

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

FIELD NOTES IN EAST KENT.

CHARTHAM.

On several occasions Dr. S. Graham Brade-Birks and I have tried unsuccessfully to find an earthwork which was said to lie in the woods eastward of Julliberrie's Grave, Chilham. It is that which Hasted¹ describes as "a little entrenchment in the road under Denge Wood, a little eastward above Julliberrie's Grave," and which Flinders Petrie² could not locate when he wrote his Notes on Kentish Earthworks in 1880. That it did exist in 1891 we were certain from a detailed description made by George Payne,³ who said that it was a mile east of East Stour Farm, oblong in shape and surrounded by a deep external ditch which enclosed an area of some 9 acres. It was known as Great Court Town, and on the north side was another enclosure called Little Court Town. A wide local enquiry has shown that these names are to-day quite unknown.

There the matter remained until March 1942, when, in flying over Denge or Penny Pot Wood, which had been in part felled, I saw a large rectangular earthwork about half a mile south-west of Mystole House and between 300 and 400 yards inside the north boundary of the wood.⁴

Subsequent exploration on the ground showed that the eastern side of the earthwork was aligned upon a north-south bridle track which has every appearance of antiquity; the track is marked as a road on Andrews Drury and Herbert's map of 1769, but the enclosure is not shown. It is rectangular in shape, of roughly 200 yards by 130 yards, and is divided into two unequal portions by an east-west trackway apparently later than the earthwork. An outer ditch 20 feet wide surrounds the enclosure, and there is an inner rampart of some 20 feet in width. The rampart is rounded, well consolidated, and made of the local clay-with-flints dug from the ditch, except in the north-east corner where chalk is used. Here the change in woodland from uniform chestnut, birch and beech to wayfaring tree and thorn is especially noticeable from the air. Young oaks grow both inside the enclosure and out, and there are fairly mature oak trees on the rampart.

The enclosure is not a tree-nursery, of which there are easily recognizable examples in the wood. It has no characteristics of a prehistoric

¹ Hasted, *History of Kent*, 8vo edition, VII (1798), 301; and *V.C.H. Kent*, I (1908), 403.

² *Arch. Cant.*, XIII (1880), p. 13.

³ George Payne, *Coll. Cant.* (1893), 29; *Arch. Cant.*, XXV (1902), p. lxxv.

⁴ One-inch map, Kent Sheet 116, J.13.

earthwork. There are no traces of Roman occupation, and it is far from any known Roman site, and moreover in a very unlikely geographical situation for a Roman camp. One can but guess that, like the somewhat similar enclosure in Well Wood, Aylesford, it was a large mediæval cattle-pen. The more interesting suggestion implied by the name which Payne recorded is not supported by any other evidence known to the writer.

ROMAN ROAD—CANTERBURY TO DOVER.

The course of the Roman road can be traced from the air from the top of Bridge Hill almost continuously to Lydden Hill. There is nothing to add to Mr. O. G. S. Crawford's adequate notes.¹ The following notes were made during two flights in March and September 1942.

The Saxon barrows just inside the Pale of Bourne Park, already mutilated by excavation in 1845, have been almost obliterated by recent ploughing under the war emergency scheme, as has much of the well-known lynchet on Barham Downs with its small three-sided earthwork first recorded by Lambarde. All these earthworks were scheduled for preservation under the Ancient Monuments Acts, and it is indeed unfortunate that the small pieces of ground which they cover could not be spared. There are ploughed-out Saxon barrows visible at many places on Barham Downs, and the wonder is that not more than a few of the hundreds which Faussett overturned can be seen. The Race Course laid out on the north side of the road in the eighteenth century was responsible for much destruction, as were the 1914-18 trenches westward of Barham Mill.

A small regular six-sided enclosure appears immediately to the north-east of the hammer-shaped tree enclosure in Bourne Park. About 400 yards to the south-east and 50 yards from the Roman road is a fairly large barrow circle, possibly Roman.

Three other possible Roman barrow circles, together with an associated rectangular enclosure and two smaller ploughed-out barrow circles could be seen in the fields between Bourne Park and Charlton Park, east of the road to Bishopsbourne village and a short distance south of the Roman road, on which the large barrows seem to be aligned. This complex showed up extremely well at both seasons of the year. There were other crop-markings in the fields, and the whole site will be worth further investigation. It is not impossible that these are the three large barrows six feet high, close to the Canterbury-Dover road, upon one of which Faussett in 1772 "spent much time and pains, no less than five men being employed for eight hours in endeavouring to overturn it."²

¹ "Field Notes in the Canterbury District," *Arch. Cant.*, XLVI (1934), p. 57.

² B. Faussett, *Inventorium Sepulchrale* (1856), p. 84, Nos. 242 and 257.

The double-box type of enclosure aligned on the side ditch of the Roman road in Womenswold parish,¹ which was discovered in 1932 by a pilot from Manston, was quite invisible from the air on both flights. The land, however, was fallow in March.

A curious rectangular crop-marking of somewhat similar character was visible in March a few yards north of the Roman road in Siberts-wold parish and immediately west of the road which runs from Watling Street to West Court Farm. It has not been possible to examine the area on foot.

WALMER DISTRICT.

Nothing of interest seen. The Belgic "circles" are either built over, or do not show up in the grass covering of the chalk downs.

R. F. JESSUP.

GERRARD WINSTANLEY'S SOCIALISTIC AND RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.—A KENT ASSOCIATION VOLUME.

A bound copy, badly shaved, of five of the outpourings of this mystical tithe-resister has recently been through the writer's hands. Winstanley (*fl.* 1648-52), the "Digger" or "Leveller," came into notice as the leader of a party who, in his contention "peaceably," created disturbances through starting to cultivate waste lands on St. George's Hill, Surrey. He claimed the right of the landless common people to do so without paying rent. The author prefaces one of these discourses to "my Beloved Countrey men of the County of Lancaster," so is not a Kentish worthy, but the book has local interest as it belonged to a Man of Kent, one William Jones of Harbledown. On one blank leaf besides Jones's signature is the following: Nov^r the 28 1728 Borrow^d this Book of M^r William Joans of Harbledowne and whatever frinds hand it should chance to fall into are desir^d to return it to him. John Ludington."

On the leaf of a second discourse Wm. Jones has written his name with the date 1727, but this had been erased for a Thomas Turner's signature. However below in fine handwriting is this: "William Jones his Book living in harbel-down if I should chaⁿce to Lend this Book to any frind or whose ever hand it should chance to fall in to: to deliver y^e same to y^e said Wm Jones."

On another flyleaf of this pamphlet appears in large script "Wm Jones his Book living in Harble down Lent to John Ludington No y^e 23-1728 By mee Wm Jones."

Winstanley's claim on posterity is that in his religious outlook and in his writings he is undoubtedly the forerunner of that theory of life so strenuously upheld by the Society of Friends, whose early members came before the authorities as resisters.

¹ *Antiquity*, VII, 292, and Plate 2.

The printer of Winstanley's pamphlets was a Giles Calvert. From his press "at the Black-spread Eagle at the West end of Pauls" later issued many Quaker publications.

W. P. D. STEBBING.

A TWOPENNY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKEN FROM GOUDHURST.

MR. GEORGE BETTS of Sevenoaks has recently dug up there a Goudhurst token of known type—STEPHEN STRINGER. 1661. GOWDHAST IN KENT—but differing from other reported examples in the value. Two values are already known, the halfpenny and the penny, the value being represented by figures placed on the left of the anchor which appears on the reverse of the token. Mr. Betts' find has a figure II in Roman numerals in the same position. It is in excellent condition and the figure is quite clear.

GORDON WARD.

A NOTE ON ELIZABETH BARTON ("THE MAID OF KENT").

Recent research has put a new light on the *bona fides* of this servant of a Thomas Cobb, the Archbishop's "farmer" of Aldington. Mr. L. E. Whatmore comments on the sermon preached against her and her adherents at St. Paul's Cross on November 23rd, and again at Canterbury on December 7th, 1533, in a paper in the *English Historical Review* for October, 1943. He is now going further into a case as much political as religious when the Papacy at this late pre-Reformation date was doing all it could to stay the growth of an independent nationalism, while engineering opposition against the marriage of Henry VIIIth and Anne Boleyn. The Society may see the outcome of these new studies later.

REPORT OF HUMAN REMAINS FROM ST. MARGARET'S AT CLIFFE, KENT.

Source. The very imperfect skull here reported on formed part of a single pit-like interment about 3 ft. deep in the chalk found at St. Margaret's at Cliffe in the autumn of 1943. It would appear that the body had originally been interred in a crouched posture, though whether the left lateral or the right lateral posture is not clear.

Material. The material submitted for report by Mr. W. P. D. Stebbing, F.S.A., who visited the site after police information, consisted of the two halves of a frontal bone and a number of associated parietal and occipital fragments, together with a fragmentary anterior