



<http://kentarchaeology.org.uk/research/archaeologia-cantiana/>

Kent Archaeological Society is a registered charity number 223382

© 2017 Kent Archaeological Society

## RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT

~~The proximity of St. Giles to Elm Farmhouse makes the ruin the most likely source of the monumental fragments. Most probable contenders for the identity of the knight represented are the members of the Criol family.<sup>24</sup> Of these Sir Nicholas de Criol held Sarre and Upper Court until his death in 1380. He was succeeded by his son, Sir William de Criol, who died in 1412. Since Sir William would have known no other style of equipage than camail and jupon during his maturity, its post mortem depiction on his tomb would not be unduly anachronistic and a close parallel for such practice exists.<sup>25</sup>~~

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

~~Thanks are due to Mr M. Baxter for allowing access to the site, and to the Manpower Services Commission and Thanet District Council for funding the excavation team.~~

D.R.J. PERKINS

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES FROM MAIDSTONE MUSEUM

### *Prehistoric*

#### COBHAM

Three flint implements were found by D. Lloyd in Cobham Park:

1. Acheulian hand-axe, pointed, twisted; 85×55×27 mm. N.G.R. TQ 681687.
2. Mesolithic axe, triangular in section; length 175 mm., width 48 mm. N.G.R. TQ 678688.
3. Mesolithic axe, roughly oval in section; length 89 mm.; width 38 mm. N.G.R. TQ 682684.

<sup>24</sup> Charles Cotton, *The History and Antiquities of the Church and Parish of St. Laurence, Thanet*, (1895), 175.

<sup>25</sup> Sir Roger Swynborne and son, Little Horkesley, Essex, 1412. In this brass the father is depicted armed in camail and jupon style, while his son wears the later fashion.

## CRUNDALE

A Mesolithic axe of brown flint with creamy white patina all over was found by Mrs. McGregor on Crundale Downs in March, 1988. The butt is broken off. Length 152 mm., av. width 50 mm. N.G.R. TR 0948.

## ELHAM

Half of the mace-head (Fig. 4, 3) made from a naturally perforated pale grey flint was found by K. Beeching in November, 1987, and brought to the museum by our member J. Bradshaw. N.G.R. TR 19284493. The surface has been polished all over, the hole left in its natural state, with cortex, except at the bottom edge, where it has been chipped away to produce a flat surface. Width 65 mm; greatest depth 57 mm.; existing length 69 mm.

The shape is that of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age stone maceheads, like the fragment from Smeeth (below), for example. The flattening of the upper and lower surfaces, the care taken with the polishing and the lack of battering on the surviving end suggest a macehead rather than a perforated hammer.

## LENHAM

A La Tène III brooch (Fig. 3) was found by D. Perrott in 1987. N.G.R. TQ 905503. Museum accession number 43.1987.

Dr I.M. Stead, Deputy Keeper in the Department of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities at The British Museum has kindly provided the following note:

'A copper-alloy brooch, L.81 mm, with a broken pin and a broken and distorted foot; in the main the patina is excellent, but there are spots of corrosion. It has a four-coiled spring with internal chord. Apart from its head, which is broad and rounded, the bow is narrow and tapers towards the foot. In the centre there is a circular disc, ornamented with a dot and ring in red 'enamel'; the lower part of the bow, below the disc, is slightly ridged in profile whereas the upper part is rounded and has flanged edges. At each side a slight groove leads from the disc to the corner of the foot-space, which is open and crossed by a single zig-zag partition. The expanded head of the bow has been perforated at each side to take a high domed stud with a grooved cross inlaid with red 'enamel'. The shanks of the studs have been crudely hammered, as rivets, on the underside.

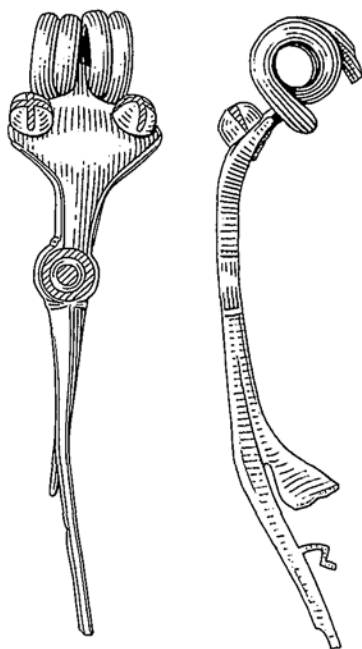


Fig. 3. Lenham: La Tène III brooch (Scale: 1/1). (Drawn by Meredydd Moores)

Mavis Bimson (Research Laboratory, British Museum) reports that X-ray fluorescence analysis shows that the red 'enamel' has the expected high lead content, but the glass is too weathered to give a meaningful quantitative analysis.

'The brooch is unique, but incorporates elements from different La Tène III types. The open foot-space, with a groove leading to a feature central on the bow, is similar to that on a brooch from Deal<sup>26</sup> and even more like one from Great Chesterford<sup>27</sup> whose foot-space has a decorative partition; this feature of the Great Chesterford brooch is well illustrated by Kramer.<sup>28</sup> The groove had its origin in

<sup>26</sup> I.M. Stead, 'The earliest Burials of the Aylesford Culture' in (Eds.) G. de G. Sieveking *et al.*, *Problems in Economic and Social Archaeology* (1976), 401-16, fig.1, 3.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, fig.3,3.

<sup>28</sup> W. Kramer, 'Silberne Fibelpaare aus dem letzten vorchristlichen Jahrhundert', *Germania*, 49 (1971), 111-32, Taf. 25.

the separate foot of the La Tène II brooch and the feature central on the bows of the Deal and Great Chesterford brooches is 'clearly reminiscent of the collar that clasped the foot to the bow. But the central feature on the Lenham bow is quite different: it is a circular disc, and that suggests a link with another La Tène brooch type. The Cenisola brooch was defined by Werner<sup>29</sup> as a relative of the Nauheim brooch, with four-coil spring and internal chord, open foot-space and a flat bow with a central disc (sometimes with red enamel ornament). It is concentrated south of the Alps with a very few examples to the north and one variant said to be from Blandford, Dorset.<sup>30</sup> Werner suggested that it was derived from a north Italian brooch of La Tène II construction, with the foot clasped to the bow and the disc ornamenting the foot (for English brooches with this feature see Hull and Hawkes 1987, Pl. 39).<sup>31</sup> Hence the disc has its origin in a common feature on the feet of La Tène I brooches; it seems unlikely that the Lenham disc is related to that on the bow of the La Tène I brooch from Deal.<sup>32</sup>

'But while the Lenham brooch has this one obvious feature of the Cenisola type, it has others that are not Cenisola: the foot is different, as discussed above, and so is the head. In most Cenisola brooches the disc separates the broad straight-sided head from the tapering foot, but with the Lenham brooch the taper starts on the head-side of the disc. The head of the Lenham brooch is broad and rounded and perhaps owes something to the Lauterach brooch or even the *Schüssselfibel*, but the spring of the latter starts under the middle of the domed head; both types are illustrated by Kramer.<sup>33</sup> The two studs on the head cannot be matched on any of the brooches discussed so far, although there are decorative dots in a comparable position on some brooches of Werner's Vill variant of the Cenisola type.<sup>34</sup>

'The Lenham brooch seems to have been influenced by several contemporary types and was probably made in the second half of the first century B.C. It is unique, so is more likely to have been made in the Lenham area than elsewhere.'

<sup>29</sup> J. Werner, 'Die Nauheimer Fibel', *Jahrb. RGZM*, 2 (1955), 180, 186, fig. 2.

<sup>30</sup> I.M. Stead, 'Some Notes on imported Metalwork in Iron Age Britain', in (Eds.) S. Macready and F.H. Thompson, *Cross-Channel Trade between Gaul and Britain in the pre-Roman Iron Age*, (Soc. of Antiq. Occ. Paper, new ser., 4, 1984), 59, fig. 20, 5.

<sup>31</sup> M.R. Hull and C.F.C. Hawkes, *Corpus of ancient Brooches in Britain: Pre-Roman Bow Brooches* (B.A.R. 168, 1987), pl. 39.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, pl. 33, no. 4991.

<sup>33</sup> See note 28; Taf. 23, 3 and 4.

<sup>34</sup> See note 29; fig. 2, 10.

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT

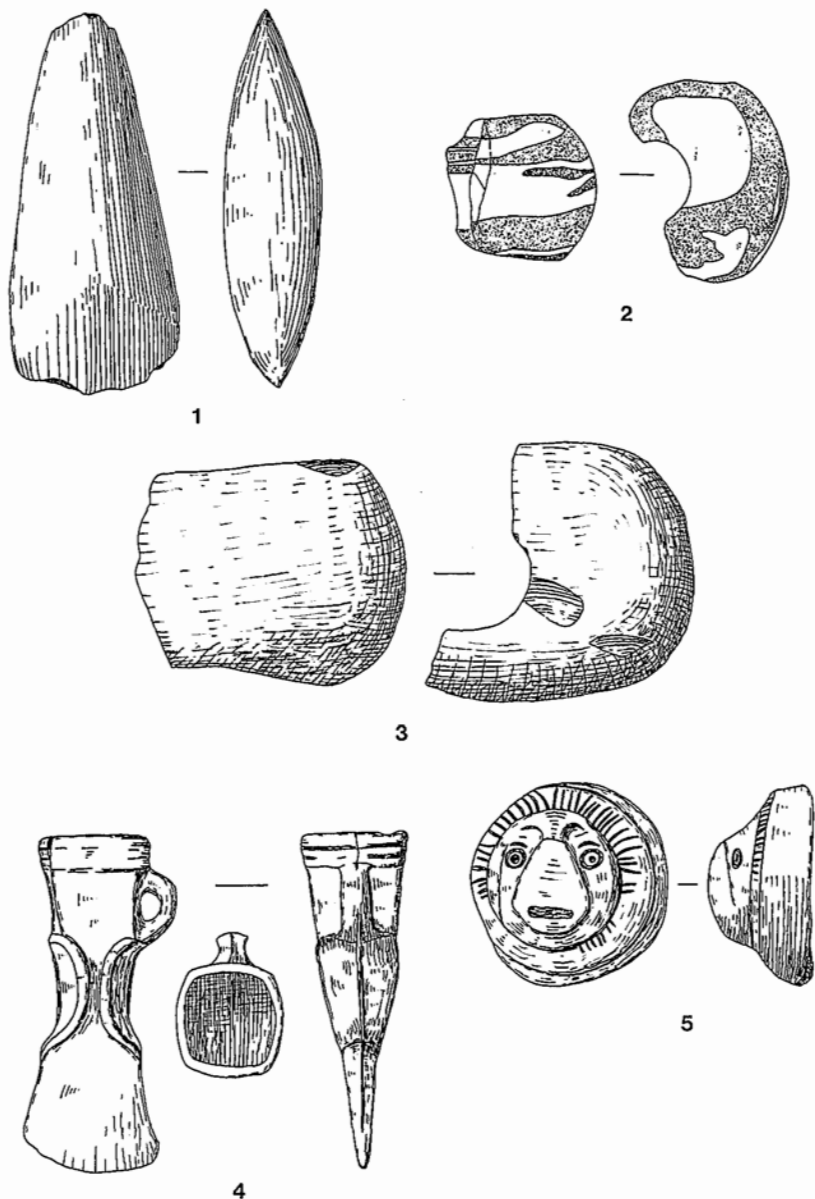


Fig. 4. 1. Minster: Neolithic polished flint axe ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ); 2. Smeeth: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Stone mace-head ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); 3. Elham: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age polished flint mace-head ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); 4. Wigmore: Late Bronze Age socketed axe ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); 5. Boughton Monchelsea; Romano-British bronze attachment ( $\frac{1}{1}$ ).

## RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT

### MINSTER-IN-SHEPPEY

A large Neolithic polished flint axe (Fig. 4, 1) was found by Mrs. S. Day on the beach at Royal Oak Point, N.G.R. TQ965736. Mottled grey/brown flint; length 195 mm., max. width 86 mm.

### SMEETH

Part of a stone mace-head (Fig. 4, 2) was found in 1987 by K. Beeching. N.G.R. TR 07063862. It appears to be the butt end and is 50 mm. wide and 37 mm. in depth, made of a layered black and white rock, which was sectioned by Dr A.R. Woolley of The British Museum (Natural History) and identified as hornblende schist. County no. Kent 73.

A shaft-hole adze in the museum from Kilndown and an adze and battle-axe from Hampshire are also of hornblende schist, though they do not have the layered structure of the Smeeth implement. Dr Woolley reported that there was a fair number of implements of this rock from the Lizard area of Cornwall and is convinced that the Lizard is the source of the rock. Stone mace-heads appear in the Late Neolithic and continue into the Early Bronze Age.<sup>35</sup> They have been classified by F.E.S. Roe,<sup>36</sup> but the Smeeth fragment is too incomplete to allow classification.

### WIGMORE

An indented socketed axe (Fig. 4, 4) was found by R. Arnold. N.G.R. TQ 810644. Length 86 mm. Indented socketed axes are relatively uncommon in Britain, occurring in ten hoards of the tenth century, Wilburton phase of the Late Bronze Age. One comes from the Wilburton (Cams.) hoard itself, five from the Isleham (Cams.) hoard<sup>37</sup> and, in Kent, three from the Sturry hoard.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>35</sup> I.F. Smith, 'The Chronology of British Stone Implements', in *Stone Axe Studies* (C.B.A. Res. Rept. no. 23, 1979), 15-6.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, 30.

<sup>37</sup> Illustrated in B. O'Connor, *Cross-Channel Relations in the Late Bronze Age* (B.A.R. Int. Series 91, 1980), fig. 48, 21; fig. 44, 20 and 21.

<sup>38</sup> *Antiq. Journ.*, xxiii (1943), 55-6.

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT

*Celtic Coins*

BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA

N.G.R. TQ 7751. Three coins found by K. Parker in the area of the Roman bath building at Brishing.<sup>39</sup>

1. AV quarter stater; diam. 12 mm. Mack 151; Allen's LX1.
2. AR coin of Cunobeline; diam. 13 mm. Mythical beast, right, with long, upright neck, wings and forked, curling tail; forelegs shown horizontally; below CVNO. / Cross pattern with legend CVN shown with one letter in each of three quarters, the fourth letter worn away. Dr C.E. King, of the Ashmolean Museum, writes that the type is previously unknown and suggests that the beast may be a capricorn.
3. Billon coin with raised flange; diam. 20 mm. Horse right; above two dots and a crescent; below head, dot. / Debased ear of (?) barley. The type is Gallic, with a distribution in north France and Belgium.<sup>40</sup>

BOXLEY

N.G.R. TQ 7759, AE coin found by Mr Applegate on Boxley Downs. Forepart of horse, left, with X between legs/boar right. Diam. 11 mm.

EAST MALLING

N.G.R. TQ 689579. AE coin found by W. Reeves. Diam. 13 mm. Horse galloping right, dot and circle above / (?) horse left.

LENHAM

N.G.R. TQ 905503. AV Gallo-Belgic E stater found by D. Perrott. Diam. 18 mm.; weight 6.181 g.

<sup>39</sup> See *Arch. Cant.*, civ (1987), 353, for previous finds of Celtic coins.

<sup>40</sup> Dr King has kindly provided a reference: S. Scheers, *Traité de Numismatique Celtique* II, 190, pl. 24, no. 683.



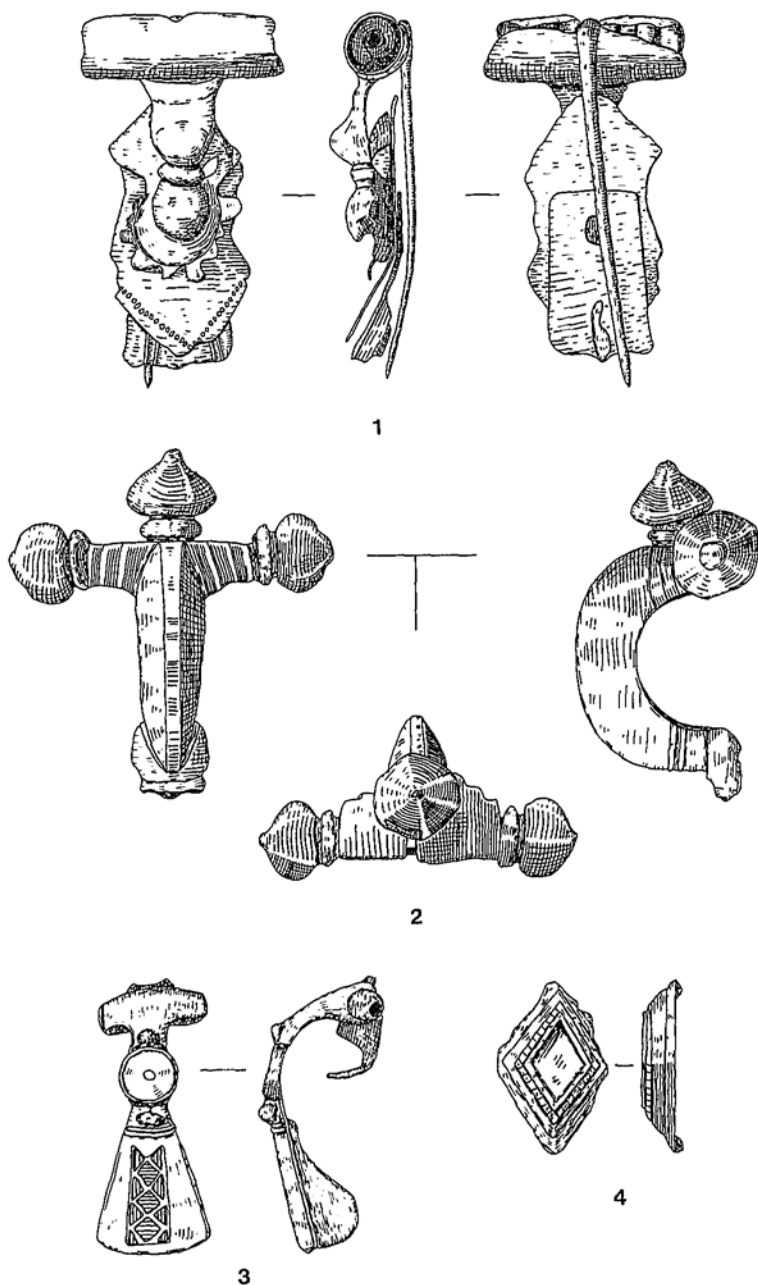


Fig. 5. Romano-British brooches: 1. Boxley; 2. Cobham; 3. Hastingleigh; 4. Boughton Monchelsea. (All actual size.)

## MAIDSTONE

N.G.R. TQ 766562. AE coin found in garden of 93A Holland Road by Mrs B. Smith, who kindly gave it to the museum (Acc. no. 49.1987). Horse right, head turned to rear/apparently plain; diam. 17 mm.

## MILTON REGIS

N.G.R. TQ 9065. During a recent sorting of Roman coins in Maidstone Museum two *potin* coins, not previously recorded, were found: Museum acc. no. 24.1882 a and b. Both are of Allen's type P1, which he regarded as minted not long before the Roman conquest.<sup>41</sup>

(a) Very prominent tangs remain on each side, giving a length of 17 mm.; the coin has a diameter of 11 mm.

(b) The obverse shows only a dot and circle. Diam. 13 mm.

Impressions of the coins are in Maidstone Museum and the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

*Roman*

## BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA

N.G.R. TQ 7751. The eight objects below were found by K. Parker in the area of the Roman bath-house at Brishing.<sup>42</sup> (See also under Celtic and Roman coins).

1. Bronze mortar from a toilet set (Fig. 6, 3). Length 71 mm.; knobbed terminals, central loop; decoration of chevrons on both sides, their apices meeting at the bottom.

Cosmetic sets were identified and discussed by R. Jackson.<sup>43</sup> The mortar was used with a crescent-shaped pestle, with a loop, which fitted into the slot of the mortar. Pestles and/or mortars of both end- and centre-looped varieties have been found in Kent at Canterbury, Faversham, Keston, Richborough and Springhead, including a

<sup>41</sup> D.F. Allen, 'British Potin Coins: a Review' in (Eds.) Jesson and Hill, *The Iron Age and its Hill-Forts* (Southampton, 1971), 127-54.

<sup>42</sup> *Archaeologia*, xxix (1842), 414-20.

<sup>43</sup> *Britannia*, xvi (1985), 165-92.

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT

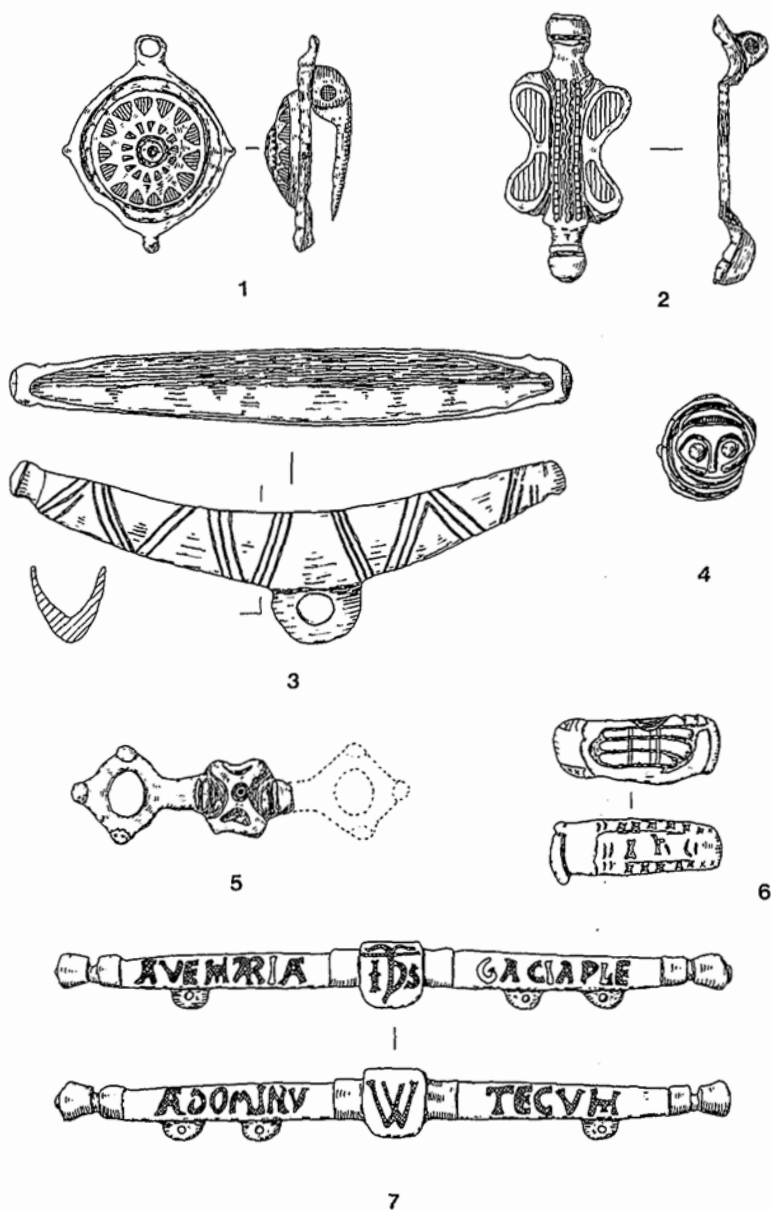


Fig. 6. 1, 2. Cobham: Romano-British brooches; 3. Boughton Manchelsea: Romano-British toilet-set mortar; 4. East Malling: Anglo-Saxon button brooch; 5. East Malling: medieval martingale; 6. Cliffe: medieval love ring; 7. Cliffe: medieval purse bar. (All actual size, except nos. 5 and 7 (½)).

complete set from Canterbury. Dated examples are of the first and second centuries A.D.

2. Bronze lion mask attachment (Fig. 4, 5), hollow, with traces of iron on the reverse; diam. 27 mm., depth 14 mm. Lion masks appear as a decoration on a variety of fittings, though these are nearly always divorced from the objects they adorn, which probably include caskets and furniture. Kent examples include two from Richborough,<sup>44</sup> undated, two from Springhead, one post-Antonine,<sup>45</sup> the other in the rubble filling of the north wing of temple II<sup>46</sup> and perhaps third- or fourth-century. One from Lullingstone Villa,<sup>47</sup> of the fourth century, decorates an axle-cap.

3. Colchester BB brooch; length 39 mm.; ridge along whole length of bow; plain catch-plate; spring and pin missing.

4. Colchester BB brooch; head, spring cover and part of bow only; length 26 mm.

5. Trumpet brooch fragment, Collingwood's Riv type; foot and acanthus moulding only; length 38 mm.

6. Trumpet brooch fragment, Collingwood's Riv type; part of bow only; length 39 mm.

7. Langton Down brooch fragment; head, part of bow, spring of seven turns; length 18 mm.

8. Plate brooch (Fig. 5, 4) of lozenge shape, the back hollow; length 18 mm.; the central enamel lozenge and pin missing. An unstratified plate brooch from Richborough<sup>48</sup> looks identical, but has a circular lug at each corner, which the damaged example may have had. Among the great variety of plate brooches from Nor'nour, Scilly Isles, were several lozenge-shaped brooches without lugs.<sup>49</sup>

## BOXLEY

A bronze 'thistle' brooch (Fig. 5, 1) was found by S. Phillips on Boxley Downs, N.G.R. TQ 781595. It is constructed of four pieces (excluding the spring and pin): the bow and spring cover, a rosette, a lozenge and a fantail-shaped foot, of which parts of the lozenge and fantail are missing. They are joined by a rivet, its end being visible on

<sup>44</sup> *Richborough* IV, 139 (no. 168) and V, 101 (no. 187).

<sup>45</sup> *Arch. Cant.*, lxxi (1957), 99 and fig. 15, 4.

<sup>46</sup> *Arch. Cant.*, lxxvii (1962), 129 and fig. 5, 10.

<sup>47</sup> G.W. Meates, *The Lullingstone Roman Villa*, II (Maidstone, 1987), 71 (no. 148).

<sup>48</sup> *Richborough*, IV, 117 (no. 49).

<sup>49</sup> *Arch. Journ.*, cxxiv (1967), 48 and fig. 19, 134-42.

the underside of the brooch, though the rosette is cast onto the foot of the bow. Length, excluding pin, 45 mm. The type is Camulodunum X, class Biii and no. 75 from Camulodunum is a close parallel.<sup>50</sup> This is Claudian, coming from period IV, A.D. 49–61.

## COBHAM

(a) Fragments of two brooches found by W. Reeves adjacent to the Roman building, N.G.R. TQ 683694: 1. Part of bow, spring cover and spring of Langton Down brooch, the bow heavily reeded with convex head; Camulodunum type XII B. 2. Head of trumpet brooch with loop, cast in one piece.

(b) Two enamelled plate brooches found by D.R. Butcher, N.G.R. TQ 6867:

1. Circular brooch (Fig. 6, 1) with three projecting lugs and loop at the head. The central boss is decorated with two concentric bands of triangles filled with red enamel. Hinged pin between two lugs. Diameter, including loop, 28 mm. A fairly common type, examples from Kent found at Richborough<sup>51</sup> and Ightham.<sup>52</sup> Second century.

2. 'Butterfly' brooch (Fig. 6, 2) with traces of enamel in all the wings and, between them, three decorated strips, the centre one a zigzag. The pin, secured between two lugs, is missing. Length 34 mm.

(c) A crossbow brooch (Fig. 5, 2) was found by G. Lloyd in Cobham Park, near Lodge Farm; N.G.R. TQ 681687. Most of the foot and pin are missing; length 45 mm., width of cross-bar 42 mm. The bow is plain, except for two ridges on each side just above the junction with the foot; the arms of the cross-bar are each decorated with three stepped ridges and terminate in knobs of rounded hexagonal form; the third knob, decorating the head of the brooch, is cast separately and riveted to the bow, the head of the rivet showing on the underside. In the centre of the bottom of the cross-bar is a notch, across which there is an iron wire for the attachment of the pin. The small part of the foot remaining has a downward projection on the right side, so that the slotted opening for the pin is on the left, as in, for example, Richborough II, no. 19, or Lydney, no. 26.

<sup>50</sup> *Camulodunum*, 314–6.

<sup>51</sup> *Richborough I*, 43 and pl.xii, 7.

<sup>52</sup> *Arch. Cant.*, lxi (1955), 206.

The Cobham brooch is the fully developed, heavy fourth-century type of crossbow brooch, well represented at Richborough,<sup>53</sup> Lydney,<sup>54</sup> London and many other sites,<sup>55</sup> including Stowting in Kent. Mr Lloyd kindly presented the brooch to the museum (Acc. no. 34.1988).

## HASTINGLEIGH

A brooch (Fig. 5, 3) found by a metal detector was brought to the museum by our member J. Bradshaw, N.G.R. TR 097428. The bow has a central, circular plate between mouldings with a small disc, probably originally enamelled, in the middle. The foot is fantail-shaped, decorated with a setting of three blue enamel lozenges between red enamel triangles. The head is T-shaped with a loop, broken, and the pin is hinged. Length 37 mm. A similar brooch from Colchester in the British Museum<sup>56</sup> is ascribed to Collingwood's group Siii, dated to the second century.

## TESTON

N.G.R. c. TQ 697531. Three incomplete first century brooches found by S. Parkes in area of the Roman villa. 1. Hod Hill brooch, too damaged for classification. 2. Head of Colchester BB brooch. 3. Fragment of 'Langton Down C' brooch. (See also under Roman coins).

*Roman Coins*

## AYLESFORD

N.G.R. TQ 725588. Republican *denarius*, Sydenham 496. Found by C. Bullock in River Medway by south bank opposite the Friary.

<sup>53</sup> *Richborough* II, 44, nos. 17-19; IV, 121, nos. 64-5.

<sup>54</sup> R.E.M. and T.V. Wheeler, *Report on the Excavation . . . in Lydney Park, Gloucestershire* (Oxford, 1932), 78 and fig. 13, 23-7.

<sup>55</sup> Listed by M.R. Hull in *Richborough* V, 76.

<sup>56</sup> *Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain* (B.M., 1951), fig. 11, 25.

## BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA

N.G.R. TQ 7751. Thirty coins found by K.R. Parker in area of Roman bath building at Brishing.<sup>57</sup> The identifiable coins range in date from Vespasian to Decentius.

Vespasian: *denarius*, R.I.C. 10; Domitian: *denarius*, R.I.C. 54; Trajan: *sestertius*, R.I.C. 663; Hadrian: *denarius*, R.I.C. 165; Faustina II: two *sestertii*, R.I.C. 1686 and 1715; Crispina: *as*, R.I.C. 683; Septimius Severus: *denarius*, base or plated silver with reverse of Caracalla, R.I.C. 80; Caracalla: *denarius*, R.I.C. 224; Severus Alexander: *sestertius*, R.I.C. 623; Postumus: *sestertius*, R.I.C. 170; *antoninianus*, Elmer 591; Magnentius: SALVS/Chi-Rho reverse; Decentius: VICTORIAE reverse, Amiens or Lyon mint.

## CLIFFE

N.G.R. TQ 741766. Three coins found by B.S. Ashby.

1. Magnentius, Amiens mint, R.I.C. 20–31.
2. Irregular copy of Magnentius VICTORIAE type.
3. GLORIA ROMANORVM, Trier mint, LRBC 126–8.

## COBHAM

(a) N.G.R. TQ 6867/6967. About fifty coins found by D.R. Butcher over an area north of the railway line,<sup>58</sup> mostly very worn. Identifiable coins range in date from Quintillus to Constantine II, but coins of Antoninus Pius, Faustina I and Magnentius are present and the remainder are fourth-century in date.

Quintillus: *antoninianus*, R.I.C. 28; Allectus, R.I.C. 105; Constantine I: *follis*, Trier mint, R.I.C. (VII) 341, but VOT/IS/XX on altar; Constantine II as Caesar: Trier mint, R.I.C. (VII) 527; VRBS ROMA, two, one Lyons mint, R.I.C. 257; Constantine II: Trier mint, R.I.C. (VIII) 233.

(b) N.G.R. 683694. Two coins found by P.D. Knight in field next to the Roman building.<sup>59</sup>

1. Antoninus Pius: *sestertius*, R.I.C. 979a.
2. Worn AE of Crispus.

<sup>57</sup> *Archaeologia*, xxix (1842), 414–20. Two Roman coins from the site recorded in *Arch. Cant.*, civ (1987), 357.

<sup>58</sup> For coins found earlier in this area, see *Arch. Cant.*, civ (1987), 357.

<sup>59</sup> *Arch. Cant.*, lxxvi (1961), 88–109.

## IGHTHAM

N.G.R. TQ 585567. Two coins found by W.C. Ladbrook.<sup>60</sup>

1. Philip I: *antoninianus*, R.I.C. 58.
2. Very worn Republican *denarius*: head of Roma, ROMA behind/*biga* or *quadriga* driven by (?) Victory.

## LENHAM

N.G.R. TQ 905503. Five coins found by D. Perrott, ranging in date from Trajan to GLORIA ROMANORVM (LRBC type 8), of which three are identifiable.

1. Trajan: *as*, R.I.C. 392.
2. Constantine I: *follis*, Trier mint, R.I.C. (VII) 435.
3. Constantinopolis, Trier mint, R.I.C. (VII), 554.

## MAIDSTONE

N.G.R. TQ 754579. Found by R. Cox on right bank of River Medway opposite Allington Castle. Constans: Lyons mint, R.I.C. (VIII), 84 or 85.

## MARDEN

N.G.R. TQ 741447. Found during building work at West End Tavern by P.A. Grant. Constantinopolis, Rome mint, R.I.C. 339.

## TESTON

N.G.R. *c.* TQ 697531. Sixteen coins found by S. Parkes in general area of the villa, in a hop garden,<sup>61</sup> ranging in date from Marcus Aurelius to Valens and including six 'barbarous radiates'. Elagabalus: *denarius*, R.I.C. 46; Carus: *antoninianus*, R.I.C. 49; Constantine I: *follis*, Trier mint, R.I.C. (VII), 216; two GLORIA EXERCITVS, two standards, one Constantine II, the other Trier mint; VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN, Lyons mint, R.I.C. (VIII), 45-8; Valens: Trier mint, LRBC 116.

<sup>60</sup> See *Arch. Cant.*, cii (1985), 271 and civ (1987), 358, for other finds of Roman coins.

<sup>61</sup> *J.B.A.A.*, xxix (1873), 45-7. The O.S. grid reference is given.



*Anglo-Saxon*

## CLIFFE

A *sceatta* of Frisian Runic type, with reverse of cross and four pellets, Rigold's R3,<sup>62</sup> was found by B.S. Ashby. N.G.R. TQ 74247565. Diam. 11 mm., weight 1.117 g. These Frisian *sceattas* are Low-country imitations of the English Primary Runic *sceattas* (Rigold's R1), common on the Continent, but less often found in England. In Kent, there were two in the Birchington hoard<sup>63</sup> and single coins come from Reculver and the Kingston Down cemetery. Their date is early eighth-century. Museum Acc. no. 40.1987.

## EAST MALLING

A button brooch (Fig. 6, 4) was found by W. Reeves. N.G.R. TQ 689579. The rim, hinge, catch-plate and pin are missing. The brooch is of gilt bronze, the gilt worn away on the raised surfaces, but about two-thirds of it remaining. On the left side at the back there is a small lump of corroded iron, presumably left by the pin, which was normally of iron. Diameter (vertical) 14 mm. The brooch is of Avent's class Ei,<sup>64</sup> of which only three are recorded, all from Mucking, Essex.<sup>65</sup> A pair come from grave 99, dated to the first half of the sixth century, the third from grave 690, of the fifth century. The suggested date range is A.D. 475–525.<sup>66</sup> The East Malling brooch comes from a different mould from the Mucking ones.

*Medieval*

## BOXLEY

An enamelled copper-alloy harness pendant (Fig. 8, 3) was found by R. Cox. N.G.R. TQ 759602. Heater-shield shape; 54 (including loop) × 36 mm. Gules a lion rampant or within a bordure of the last.

<sup>62</sup> S.E. Rigold, 'The Two Primary Series of Sceattas', *B.N.J.*, xxx (1960), 18.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, 48.

<sup>64</sup> R. Avent and V.I. Evison, 'Anglo-Saxon Button Brooches,' *Archaeologia*, cvii (1982), 84.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, 110–11.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, 99.

## CHATHAM

A circular lead seal-die was found by S. Keat. N.G.R. TQ 752673. The face is worn, the legend surrounding what appears to be a bird with outstretched wings: S`LIOhS.DE . . . CEI (Seal of John de. . .). The reverse has a central round stud on a cross, the arms of which project beyond the edges. Diam. 23 mm. Thirteenth century.

## CLIFFE

(a) A copper-alloy purse-bar (Fig. 6, 7) was found by B.S. Ashby, who kindly presented it to the museum (Acc. no. 36.1987 a). N.G.R. TQ 742750. It is 170 mm. long and has three suspension loops; a fourth has perhaps been broken off, but has left no trace of its presence. The central shield-shaped boss has IhS on one side and W on the other. The side-bars, of squarish section, bear the inscriptions AVE MARIA GACIA PLE and A DOMINV TECVM, the A belonging to the end of the first inscription (PLE(N)A). The letters are filled with niello. The type is Ward Perkins A2,<sup>67</sup> of the fifteenth century.

(b) A silver-gilt love ring (Fig. 6, 6) was found by C. Bullock. N.G.R. TQ 733765. The bezel bears a crude representation of clasped hands and the hoop a legend in black letter between two lines of stars or x's, part of which survives: Ihc . . . IR. Diam. 22 mm. Oman illustrates a similar ring with an inscription in two lines: Ih`c. nazarem.rex.iudeorum + iaspar.<sup>68</sup> There is only room on the Cliffe ring for an abbreviated form of the first of these formulas and the IR presumably stands for IVDEORVM. The prophylactic use of the words inscribed on the cross over Christ's head was common.<sup>69</sup> The ring is dateable to the fifteenth century.

(c) Two circular lead seal-dies of the thirteenth century were found by F.A. Conyers. N.G.R. TQ 739764.

1. Legend between two lines, surrounding a fleur-de-lys: SIG' ALENOI FIL' hENE (seal of Alan Fitzhenry). The tag is on the top of the rim; reverse plain; diam. 36 mm.

<sup>67</sup> *London Museum Medieval Catalogue* (1940), 165.

<sup>68</sup> Charles Oman, *British Rings 800-1914* (London, 1974), pl. 54D. Love rings are discussed on 35-45.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.*, 58.

2. The design is worn away, but part of the legend, between two lines, remains: . . . EAD'FIÆ.O. The reverse bears a crude design, possibly a fleur-de-lys, below a perforated semi-circular lug. Diam. 25 mm.

## COBHAM

The harness pendant mount, pendants and studded plaque described below were found over a period of several years in Cobham Park by Mr G. Lloyd, who has kindly allowed them to be recorded. They are all of a copper-alloy. The vertical measurement is given first and includes the suspension loop when present.

1. N.G.R. TQ 684684. A pendant mount (Fig. 7, 1), gilt all over, the greater part of the gilt surviving, height 62 mm. Four arms for holding the pendants rise from a sphere, three of them rigid, the fourth, now bent, movable and retained in its hole by a ball-shaped end. From a central hole in the middle of the arms a stem arises, terminating in a bird with outstretched, slightly raised wings; its neck is bent upward, but this may be the result of damage. The feathers on the bird's body, wings and tail are shown by incised zigzags.

A seam runs horizontally round the circumference of the sphere, which has a circular projection opening from its base. From this opening projects a rod, which passed through the metal fitting attaching it to the harness and which is a continuation of the stem holding the bird. The three fixed arms are now bent against the bird, but would originally have stood clear of this obstruction, so that the sphere with its arms would revolve round the central stem.

Of the few known harness mounts of this type one in The British Museum (M. & L.A. 55, 10-29, 13) has a central stem surmounted by a bird, though a cruder one than the Cobham example.<sup>70</sup> It has, above the sphere with its four arms, a horizontal cross from which hung a second set of four pendants, all small and comparable in size to Cobham no. 4 (below). The rod projecting below the sphere is fastened to a metal cross-piece, which was riveted at both ends to a strap. A second example in The British Museum has a heavier base fitting fastened to the strap at one end only.<sup>71</sup> They are likely to have been fastened to the head-stall of the horse.

<sup>70</sup> Illustrated in J.B. Ward Perkins, 'A Medieval Harness-Mount at Termoli', *Antiq. Journ.*, xxix (1949), 1-7, fig. 2.

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, fig. 3.

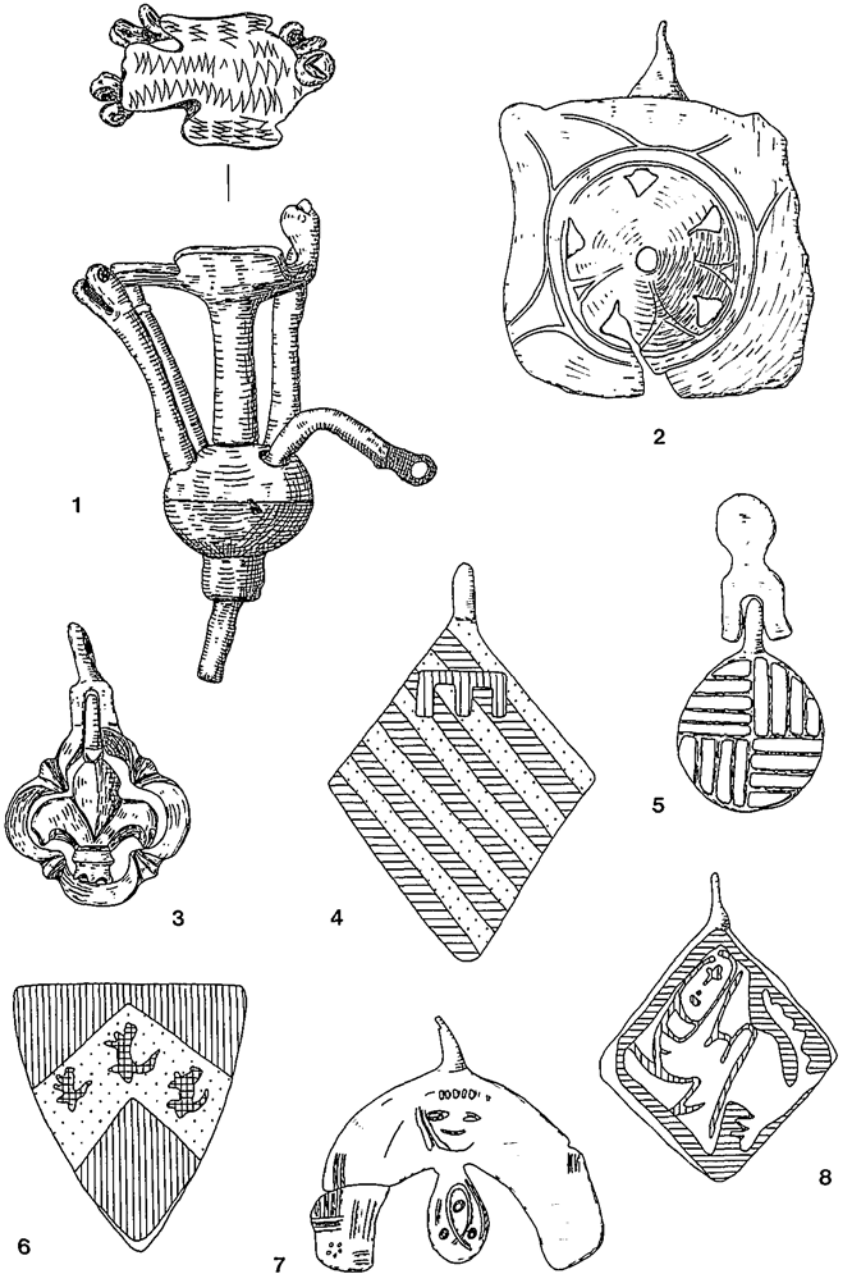


Fig. 7. Cobham, medieval: 1. Harness pendant mount; 2-5, 7, 8. harness pendants; 6. studded plaque. (All actual size.)

An incomplete mount from Salisbury,<sup>72</sup> of which only the sphere and four arms survive, still has two armorial pendants hanging from it, which Ward Perkins identified as belonging to Alice, Countess of Salisbury and dateable to the first quarter of the fifteenth century. The Cobham is earlier, since it was found next to pendant no. 6 (below), dateable to the late thirteenth or first half of the fourteenth centuries.

2. N.G.R. TQ 677689. Circular pendant (Fig. 7, 5) attached to a mount which has a pointed stud at the top on its reverse. 'Basketry' pattern, gilt all over. 41×19 mm.

3. N.G.R. TQ 676687. Crescent-shaped pendant (Fig. 7, 7) with 'tear-drop' pendant below and between arms. The centre has a head and the pendant an elongated loop enclosing a dot with a dot each side below. Traces of gilt remaining. 33×37 mm. Perhaps the moon.

4. N.G.R. TQ 681686. Very small heater-shield pendant, 20 × 9 mm. Design obscure, but perhaps a lion rampant in red enamel.

5. N.G.R. TQ 681686. Lozenge-shaped armorial pendant (Fig. 7, 4). Bendy of ten, or and azure, a label of three points gules. Arms of Montfort or Moundford.<sup>73</sup> The blue and red enamels remain with some gilt. 51×34 mm.

6. N.G.R. TQ 684684. Pendant in the form of a fleur-de-lys, which swings within a quatrefoil frame, both gilt all over (Fig. 7, 3). 37 × 24 mm. A pendant in the form of a cross pommé within a quatrefoil frame was found in a pit in Drogheda, Co. Louth, with sherds of Saintonge green-glazed and Ham Green wares,<sup>74</sup> which provide a date within the late thirteenth to mid-fourteenth centuries.

7. N.G.R. TQ 685684. Plain gilt circular pendant with loop. 35 × 26 mm.

8. N.G.R. TQ 674687. Armorial heater-shield plaque (Fig. 7, 6) with stud at centre of reverse; 34×30 mm. The red enamel of the field remains, but no gilt or black enamel. The arms are those of Cobham: gules on a chevron or three lions rampant sable.

9. N.G.R. TQ 674687. Armorial pendant of heater-shield shape, the attachment loop missing; 28×20 mm.; no enamel or gilt remaining. Arms of Cobham, as no. 8.

10. N.G.R. TQ 679685. Lozenge-shaped pendant (Fig. 7, 8), 40 × 30 mm. The field is of blue enamel, the design, of a mythical beast, gilt, picked out with red enamel. The enamels have survived, but no gilt.

<sup>72</sup> Illustrated in *Guide to the Medieval Room* (British Museum, 1907), fig.53.

<sup>73</sup> J.W. Papworth, *Ordinary of British Armorial* (London, 1857), 292.

<sup>74</sup> *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, 84, C, No.5 (1984), 193 and fig. 8, 3.

11. N.G.R. TQ 688698. A large square or rectangular pendant (Fig. 7, 2), with central projecting boss in the form of a five-leaf motif outlined by five triangular perforations and with a central perforation. The central veins of the leaves are picked out in gilt. The boss is surrounded by a double circle within a four-point star, its points towards the corners of the pendant, both circles and star picked out in gilt. In its present state the pendant is curved and measures 48×40 mm.

## EAST MALLING

A bronze or copper-alloy martingale (Fig. 6, 5) was found by W. Reeves. N.G.R. TQ 695569. One arm is broken off, but the length would have been about 86 mm. A more elaborate example from Snodland, in the museum, was published in *Arch. Cant.*, xciii (1977), 211, where its identification as a martingale was discussed. The surviving loop of the East Malling example is considerably worn all round on the inside, which supports this identification.

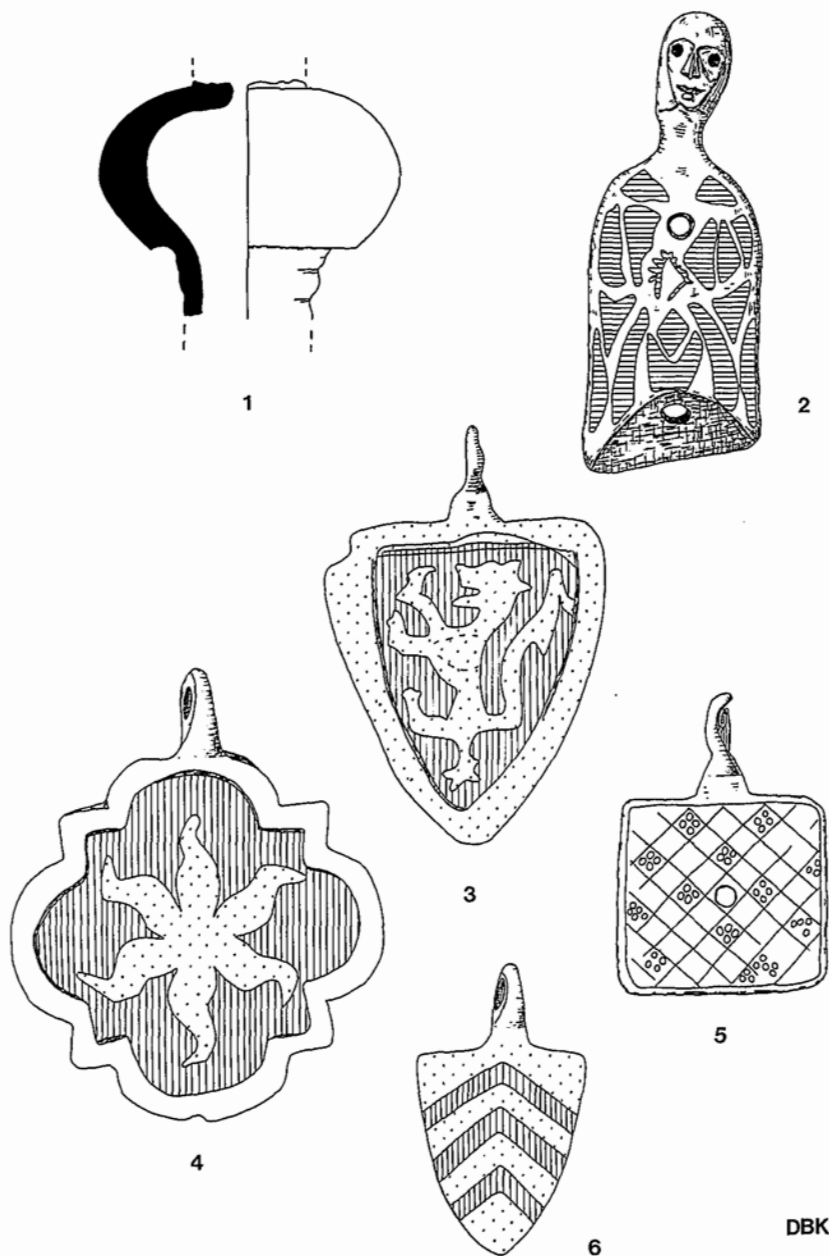
## EAST PECKHAM

A *champlevé* enamelled mount (Fig. 8, 2) was found by M. Grist outside the churchyard wall. N.G.R. TQ 662522. It is of copper, in the form of a human figure, the head gilt and with blue glass eyes, the body or, rather, the clothing, gilt and decorated with blue enamel, which survives as a dark green. The head and neck are solid; the body is curved and hollow, with no back, and has two rivet holes for attachment. An almost identical mount, unprovenanced, is in the museum. These mounts were used to decorate the caskets or reliquaries made in Limoges. A gable-ended casket in The British Museum (M. & L.A. 47, 5-20, 3), dated to about 1210-20, has six similar mounts attached, a row of three on one side of the lid and a row of three on the side below.

## HOLLINGBOURNE

A group of four copper-alloy harness pendants was found by C.P. Nicholls. N.G.R. TQ 8455. All were found within an area of about ten yards radius. The vertical height, including suspension loop, is given first.

1. Heater-shield, 37×21 mm. (Fig. 8, 6). Arms of De Clare: or three chevronels gules. Both red enamel and gilt remain.



DBK

Fig. 8. Medieval. 1. Snargate: roof finial fragment; 2. East Peckham: Limoges enamel mount; 3. Boxley: harness pendant; 4-6. Hollingbourne: harness pendants. (All actual size, except no. 1 (1/2)).

2. Quatrefoil, 58×48 mm. (Fig. 8, 4). Gules an estoile or within a bordure of the last. Only traces of red enamel remain.
3. Sexfoil, 38×25 mm. No gilt or enamel survives and the design is unclear except for an inner sexfoil. The reverse has a sexfoil design.
4. Square, 39×27 mm. (Fig. 8, 5). Gilt all over, about half the gilt remaining. Design of all over lozengy pattern, alternate lozenges decorated with groups of four annulets.

## SNARGATE

Two items found by D. Perrott. N.G.R. TQ 990287.

1. Purse bar, bent, but estimated length 218 mm.; the end knobs missing. The central boss is shield-shaped and decorated in niello with the monogram IHS on one side and a M with a six-point star between the legs on the other. The arms have suspension loops each with seven holes and are decorated in niello with a lattice pattern. Ward Perkins type A1;<sup>75</sup> fifteenth-century.
2. A globular fragment from a roof finial or ventilator (Fig. 8, 1). The piece is hollow, open at both ends, the diameter 77 mm. The ware is sandy, brick-red in colour and has a patchy apple-green glaze. The fragment is the swelling on the upper part of the stem of a detached globular finial or ventilator, which fitted into a socket on the roof tile; whether it was a purely decorative piece or a ventilator could only be known if the main globular body was present,<sup>76</sup> but there is no trace of blackening inside the fragment. Complete examples come from Southampton<sup>77</sup> and Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, London.<sup>78</sup>

The nearest known kilns making roof-fittings of this type were those at Bohemia, Hastings. Among the finds there was the lower part of a finial stem – the part which would come immediately below the Snargate fragment.<sup>79</sup> I have not seen the material from the Bohemia kilns, which is in Hastings museum, but the description of the ware and glaze seem to match the Snargate fragment and

<sup>75</sup> *L.M.M.C.* (1940), 164.

<sup>76</sup> G.C. Dunning discussed the various types in L.L. Ketteringham, *Alsted* (Res. Vol. of the Surrey Arch. Soc., no. 2, 1976), 51–5.

<sup>77</sup> *Excavations in Medieval Southampton, 1953–1969* (Leicester, 1975), vol. 2, 186 and fig. 214, no. 1405.

<sup>78</sup> *Proc. Hants. F.C. and A.S.*, xxv (1968), 98–100 and fig. 31, 4.

<sup>79</sup> K.J. Barton, *Medieval Sussex Pottery* (Chichester, 1979), 184–90. See no. 38 in fig. on p. 190.



Snargate is only about seventeen miles from Hastings. Roof finials of this type are dated to the thirteenth and fourteenth century; the Bohemia kilns are dated to the fourteenth century.

TESTON

A bronze scabbard chape was found by S. Parkes near the site of the Roman villa; N.G.R. TQ 697531. It is of Ward Perkins type VI, probably late fifteenth–sixteenth century in date,<sup>80</sup> and an exact parallel comes from London.<sup>81</sup> 40×30 mm.

D. B. KELLY

<sup>80</sup> *L.M.M.C.* (1940), 281–4.

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, pl. LXXX, 13.