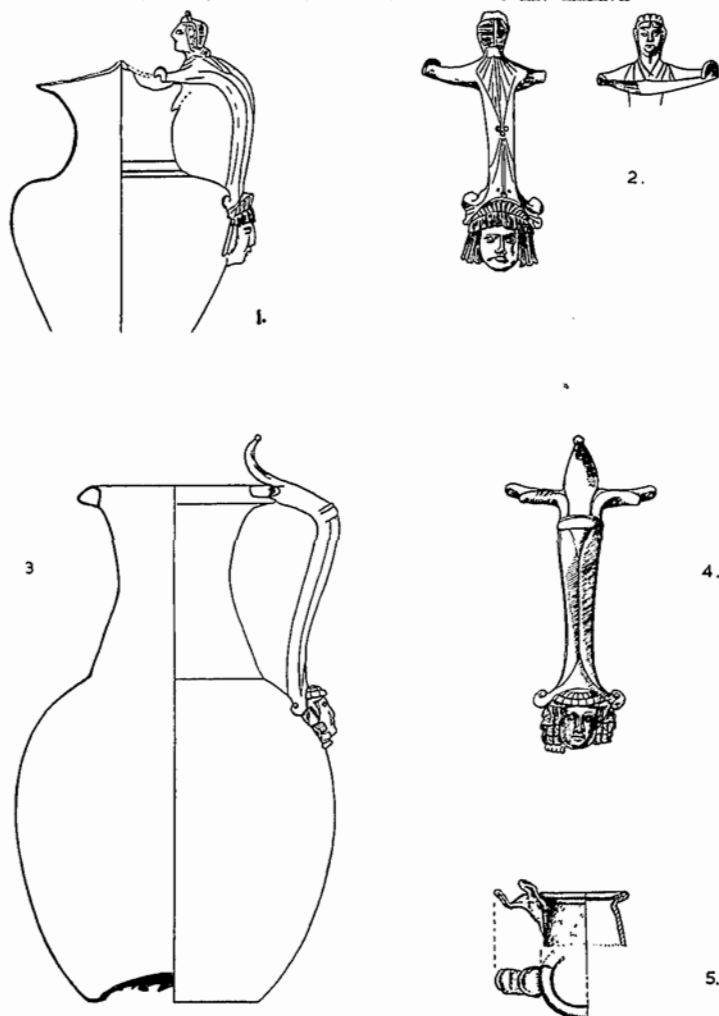


FIG. 5. Borden: bronze flagons and glass fragment.

(f) Fragment of glass (Fig. 5; 5), part of the rim and top of the handle of a flagon of greenish glass. Glass flagons with long handles having cresting at their junction with the rim occur at the walled cemeteries at Langley and Sutton Valence,<sup>39</sup> where they seem to be late first to early second century A.D. in date.

<sup>39</sup> *J.B.A.A.*, xxii (1959), Pl. VIII.

*Conclusion*

Roman bronze vessels were imported into this country before the conquest and their import continued throughout the first and second centuries, Italian—especially Campanian—workshops being the main source of supply in the first century A.D. and Gaulish bronzes gradually replacing the Italian in the second century. As might be expected, Kent, a rich and early Romanized part of the province, has provided a fair number of these vessels.

The four bronze vessels from Borden are of first century A.D. date and almost certainly of Campanian manufacture. They may well have been imported shortly after the conquest. The deposition of the objects was in the second half of the first century. The Samian cup and the glass flagon may reasonably be assigned to the last thirty years or so of the century and the repair on the skillet suggests that it had been used for some time before its deposition.

Nearly all the bronze vessels found in Kent were deposited with burials. There are examples from Canterbury,<sup>40</sup> Bayford, Faversham and the walled cemeteries at Borden, Langley and Luton.<sup>41</sup> Although no trace of a burial was found with the Borden objects the inclusion of the Samian and glass vessels suggests that they were part of a burial. The nearby first century burials support this conclusion and, indeed, there is no reason why a wealthy Romanized Briton should have needed to hide his valuables at this period.

*Acknowledgements*

The writer is grateful to Professor J. M. C. Toynbee for her comments on the bronzes, to Mrs. Elizabeth Fry-Stone for drawing three of the bronze handles (Fig. 4; 2 and 4; 5; 2), and to Miss E. Glenn for photographing the handles.

D. B. KELLY.

## BOROUGH GREEN

In June, 1964, a hand-axe and a Belgic gold stater found in a garden in Borough Green (N.G.R.613572) were brought to the museum for identification. The hand-axe was a Late Middle Acheulian cordate, of fine workmanship and thin, flattish section. It was covered with a white patina. The gold stater was of Gallo-Belgic 'E' type with a plain obverse. It was not possible to retain the coin for further study and photographing.

D. B. KELLY.

<sup>40</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, xviii (2nd series), 270.

<sup>41</sup> See refs above.

## BOXLEY

There was recently found at Abbey Cottages, Boxley, near the west gateway to Boxley Abbey (O.S. 6-in. Kent sheet XXXI S.E.) a double buckle which consists of two loops, each one on the opposite side of a central bar (Fig. 6, no. 1). The pin is missing. Ward Perkins

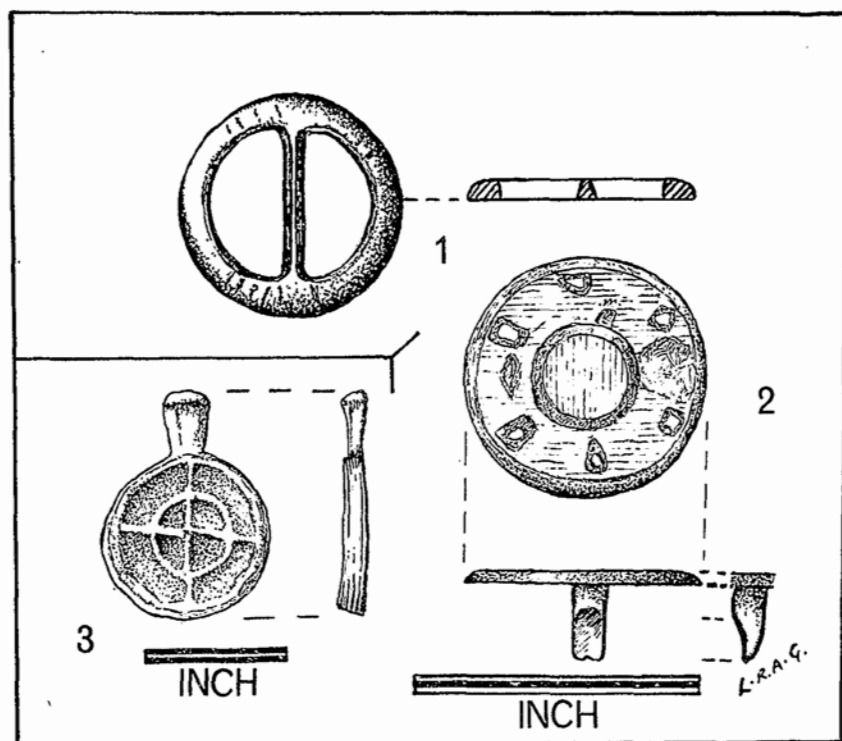


FIG. 6. 1. Medieval Buckle, Boxley  
2. Roman stud, Detling  
3. Lead seal matrix, Dartford

in his *Medieval Catalogue* (London Museum) dates similar buckles to the closing years of the fifteenth century and to post-medieval times. He illustrates a parallel example from Dartmouth Street, London (p. 279, no. A16435, plate LXXVII, no. 4). The Boxley buckle formerly had some slight radiating decoration on the loops but most of it has worn away. It remains in the possession of Mr. Ronald Wilkins who has allowed me to publish it.

L. R. A. GROVE.



## DARTFORD

By kind permission of Dartford Museum I am enabled to publish a thirteenth-century lead seal matrix which is of unusual interest in that it retains a protruding tag or handle which gives some clue how it was made (Fig. 6, no. 3). It was found a few years ago in the Dartford district by Mr. W. E. Quant of Wilmington who has recently given it to the Museum.

The inscription in Lombardic lettering reads

+ S' ALEXAND' TURGIS

[Seal of Alexander Turgis or (?) Turk]

It is placed within an inner and outer incused ring. The central decoration consists of a cross with a bisecting line in each of its right angles, thus forming a crude 8-foil. In relief on the back of the matrix there is a long cross over two concentric circles.

In the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the common way of making lead hop tokens was to cut obverse and reverse designs in two pieces of chalk which clamped together to form the mould to receive the molten lead. The way for the lead to go into the mould was down a wedge-shaped funnel. When the mould was opened the excess lead in the funnel remained joined to the token. Such a mould is figured in an article by the late Reverend R. W. H. Acworth in the *Journal of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye*, no. 44 (1939), p. 149. It would seem fairly certain that the Dartford seal matrix was made in a similar way to these hop tokens and that the wedge was retained to form a centering guide when sealing.

L. R. A. GROVE.

## DETLING

When the by-pass road at Detling was being made Mr. G. Church of Maidstone found a circular, enamel-on-bronze stud of Roman date amongst the workings. The find spot was south west of Detling village by the side of the road at Horish wood approximately 1,300ft. south west of the Old Workhouse (O.S. 6-in. Kent sheet XXXI S.E.). I have endeavoured in my drawing of the stud (Fig. 6, no. 2) to show the colours of the enamels by representing them in the normal heraldic way. The central circle is red enamel badly faded. This is separated by a ring of bronze from an outer ring of blue-green enamel which is seeded with small islands of white enamel. The whole is embraced by an outer bronze ring. The stud is now the property of Mr. Ronald Wilkins who has allowed me to publish it.

L. R. A. GROVE.

## LINTON

In 1905 the late Honourable H. Hannen compiled some manuscript notes and sketches of a house known to the Ordnance Survey of that time as 'Burnt Flowers,' and called 'Bonfleurs' locally. In 1924 the late Aymer Vallance rejected the material for publication in *Archæologia Cantiana*, since, although the content was worthy of publishing, the drawings were not suitable for reproduction. The house meanwhile was demolished and the Hannen material eventually found its way to Maidstone Museum. I am indebted to Mr. L. R. A. Grove of the museum for allowing me to study the notes, and it is at his suggestion that this reappraisal has been made of the evidence contained therein.

*Structure*

The building as originally built was timber-framed, with a two-bay open hall and wings jettied at the ends (Plate IVA). Although only a plan of the hall was made when the building was still in existence, the approximate size of the wings can be deduced from old photographs and a complete plan is shown in Fig. 7. The position of the parlour

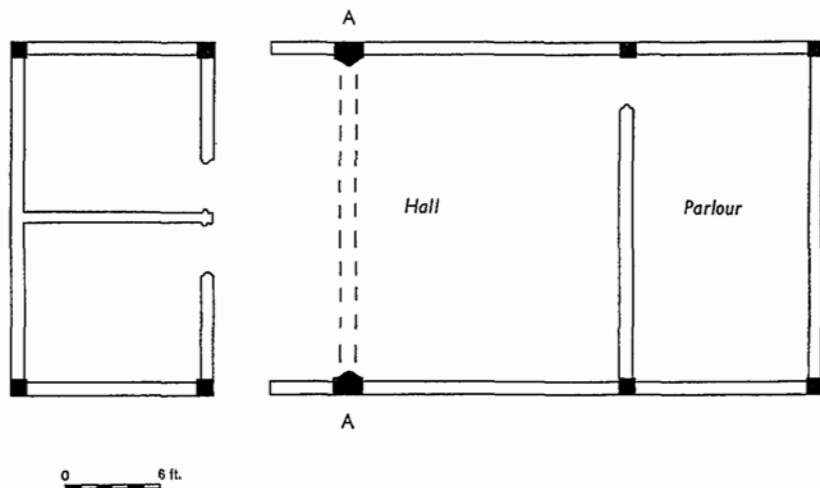


FIG. 7. Partially reconstructed ground plan. The position of the parlour door, and external doorway at the back of the hall, are surmised.

door in the plan is pure guesswork, but the service doors with four-centred heads were recorded, together with details of surrounding mouldings (Fig. 8). The main truss (Fig. 9) carried a crown post centred on the moulded tie-beam (Fig. 8) and all timbers above the hall were thickly blackened with smoke from the original open fire.

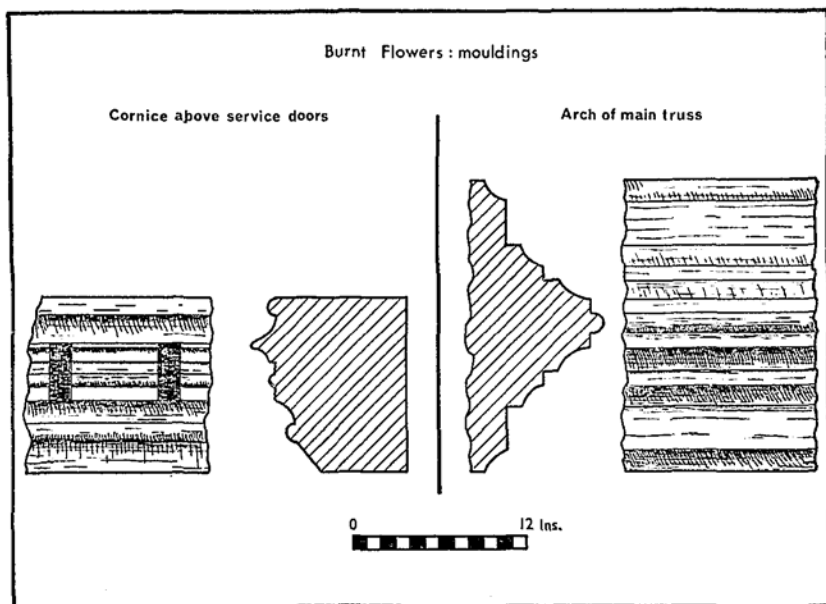


FIG. 8. Detail of mouldings.

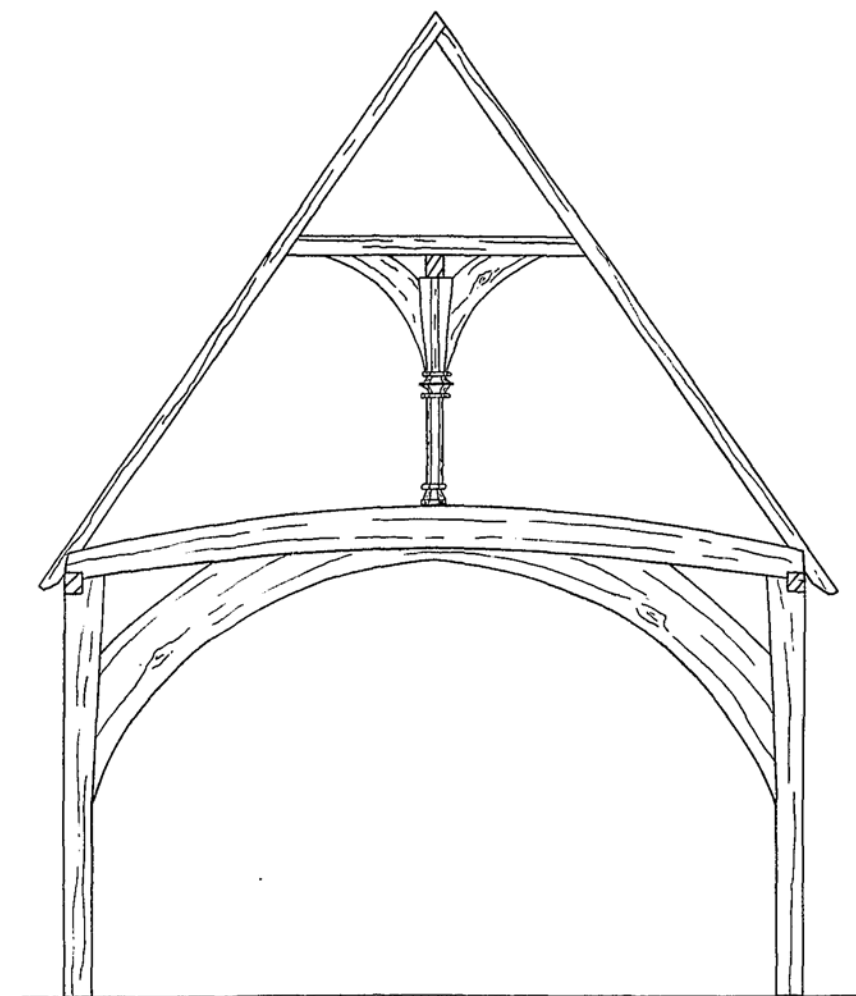
There are no available details of the hall windows, but windows in the wings were unglazed with diamond set mullions. Shutters sliding in grooves were indicated by slots still visible in 1905, presumably on the undersides of wall-plates and bressumers. A glimpse of the framing in Plate IVA reveals this to have been of heavy scantling and close-studded. The massiveness of the main truss principal posts (Figs. 7, 8) should also be noted. Hannen mentioned the first floors of the wings as being heavily beamed with interspaces of four inches.

The first division of the hall was purely horizontal and a stack was also built to accommodate two fireplaces positioned at the back of the hall. The gable seen in Plate IVA can be assumed to have formed part of these alterations and the pendant at the apex carried the initials R.K. with the date 1586. Subsequently the upper and lower halls were partitioned into two rooms each with the fireplaces being each divided into two. The attic was also divided at this time.

Two of the four staircases extant in 1905 had solid oak treads, and further details noted were the former existence of a moat enclosing the site and a large barn.

### *Summary*

Some important points emerge from the available evidence, together with some inevitable unanswered problems. The building of the house



0 4 Ft.

FIG. 9. Main truss elevation A.

would seem to belong to the late *c.* fourteenth to early *c.* fifteenth period and reveals an apparent lack of a screens passage of any pretensions. Although Hannen mentioned a modern passage in the appropriate position, there was hardly sufficient room between the service doors and the main truss to allow for substantial screens. It appears that

access to the services was direct from the hall. The date of 1586 on the gable is important confirmation of the time at which floors were being inserted in open halls, and the contemporary ample fireplaces (approximately 10 ft. in width) and impressive gable indicate a period of prosperity in which the house must have received a social uplift, together perhaps, with new owners.

Apart from unrecorded points such as the position of stairs and carpentry techniques, two other problems are presented by the faded photograph illustrated in Plate IVA. The stack comprises 3 shafts which is one too many for the fireplaces mentioned by Hannen, although it is possible that a third fireplace existed in the attic. It is interesting and unusual that the stack should have been built outside the house and a fireplace in the attic would have been impossible due to the pitch of the roof, unless another gable were built out at the back to meet the stack. There is no mention of this in the notes.

One end of the roof is hipped, the other is half-hipped and this raises another question. Presumably it was an alteration to an original full hip, and the only reason would seem to be to secure extra storage space since the absence of windows precludes an extra room. However the storage space reason remains unconvincing and is only suggested in the absence of better alternatives.

It is fitting to end with Hannen's own closing note that the ' . . . origin of the name "Burnt Flowers" is . . . a personal name. In 1468 we find a certain John Bontflower leaving money for light in the church at Linton . . . and a Michael Buntflower in 1473 leaving similar gifts to the Parish Church at Wye.'

E. R. SWAIN.

## MAIDSTONE MUSEUM

### *Implement Petrology Survey*

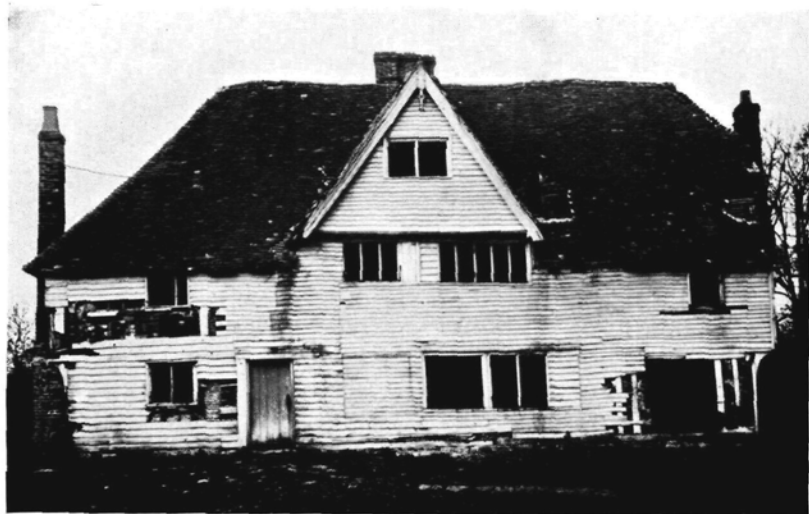
Under the auspices of the South-Eastern Federation of Museums prehistoric stone implements with a known provenance from public and private collections in Hampshire, Kent, Surrey and Sussex are being sectioned for petrological identification. The sectioning and identification of the Kent implements were completed earlier this year. The petrologists were Dr. F. S. Wallis of Torquay and Mr. E. D. Evens of Bristol. Including eight implements previously examined a total of thirty-seven implements from Kent have been sectioned, of which nine have been assigned to known groups, in addition to the Keston axe already published.<sup>42</sup>

When the other counties in the South-East have had their implements examined a report for the whole area will be published. This

<sup>42</sup> *Arch. Cant.*, lxvi, 161.



Borden: handles of trefoil-headed flagon (length: 5·3 in.) and skillet (length: 5·4 in.).



A. Front elevation of 'Burnt Flowers'.



*Photo: The Kent Messenger*

B. Sixteenth-century painted room at 2-4 High Street, Tenterden.

## RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT

note is concerned only with the Kent implements, listed below, which have been assigned to groups.

<i>County No.</i>	<i>Type of specimen</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Museum</i>	<i>Group</i>
Kent 1	Axe	Sittingbourne (N.G.R. 9163)	Maidstone	IX
Kent 8	Perforated adze	Dartford Heath	Maidstone	XV
Kent 9	Axe	Downe	Maidstone	XVI
Kent 14	Axe	Keston	Maidstone	I
Kent 16	Axe	Murston	Maidstone	I
Kent 18	Axe	New Hythe (N.G.R. 705593)	Maidstone	VII
Kent 22	Perforated axe- hammer	Ramsgate	Maidstone	XIX
Kent 23	Perforated adze	Tankerton Bay	Maidstone	XVIII
Kent 32.	Axe	Gravesend	Gravesend	IX

The identification of these rocks and their original sources are as follows:

<i>Group</i>	<i>Rock</i>	<i>Source</i>
I	Greenstone	Penwith, Cornwall
VII	Augite Granophyre	Graig Lwyd, Penmænawr, Cænarvonshire
IX	Porcellanite	Tievebulliagh, near Cushenden, Co. Antrim.
XV	Micaceous sub-greywacke	? Coniston Grit, southern part of Lake District.
XVI	Greenstone	Camborne area of Cornwall
XVIII	Quartz dolerite	Great Whin Sill, N. Pennines, Northumberland
XIX	Greywacke	? Cornwall

Typologically all the axes are Neolithic and the three perforated implements—Kent Nos. 8, 22 and 23—Early Bronze Age. In a section of the *Fourth Report* of the S.W. sub-committee<sup>43</sup> Professor S. Piggott discusses the periods during which the various rocks were exploited. His four phases are shown below with the groups represented in Kent.

Phase 1. c. 3,000-2,500 B.C. (Cornwall)	XVI
Phase 2. Before c. 2,500-2,000 B.C.	I, VII, IX
Phase 3. c. 2,000-1,500 B.C.	
Phase 4. Contemporary with the Wessex Culture—fifteenth- fourteenth centuries B.C.	XVIII

D. B. KELLY.

### SNODLAND

During quarrying operations north of Holborough Hill in June, 1964, by the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd., a small quantity of Roman pottery of the first century A.D. was uncovered (N.G. Ref. TQ.69536283). Included among the pieces are the top half

<sup>43</sup> *P.P.S.*, xxviii, 233-40.



of a red ware flagon and the rim of a butt-beaker of Camulodunum form 113.<sup>44</sup>

D. B. KELLY.

#### TENTERDEN

In April, 1964, the property known as 2-4 High Street, Tenterden, was demolished. During the demolition a sixteenth century painted plaster wall was uncovered and this, through the efforts of our members, Anthony Congrever, F.S.A., of Cranbrook School and Claude Godwin and with the co-operation of the Tenterden office of *The Kent Messenger* and Messrs. Woodgate Ltd., of High Halden, was rescued and eventually transferred to Maidstone Museum (Accession no. 76. 1964).

The remains of the painting are bordered on one side by a wooden stud 83½ in. in length on which the design on the plaster is continued (Plate IVB). The naturalistic design (see Francis Reader; 'A Classification of Tudor Domestic Wall Paintings', *Arch. Journ.*, xcvi, p. 183) consists of green foliage on a dark red background with flowers in white and light purple and scarlet fruits. Shading is done with white and a light green. The border is composed of lines in white and scarlet and a degenerate guilloche in white. On the faded centre may still be seen a bird and an axe-head. A similar flowing treatment of plants, although in black outline, was found at the Monastery House, Ipswich, in 1913 and is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum (*Arch. Journ.* xciii, p. 235 and Plate XI).

L. R. A. GROVE.

<sup>44</sup> *Camulodunum* 238 and pl. lvii.