

**Some notes on recent archaeological discoveries at Broadstairs / by
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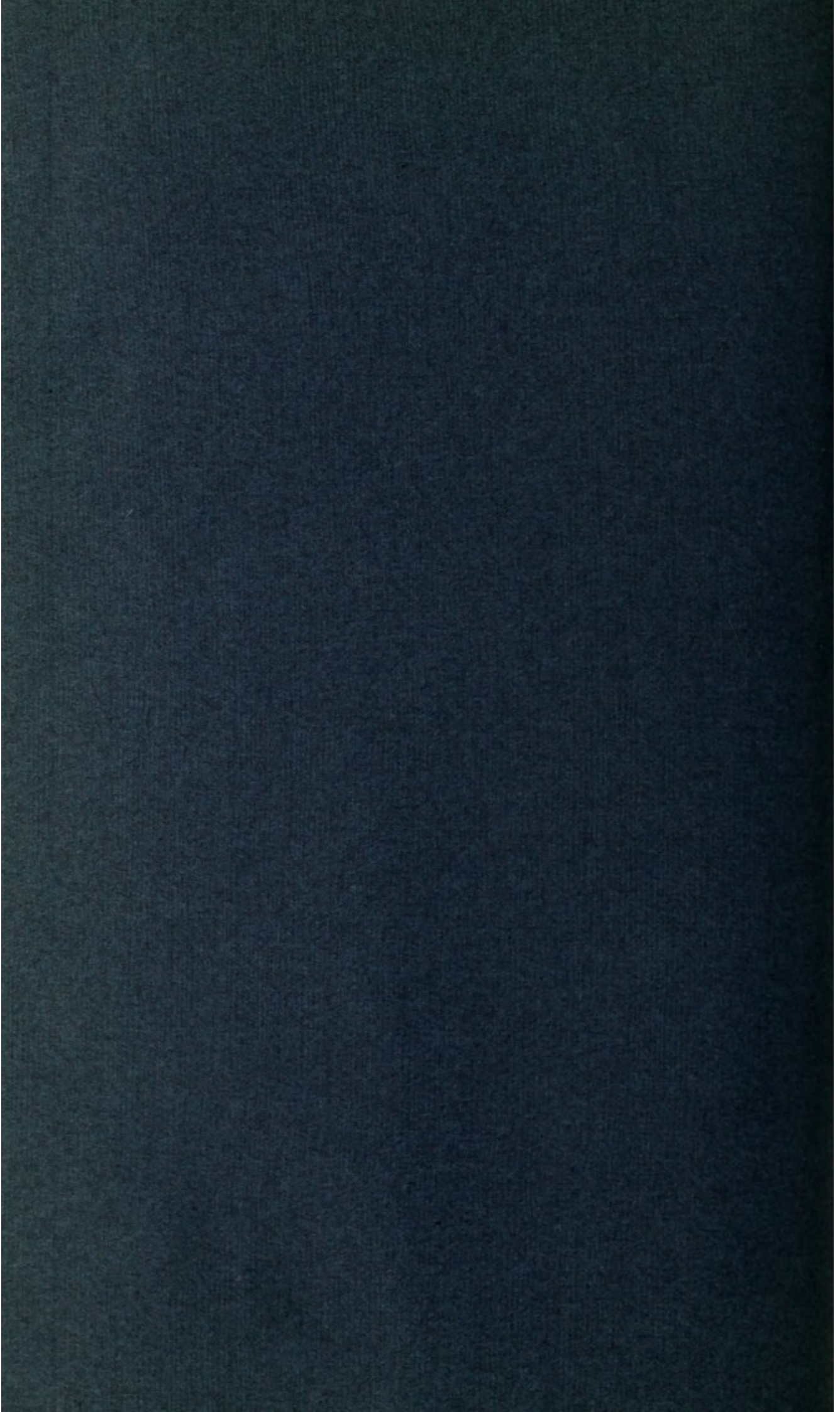
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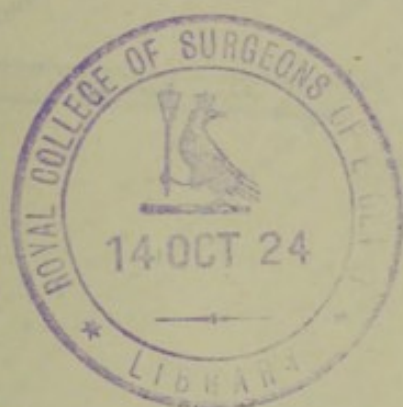


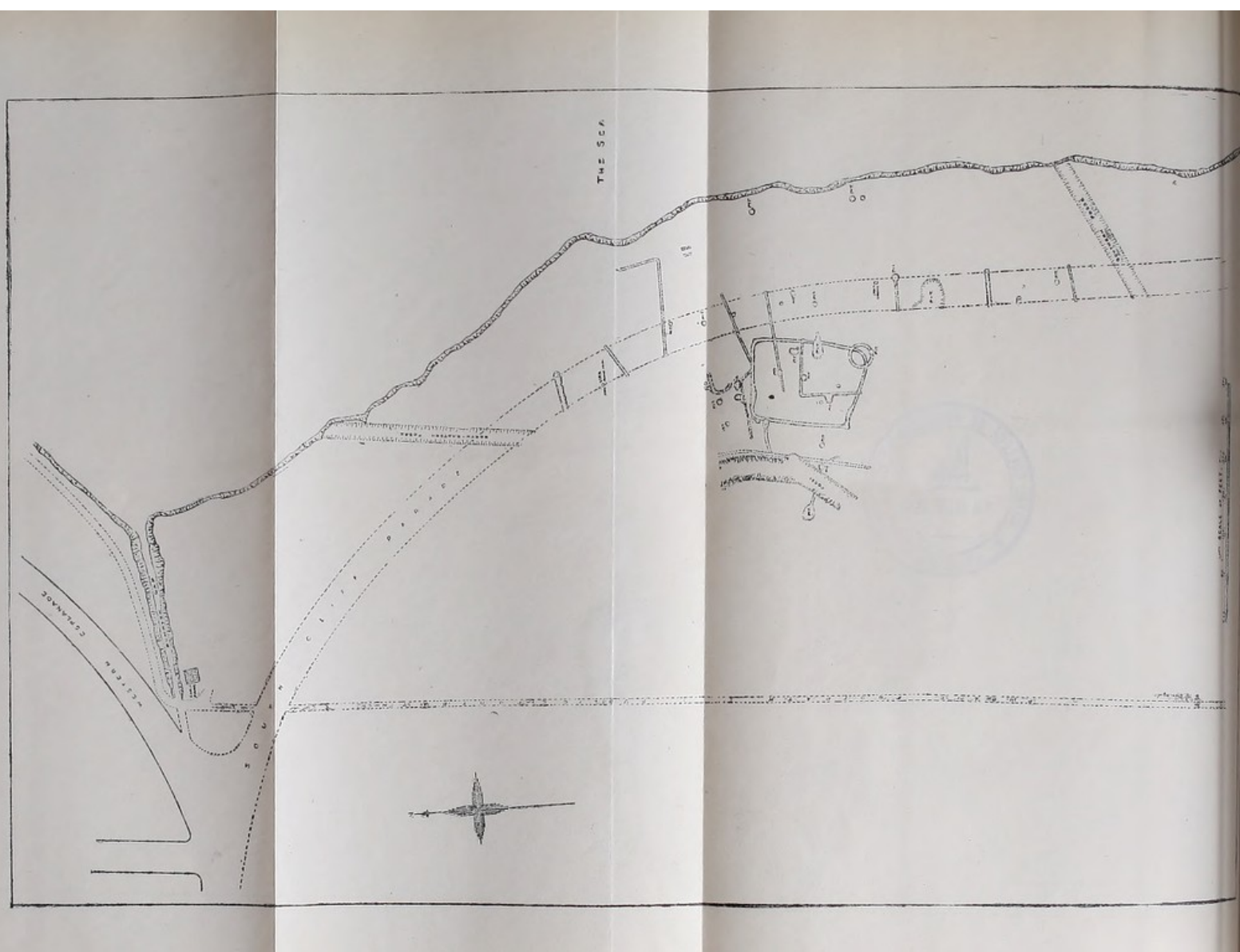
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*Some Notes on Recent Archæological
Discoveries at Broadstairs.*





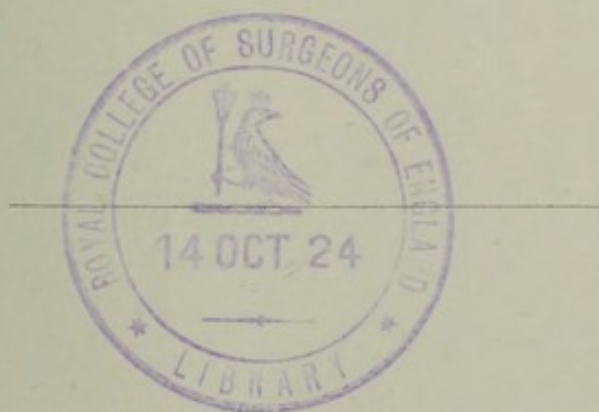


SOME NOTES ON RECENT
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES
AT BROADSTAIRS.

BY

HOWARD HURD.

With Sixteen Photographic Illustrations and Six Diagrams and Plans.



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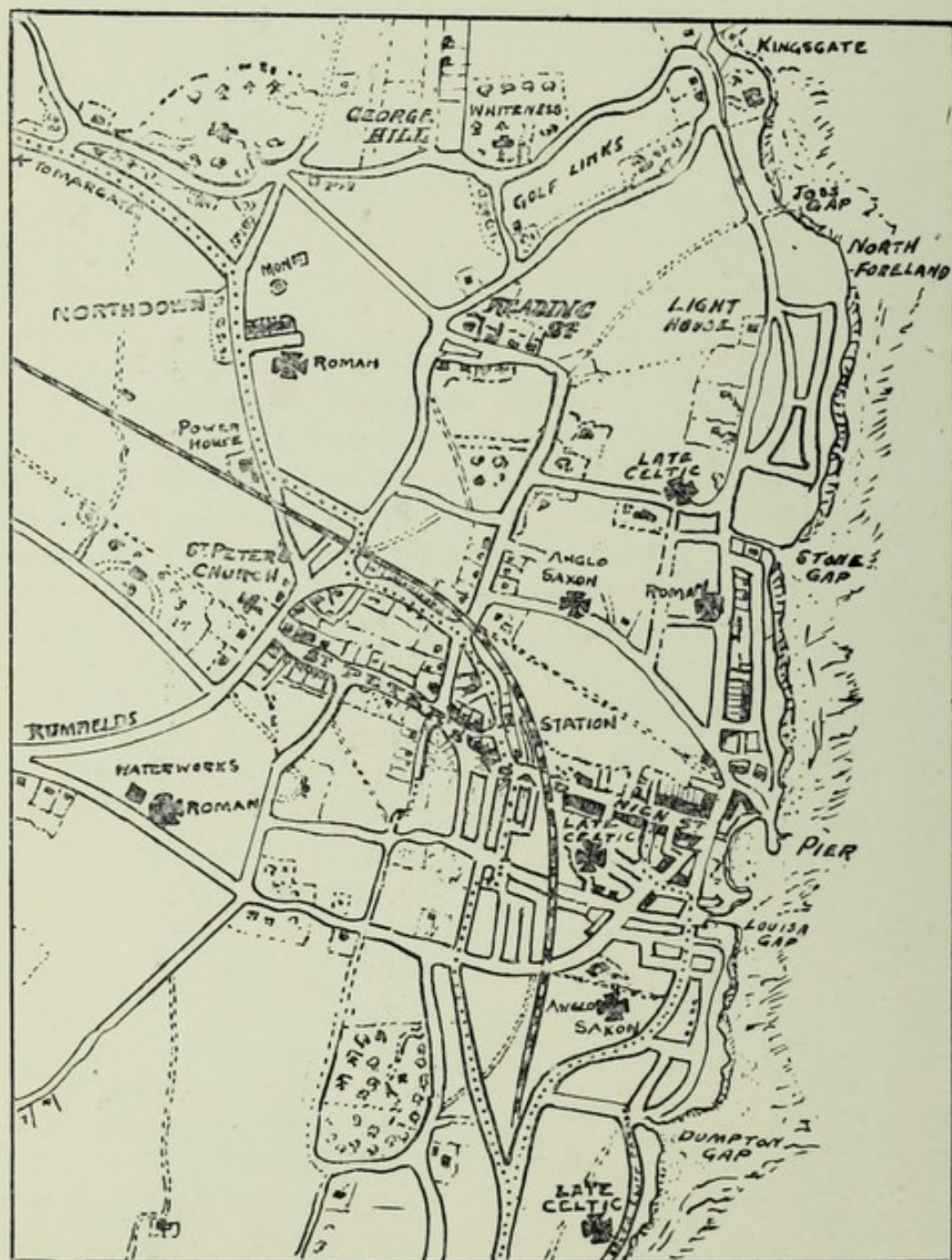
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INTRODUCTION.

The aim and object of the Executive Committee of the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Archæological Society in issuing this booklet is to present to the members of the Society, a brief account of the various discoveries of an archæological nature, which have been made in this district during recent years.

It was for the purpose of continuing the work of research, and to preserve from destruction such objects of an archæological character as may from time to time be brought to light, that the Society was formed.

The Executive Committee desire to express their indebtedness to the Rev. W. H. Churchill, M.A., for generously contributing towards the cost of this pamphlet.



Plan of Broadstairs and St. Peter's shewing recently discovered Late-Celtic, Roman and Anglo-Saxon sites.

SOME NOTES ON RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES AT BROADSTAIRS.

In the Summer of 1907, the first of a number of interesting archæological discoveries was made in the district of Broadstairs and St. Peter's, which has called attention to the richness of this neighbourhood in ancient remains.

During the past five years, several sites have been opened up, and important relics relating to the Bronze Age, Late-Celtic, and Anglo-Saxon periods, have been brought to light.

Taking the "finds" in the order in which they were discovered, we will first deal with those relating to the Late-Celtic period. It may be observed that the term "Late-Celtic" is used to distinguish British Antiquities of the Iron Age prior to the Roman occupation of this country, and may be considered to cover a period of about 300 years before Cæsar's time.

In the year above mentioned, during the cutting of a new road now known as South Cliff Parade, situated on top of the Cliffs near Dampton Gap, there was found a number of trenches or ditches cut in the chalk subsoil and running transversely across the site of the road. They were principally V-shaped, and varied from 2 feet to 5 feet 6 inches at the top, and 1 foot 6 inches to 3 feet wide at the bottom, and 2 feet to 4 feet deep. They were no doubt used for the purpose of carrying off the surface water drainage, and they followed the lines of the rectangular and circular enclosures, within which would originally be the portable dwellings of the Late-Celtic people and their cattle pounds, etc. (fig. 1).

A large number of pits were uncovered, usually about 6 feet deep, which contained quantities of bones of sheep and oxen, and the teeth of horses and dogs. These pits also contained a considerable quantity of broken pottery of various kinds, as well as oyster, mussel, and limpet shells. They were no doubt refuse pits.

A number of small holes were also noticed, some containing fragments of pottery, burnt stones, and fine ash, and were probably cooking pits; others were only 8 or 9 inches in diameter and were probably for posts, either for some kind of defence, or domestic use. In one pit was found a number of lumps of daub, such as would be used for huts after the manner of wattle and daub.

The Fosse which surrounded the prehistoric village was met with at three points, at some considerable distance from each other, practically North, South, and West of the settlement. A number of other pits or wells were located in conjunction with the ditches, and were for the purpose of receiving the surface drainage. (Plate I.)

Two oval graves were uncovered, in one was a cordoned urn of well-known and distinctive Late-Celtic type, which contained calcined bones; it was of a dull brown colour, 9 inches high by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, and was protected when in the grave, by being packed round with flints, which had been subjected to the action of fire (fig. 2).

In the other grave, which was lined with baked clay, was an urn, of coarse dark brown ware, which was incomplete, as was also a dull red shallow pan or saucer. Both of them contained calcined bones.

The next thing of interest to be discovered, was a bracelet of Kimmeridge

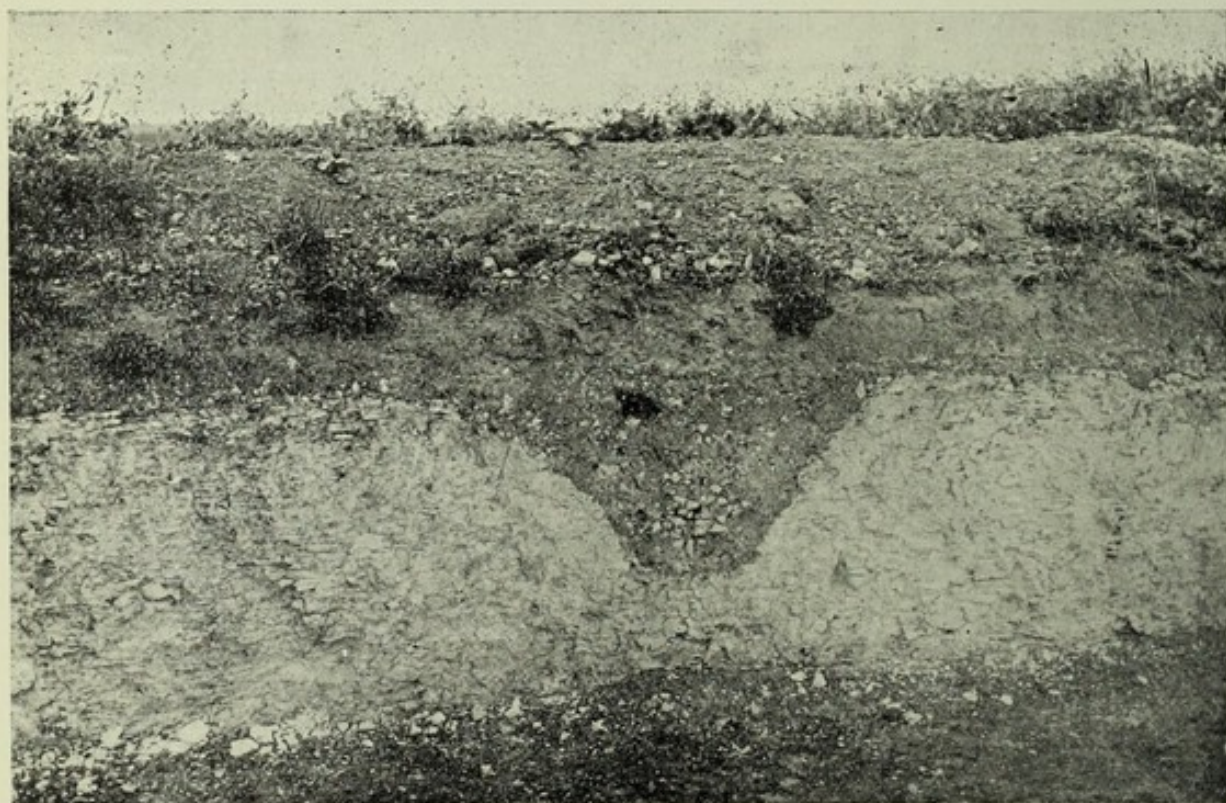


Fig. 1. Late-Celtic V-shaped trench, Dumpton, Broadstairs.

shale in the form of a ring with circular section, and an outside diameter of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

In close proximity to this bracelet was found a bone hand-comb (fig. 3) about 6 inches long, such as would be used for beating in the weft on the loom, it is of the usual pattern common to early British sites; also a chalk loom-weight of triangular shape, four-sided, tapering towards the top, with a perforation showing the chalk worn away by use, also two other loom-weights of baked clay, and one of flint (fig. 3).

As the work of cutting the new road proceeded, other articles of interest were discovered, including a number of flint pounds, varying from 3 to 5 inches in diameter; they were stacked together in a heap comprising about a dozen.

Near them was a small hand-quern of gritstone; it was not complete and was broken in three pieces. A part of another quern was also found, and a large flat-topped flint stone with a tapering piece of sandstone shaped to suit the hand, and bearing signs of having been used for grinding purposes.

The fragments of pottery found in this field are such as cover a fairly wide range both as to texture and quality of material, also as regards the nature and style of ornament used. There appears to be no handmade pottery, but all has been made on a wheel. The colours vary, from light brown to pale brick shade, and some are quite black and shining. As to ornament, there is the rudely

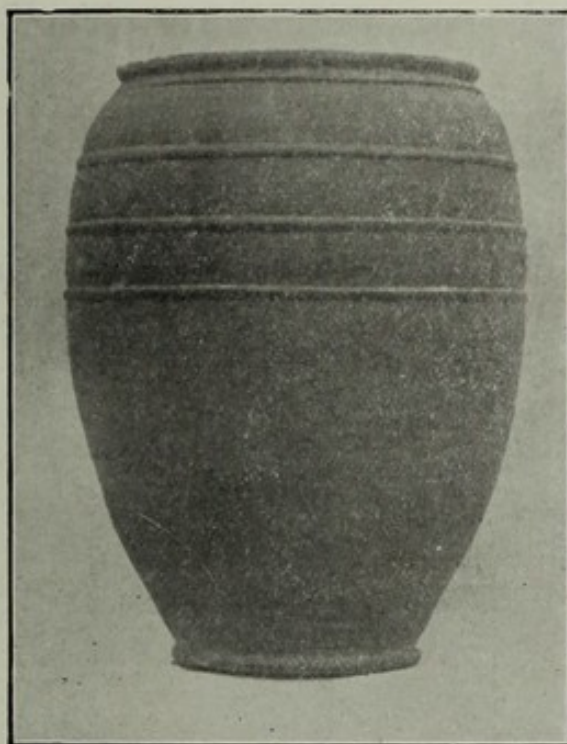


Fig. 2. Late-Celtic cordoned urn, Dumpton, Broadstairs. (4.)

stabbed pattern, and some pieces have raised ribs or cordons, whilst others are elegantly moulded. Then there is the characteristic linear ornament, and a number of specimens with comb markings.

It may be interesting to remark that the Dumpton field has yielded some fragments of pottery of a similar type to that forming part of the Morel Collection in the British Museum, which was found in the neighbourhood of Rheims, and is generally accepted as belonging to the period between 300 and 200 B.C. It is therefore probable that the Late-Celtic tribes, either brought such pottery with them from the Continent, or else made it on their arrival in Thanet.

The general features of this Late-Celtic village appear to resemble somewhat the village of "Woodcuts" in Dorset, which was excavated by General Pitt-Rivers, excepting of course, that no Pit-Dwellings were found at Dumpton.

There seems little doubt that the inhabitants of the Dumpton Late-Celtic

Village were engaged in pastoral and probably agricultural pursuits, as so far no warlike weapons whatever have been brought to light, while an iron hunting spear or lance was found with the remains of a skeleton.

Other Late-Celtic remains have been discovered in Broadstairs at King Edward Avenue, and Lanthorne Road, the former consisting of two concentric circular Y-shaped trenches, the inner one being 3 feet 6 inches wide at the top,

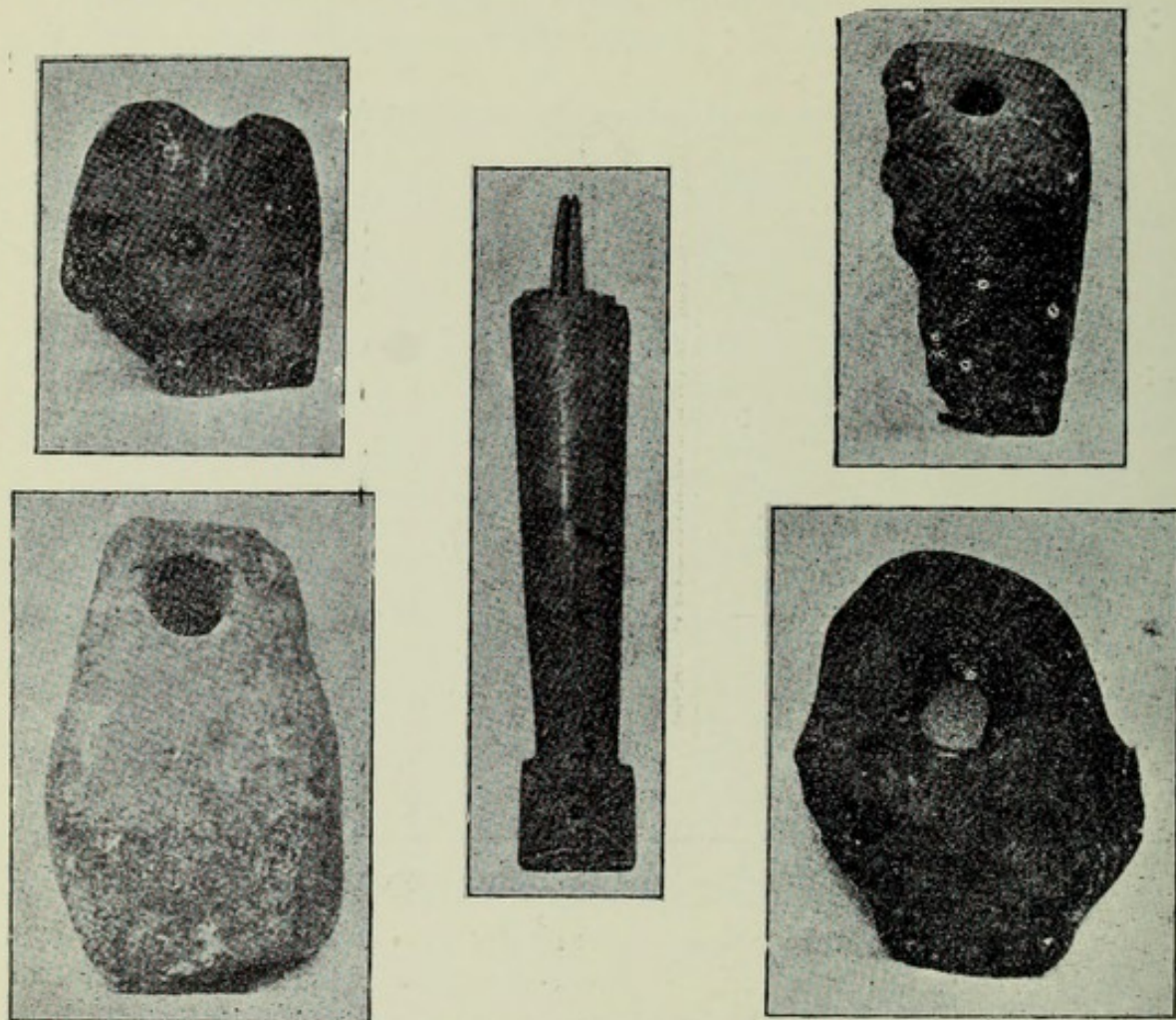


Fig. 3. Late-Celtic bone hand-comb for weaving, and loom-weights, Dumpton, Broadstairs. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

and 2 feet 6 inches deep, with a diameter of 28 feet, and the outer one 5 feet 6 inches wide, the same depth, and the diameter of 58 feet. (Plate II.)

Near the centre of the circle was a round shallow hole which contained a large urn. The pottery was of a coarse character, and ornamented with rough incised lines round the top of the vessel. The urn fell in pieces when being removed from the ground. In the ditches were found a few ox bones and one fossil *echinus*.

In an adjacent pit were similar remains to those at Dumpton, such as fragments of black and pale red pottery, with bones and teeth of oxen and horses and a few oyster, mussel and limpet shells.



PLAN

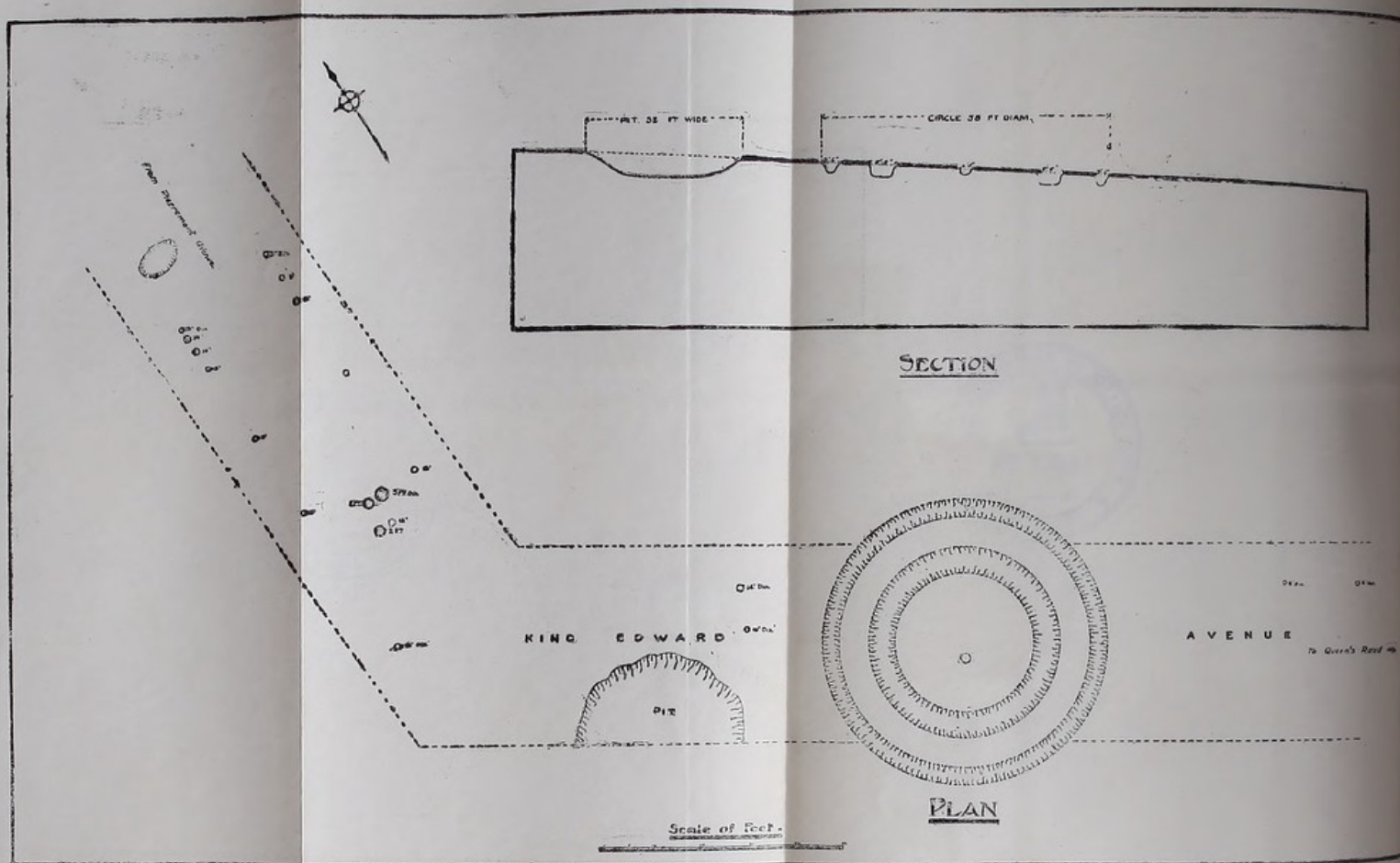


PLATE II. PLAN OF LATE-CELTIC SETTLEMENT AT KING EDWARD AVENUE, BROADSTAIRS.

About 40 yards in a north-westerly direction from the circular enclosure there was a number of small holes varying from 8 to 15 inches in diameter, in two parallel lines (fifteen holes in all) which may have held posts that formed part of a stockade or some other means of defence.

The general characteristics seem to indicate that the circular enclosures were associated with a burial on this site.

The relics at Lanthorne Road, also relating to the same period, consisted of a black-ware bowl, about 10 inches in diameter (incomplete), an iron spear head, about 12 inches long, in a very oxidized state, a large quantity of bones of various domestic animals, such as sheep, horses, and oxen, a considerable quantity of broken pottery similar to that found at Dumpton; one interesting fragment was decorated with "finger-nail" ornament and several pieces were comb-marked, there were also a number of whetstones.

They were in a pit which was 4 feet wide, 12 feet long, and 12 feet deep, each end being semi-circular. About 3 feet below the road surface, which had been made up to this extent, and at what appeared to be the original level of the ground, there was a kind of floor covering the whole area of the pit, formed by thin layers of clay and earth firmly compacted together, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The remainder of the pit was filled with black earth and fine ash, also flints showing evidence of having been subjected to the action of fire.

ANCIENT POTTERY FOUND AT STONE ROAD, BROADSTAIRS.

In October, 1905, during the trenching of a garden opposite "St. David's," Stone Road, Broadstairs, belonging to the late G. G. Kennedy, Esq., two ancient graves were uncovered. One contained a skeleton, at the foot of which there was placed a buff-coloured water bottle, 6 inches high (fig. 4), which rested in a red-ware dish or pan, 7 inches in diameter, and in association with them was a vase of blue-grey ware (fig. 4).

In the other grave were two skeletons, and with them was a red ware dish $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and a small blue-grey vase ornamented with raised dots in rows (fig. 4).

Mr. Reginald Smith of the British Museum, has kindly furnished the following information respecting the two red ware dishes above mentioned.

"The potter's mark on the larger dish is that of CINNAMVS, a potter of Lezoux, Puy-de-Dôme, who worked in the first half of the second century, and generally made large hemispherical bowls with figures and floral designs in relief. The mark on the smaller one is COS.RVF., which stands for COSIVS RVFINVS, a well-known potter, but from the earlier factory of La Graufesenque, Aveyron, where work ceased very early in the second century. The form of this dish is transitional between Dragendorffs' numbers 18 and 31, and may be assigned to about 100 A.D., whereas that of CINNAMVS is probably somewhat later, but still before 150 A.D."

ANCIENT POTTERY FOUND AT RUMFIELDS, ST. PETER'S.

During the process of excavating the brick-earth at a brickfield situated at Rumfields, St. Peter's, belonging to Mr. W. W. Martin, there has been brought to light from time to time during the past few years a number of pottery vessels and a few bronze objects. Some of the articles have been discovered in association with human remains, but careful observations were not made at the time as to the exact conditions which prevailed, so this desirable information is unfortunately not available.



Fig 4. Sepulchral vessels and water bottle, Stone Road, Broadstairs. (¼.)

They consist of:

- 6 small urns of various patterns from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches high (Plate III.);
- 1 moulded dish, 5 inches diameter, blue-grey ware;
- 1 moulded dish, 4 inches diameter, red ware;
- 1 buff colour water bottle;
- 1 red ware dish, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter with raised centre, and having the mark of a potter, "CONATIUS," who worked in Germany in the second century;
- 1 dish with flat bottom $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, blue-grey ware.
- 1 red ware dish, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, with ornament consisting of conventional ivy leaf in slip;
- 2 Gaulish red ware dishes $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter.

The above are principally of first and second century date.

Also two bronze fibulae of first century pattern (incomplete), two small bronze necklets and a necklet of bronze wire.

ANGLO - SAXON CEMETERY AT VALETTA HOUSE, BROADSTAIRS.

In February 1910, during the construction of a private roadway in the grounds of Valetta House, Dumpton Park Drive, Broadstairs, belonging to Miss Bartrum, an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery was discovered. It is situated on rising ground about 330 yards from the sea. There were no mounds on the surface of the land, or

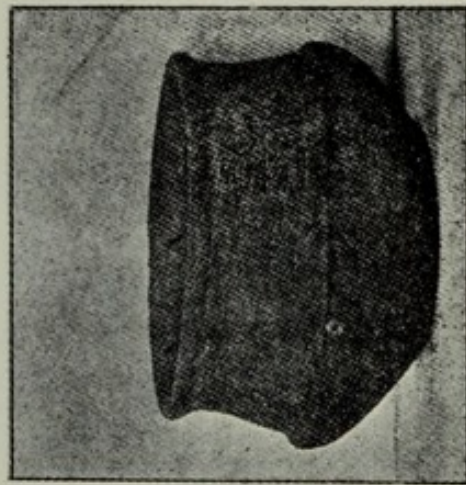
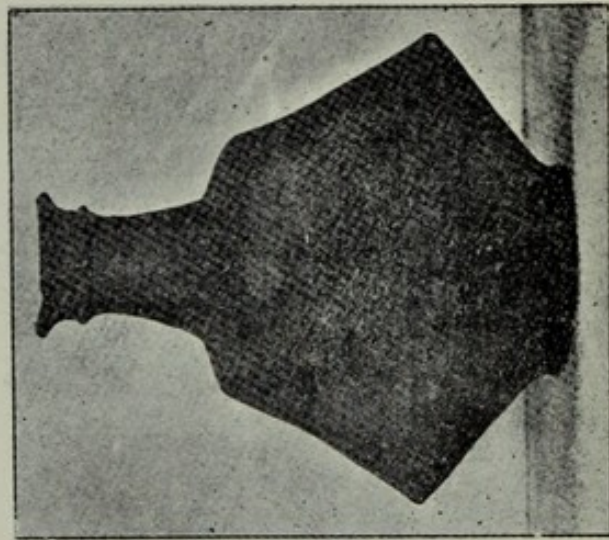
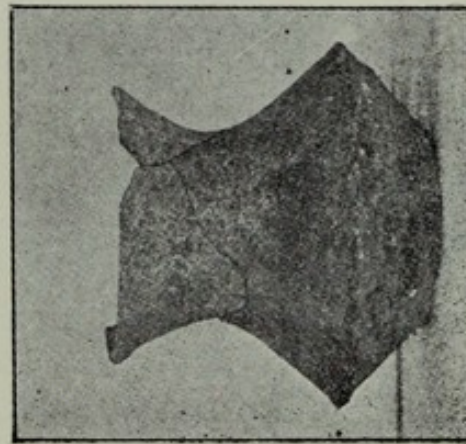
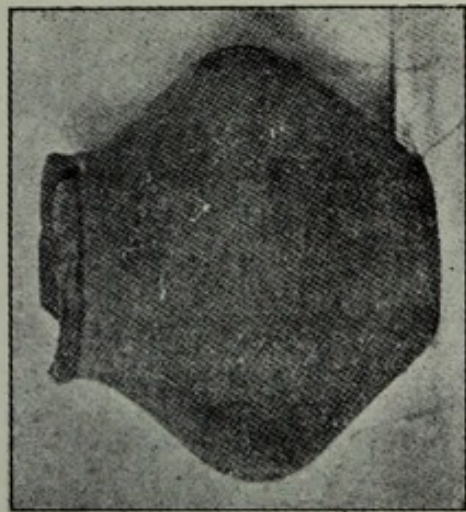
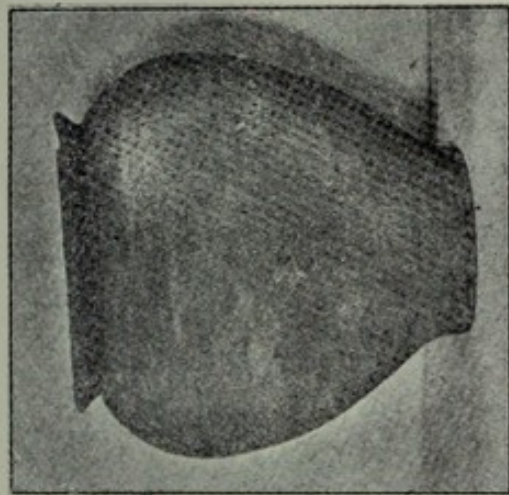
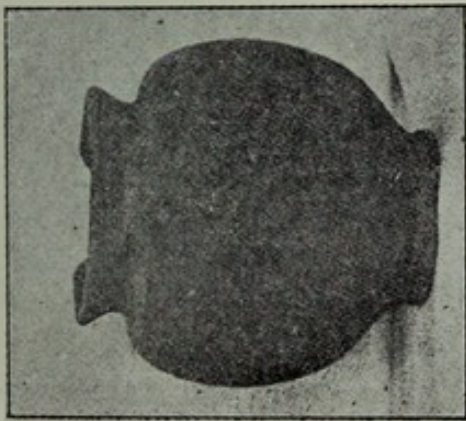


Plate III. Sepulchral vessels, Rumfields, Broadstairs. (4.)

anything to indicate the presence of the graves beneath. They were dug in the chalk subsoil, the greatest depth being only three feet.

In most of the graves the bodies had been interred with the head towards the West or north-west (see plan, fig. 5), but in two instances the skulls were in the middle and they were probably crouching burials.

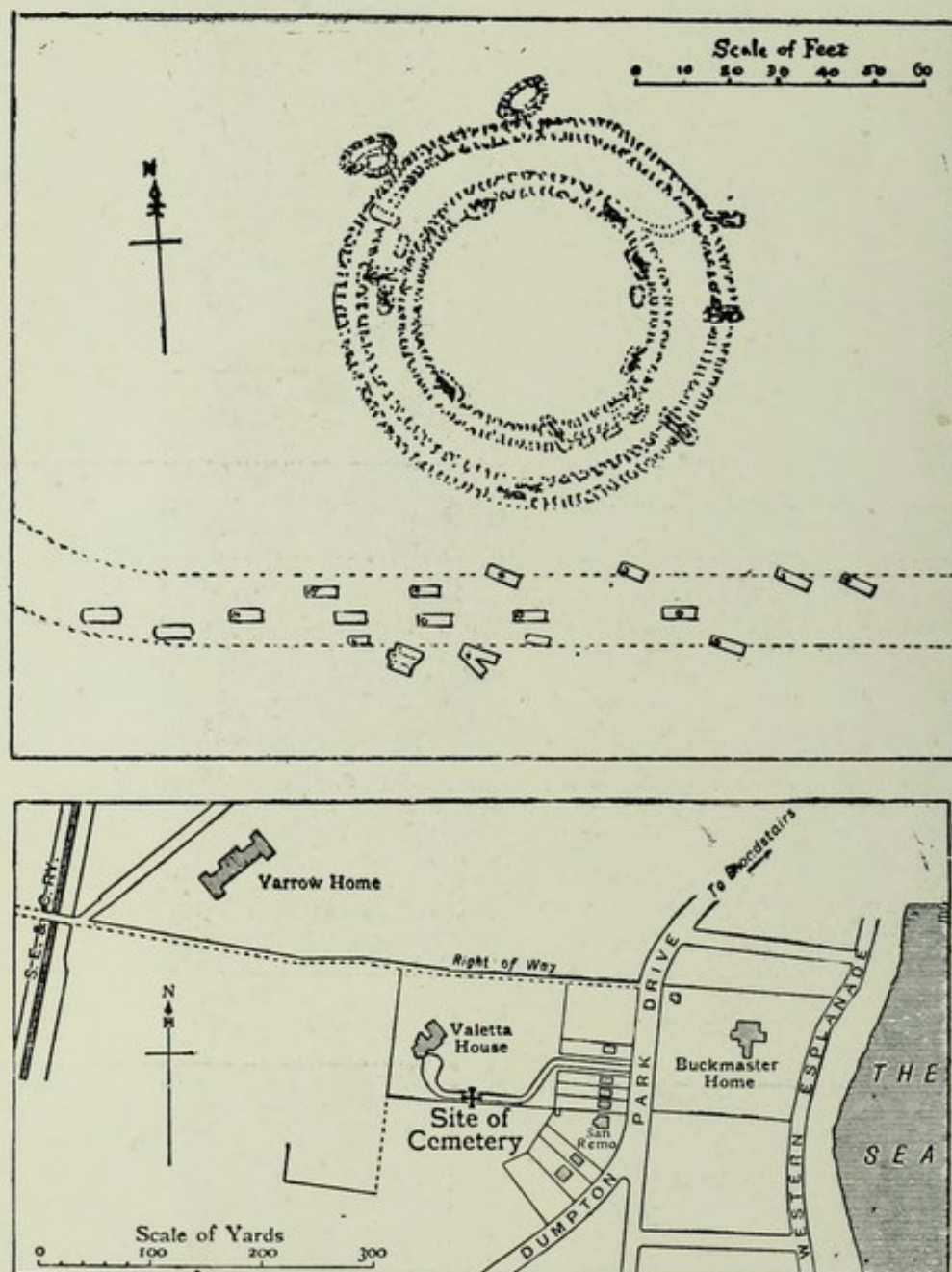


Fig 5. Plan of Anglo-Saxon and Bronze Age, Cemetery, Broadstairs.

Amongst the graves there was one of unusual shape, which is deserving of notice from the fact that three bodies had been interred therein, apparently two adults and a child, all side by side; a recess had been formed in the chalk to receive the head of the middle body.

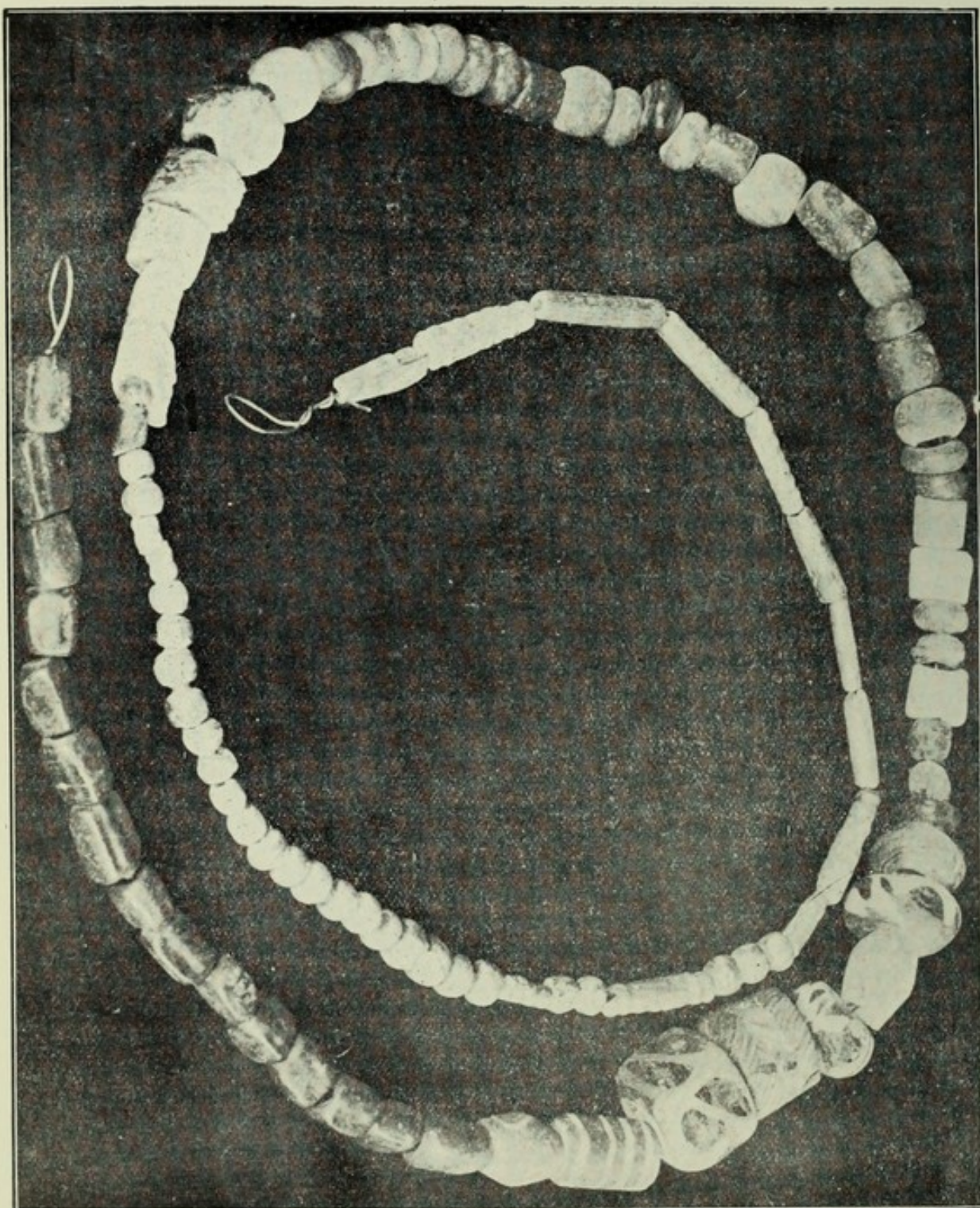
A number of interesting relics were found in the graves, among them being a green glass beaker (fig. 6) of a type chiefly found in Kent; it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and is decorated with two tiers of hollow lobes (eight in number). Round the



Fig. 6. Anglo-Saxon glass beaker, Broadstairs. ($\frac{3}{4}$.)

body at top and bottom are thin spiral threads, and it has the typical small foot. Whether these glass cups were made in England, has not yet been ascertained, but most probably the earliest specimens were produced on the Rhine or Meuse.

Other objects brought to light, included a number of amber beads used for necklaces or bracelets, of the usual shape, but now dulled and opaque. One drum-shaped piece of this material, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and one inch thick, probably formed the centre of a necklace. Some pearl-shaped glass beads were



Anglo-Saxon beads, Valetta House, Broadstairs.

also found, chiefly double, and one triple bead. There were several cylindrical ribbed beads of pearly glass. Seven amethyst beads $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long of a type common to Anglo-Saxon graves were also discovered.

Personal jewellery was represented by a small garnet brooch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, comprising eight wedge-shaped garnets set on a bronze disk in sunk compartments, with a silver filigree centre. Four garnets are plain and the others have cross-hatched silver foil backing. This type of brooch is usually assigned to the fifth century and is of Jutish origin (fig. 7).

Only one pottery vessel was discovered, it was at the foot of a grave. Its condition rendered careful restoration a necessity. It is 8 inches in height and

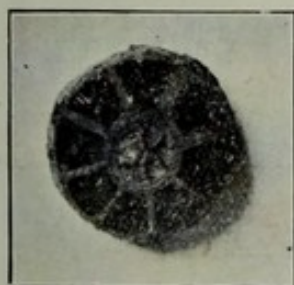


Fig. 7. Garnet brooch, Broadstairs. (1-1.)



Fig. 9. Bronze buckle, Broadstairs. (1-1.)



Fig. 8. Pottery vessel, Broadstairs. ($\frac{1}{3}$.)

diameter. The style of ornamentation consists of small stamped markings round the upper part and there are five small knobs. It was probably a food vessel and appears to be of Frankish origin (fig. 8).

A few buckles were unearthed but most of them were imperfect, one specimen of oblong form, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, was of unusual character, having a pattern in relief in a sunk panel round the hoop (fig. 9). There were two oval bronze buckles, one square ditto with a row of dots, one plain oblong; also one of horse-shoe form with bar and iron tongue, and four annular bronze brooches.

Toilet implements are represented by the three pairs of bronze tweezers; one nearly 4 inches long was ornamented with cross lines below the loop and another had the ring for suspension at the waist. It is generally conceded that the principal use of these implements was to extract thorns from the skin.

The iron relics recovered, were much damaged by corrosion. In nearly all the graves of what were presumably males, were found spearheads, and in some cases small iron objects which were probably javelin heads. Several rusty iron rings were unearthed, and a girdle hanger or latch key, but not in a perfect state. In the graves of both sexes iron knives were found.

It may be here remarked that this cemetery was further explored at a subsequent date, when other relics were found which are described below.

FURTHER EXCAVATIONS AT VALETTA HOUSE, BROADSTAIRS.

At the beginning of October 1911, with the kind permission of Miss Bartrum, excavations were undertaken at Valetta House, Dumpton Park Drive, Broadstairs, within a few yards of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery discovered in February 1910. During the summer of 1911 it was noticed by Miss Bartrum's gardener that the grass did not grow satisfactorily in certain parts of the playing field, and that these spots appeared to form part of a large circle. On Miss Bartrum's attention being drawn to the circumstance, she permitted the gardener to open one of these patches and on finding the presence of some black earth and a few bones, she kindly informed the writer of the facts. After examining the site, he came to the conclusion that it ought to be explored, and arrangements were accordingly made, which eventually resulted in the interesting discovery of what is believed to be the first recorded instance of Bronze Age Man in Kent.

As is well known Bronze Age implements and objects have been discovered from time to time in various parts of the County, but not the unearthing of skeletons such as occurred on this occasion.

The excavations when completed, disclosed two concentric circular trenches, the inner one being V-shaped, 4 ft. 0 in. to 4 ft. 8 in. wide at top and 8 in. to 12 in. at bottom, and from 3 ft. 10 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. deep, with a diameter of 46 feet, forming a true circle; the outer trench varied in width at top from 3 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. 3 in., and at bottom from 1 ft. to 4 ft. and was 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 0 in. deep. It was not truly circular, being slightly flattened on the North side where it impinged on two pits (which are hereafter described) the diameter from North to

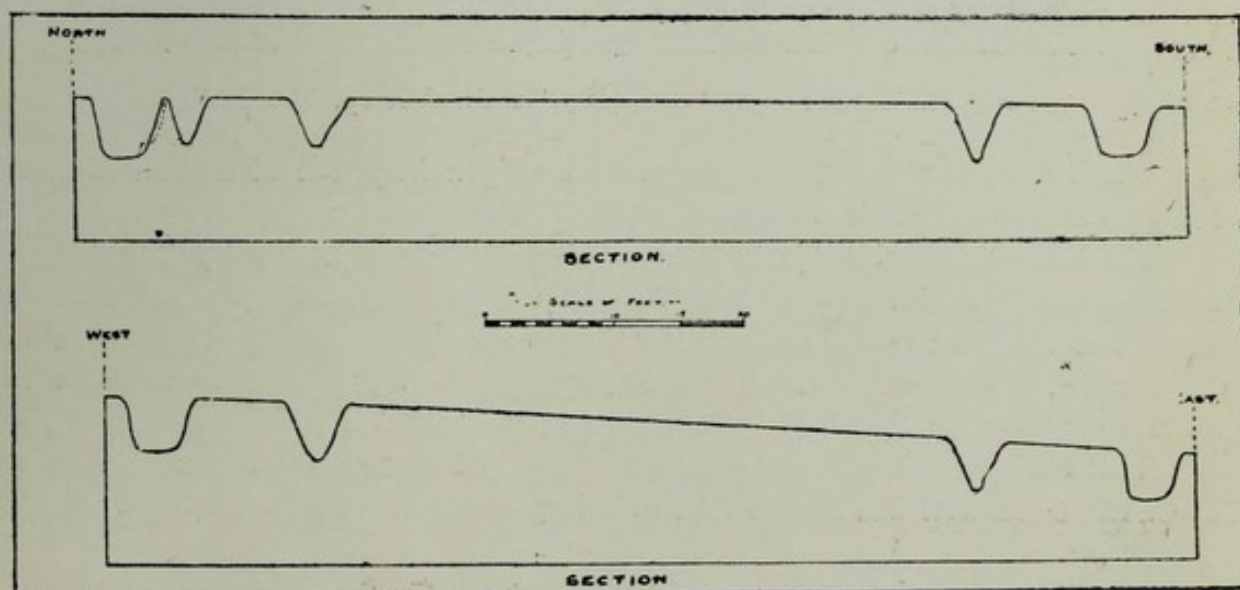
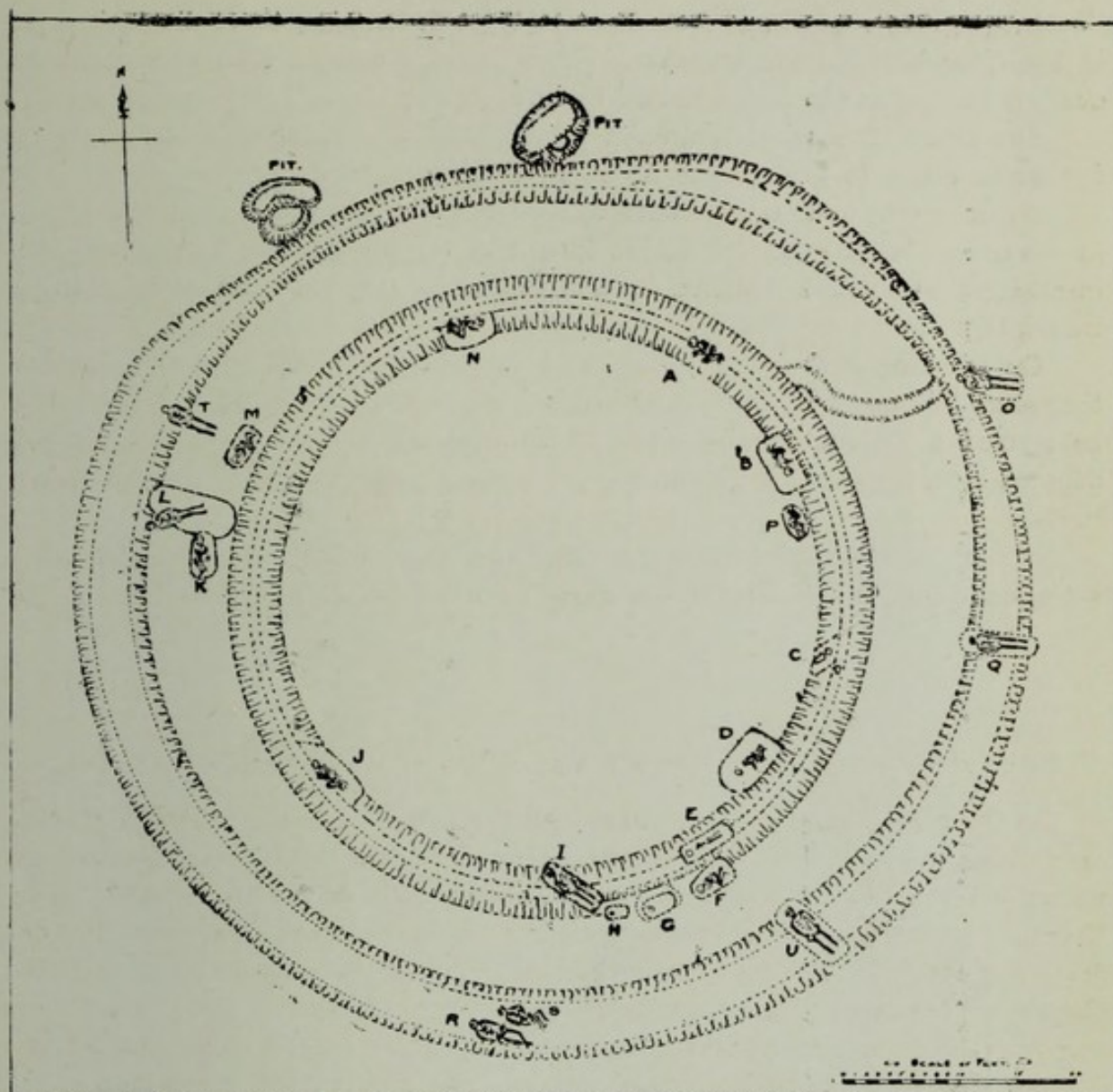


Plate IV. Plan and sections of Anglo-Saxon and Bronze Age circular burial treaches.

South being 67 ft. 0 in., and from East to West 71 ft. 0 in., these dimensions are in the clear between the trenches. The extreme outside diameters measured over-all being North to South 76 ft. 6 in. and East to West 82 ft. 0 in. (Plate IV.)

The inner or V-shaped circular trench was associated with burials which appear to relate to the Bronze Age. In this trench and grouped around it on either side, were found nine skeletons, four of which were on a kind of ledge cut in the solid chalk at the side of the trench at varying depths; four others were in oval graves outside the trench, and the remaining one was actually in the trench (fig. 10).

On referring to the plan (Plate IV) it will be seen that with one exception they were laid on their right side with their arms and legs flexed or in what may be termed a "crouching" position, which is said to be a posture sometimes adopted by savage men in sleeping.



Fig 10. Bronze Age "crouching" male skeleton, Broadstairs.

There were also two small graves with only a fragment of a skull in each, being no doubt children's graves.

The absence of any objects being interred with the bones or what may be called grave "furniture" renders it difficult to assign an approximate date to them, but the form of the skulls and other characteristics has enabled Dr. F. G. Parsons, Professor of Anatomy in the University of London to say after careful examination that he is convinced they belong to the Bronze Age people.

That no bronze implements were found with them does not affect the point, as Canon Greenwell has shewn that in a large number of graves opened by him

in Yorkshire, which were clearly of the Bronze Age, no bronze has occurred at all, while in fact, stone implements were present in some cases.

Although in this instance, the mode of burial was by inhumation, yet near the grave marked C on the plan, were found parts of a cinerary urn of soft black pottery. The fragments were situated at a lower level and appeared to have no connection with the adjacent burial. Owing to the vessel being broken and its contents dispersed, it did not afford any actual evidence of it having contained human dust. It has been very carefully restored by an expert under the direction of the British Museum.

The urn is 5 inches high, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

It is a typical late Bronze Age urn and has the usual overhanging rim. It is practically identical with one found at Leigh Court, Cobham, Surrey, which is figured and described by Mr. Reginald Smith in *Surrey Archæological Collections* XXII. Page 147.

In an oval grave marked P on the plan, was found a skeleton with the elbows resting on the knees, and hands up to face. It was so contracted as to occupy a space only 2 ft. 6 in. long. Above the head was a flint flake and near the feet were some nodules of iron pyrites, which may probably have been used for striking fire.

Two pits will be noticed on the North side, they are too small for regular Pit Dwellings; one was 7 feet long by 4 feet wide and 4 ft. 9 in. deep, while the other was 6 ft. 2 in. long by 4 ft. 9 in. wide and 4 ft. 9 in. deep. In the larger one a kind of seat was neatly cut in the chalk at a height of 18 in. from bottom of the pit. The pit floors were hollowed out, making an admirable place for reclining or sleeping in. The writer was much struck with the great amount of shelter which they afforded on a windy day when standing in them to take the measurements. The site is a somewhat breezy one, and these pits would have been useful for protecting the occupants, in windy weather.

In the pits and also in the outer trench were found several worked flints apparently scrapers and implements, but none in association with the bones.

On comparing the circular trenches found at Broadstairs, with those discovered at Stanlake, Oxfordshire, in the year 1857, and which are illustrated and described in *Archæologia* Vol. 37, pp. 363-370, they are seen to differ essentially in two or three ways. The former consisted of two concentric circles, while the latter comprises a series of single circular trenches, thirteen in number all V-shaped and varying in diameter from 76 to 124 feet. Further, a number of cinerary urns were found at Stanlake, and a large quantity of burnt bones; in fact, all the evidence pointed to cremation as being the only method of disposing of the dead in association with these circles. They therefore appear to be of a somewhat later date than the Broadstairs Bronze Age burials.

On referring to the plan it will be observed that in addition to the Bronze Age graves, there is another series of interments overlaying this ancient circular burial



Plate V. View of portion of Bronze Age inner circular trench with an Anglo-Saxon grave intersecting same.

site, which relate to the Anglo-Saxon era, and forms part of the Saxon Cemetery discovered in 1910. They are most probably Jutes. The contents of the graves were as follows:—

- Grave " E " Male skeleton, facing East,
Bronze buckle (pin missing) near waist,
3 bronze studs,
Iron knife,
Small iron ring,
Stone head.
- Grave " I " Male skeleton, facing S.E.,
Bronze buckle (perfect hinge) near waist,
Iron knife.
- Grave " L " Male skeleton, facing N.E. (fig. 11),
8 silver coins near left arm,
Bronze perforated buckle,
Iron knife,
Two girdle irons or keys.
- Grave " O " Male skeleton, facing East,
Iron spear head, on right side with point towards the shoulder,
Long knife on left side near arm,
Bronze ring by left fingers,
Iron shield boss or umbo 6 in. diameter resting on the left knee,
Iron handle of shield,
3 small bronze clips, also 5 iron rivets with bronze caps and 2
bronze studs, all of which belonged to the shield,
1 pair of bronze tweezers with enlarged ends,
It was noticed that this warrior had during his lifetime sustained
a fractured leg (left Tibia).
- Grave " Q " Female skeleton, facing East,
Bronze buckle (near waist),
3 bronze belt studs,
10 amber beads,
Iron knife (left side by arm),
Iron spike (near collar bone),
Fragments of iron.
- Grave " R " Male skeleton, facing S.E.,
Iron sword,
Iron knife,
Bronze buckle.
- Grave " S " Female skeleton, facing S.E.,
Bronze buckle (by waist),
Iron ring,

Iron hook,
Iron knife,
Short piece of iron.

Grave " T " Skeleton, sex unknown, facing S.E.

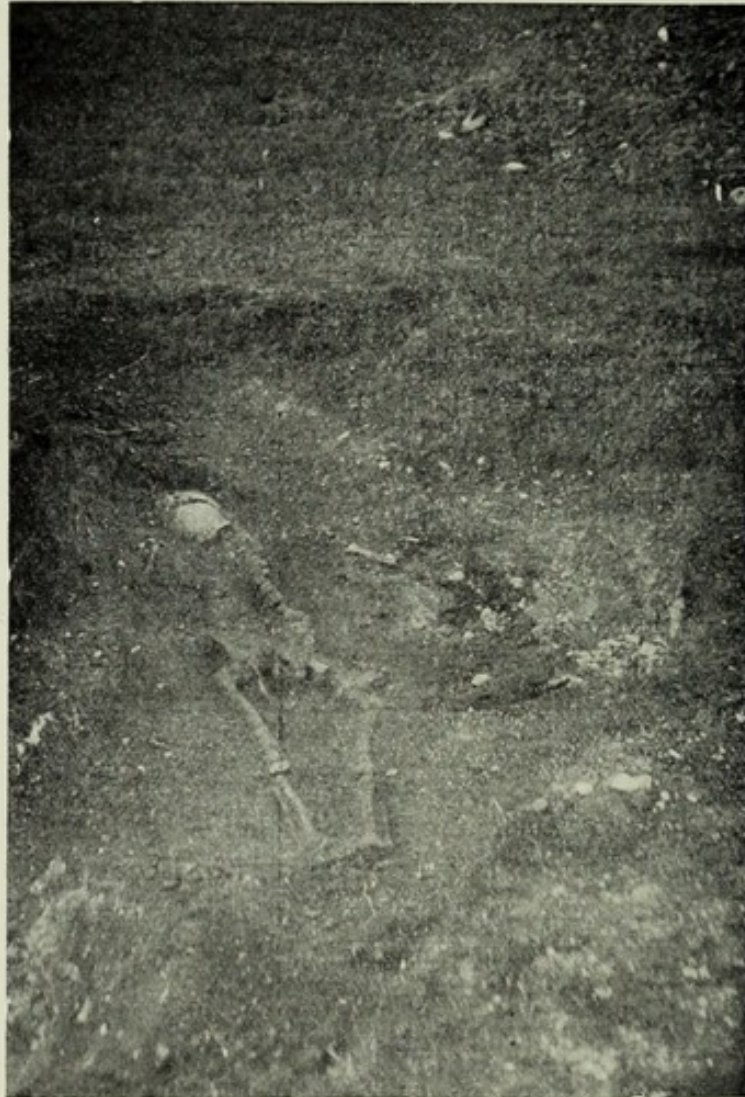


Fig. 11. Anglo-Saxon male skeleton (Grave L), Broadstairs.

Grave " U " Skeleton, sex unknown, facing S.E.
Iron knife,
Fragment of iron,
3 pieces of Roman bricks.

With regard to the 8 silver coins found in Grave " L," they are Sceattas; three of them, with the square device on the reverse resemble those illustrated in Plate I. Fig. 5, of the Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon Coins in the British Museum, and are the Standard type, date about 550—600 A.D., and the five other specimens, with bird above a cross and rings in the field on the reverse, are similar to Plate

III. fig. 9 to 11 of the same Catalogue. They are derived from a Merovingian source, about 600—650 A.D. (fig. 12). It is interesting to find both in the same grave.

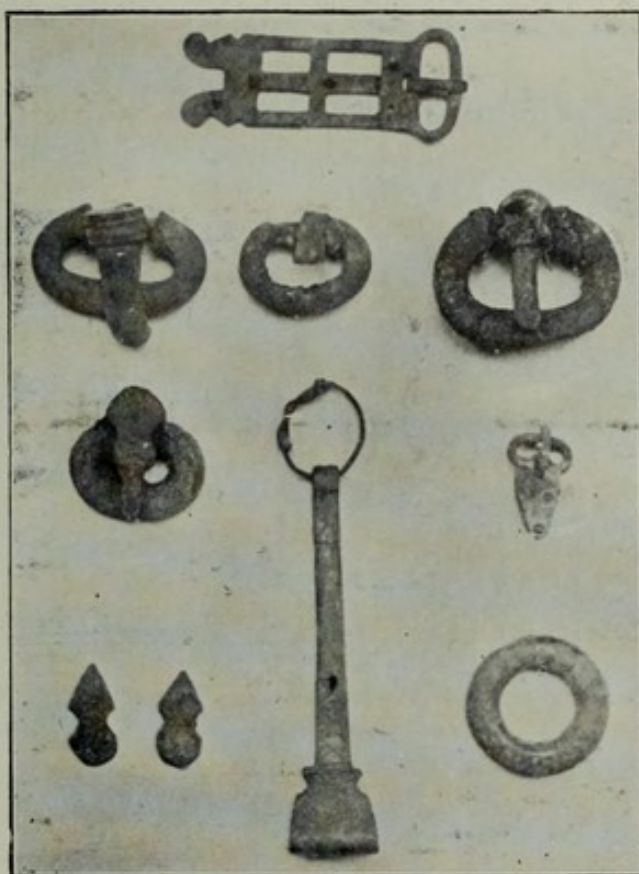
The perforated buckle plate found with the coins resembles some in the Faussett Collection described in "*Inventorium Sepulchrali*."

ON THE BONES FOUND AT VALETTA HOUSE, BROADSTAIRS, 1911.

Professor F. G. Parsons says:—

"There is, I think, no doubt that the upper series of interments were those of Jutes who were buried before the date of the introduction of Christianity, i.e., before, or during the reign of Ethelbert.

They correspond very closely with skeletons dug up recently between Folkestone and Dover, and show the characteristic narrow long skulls and slight graceful build of bodies which, in my experience, these people always had.

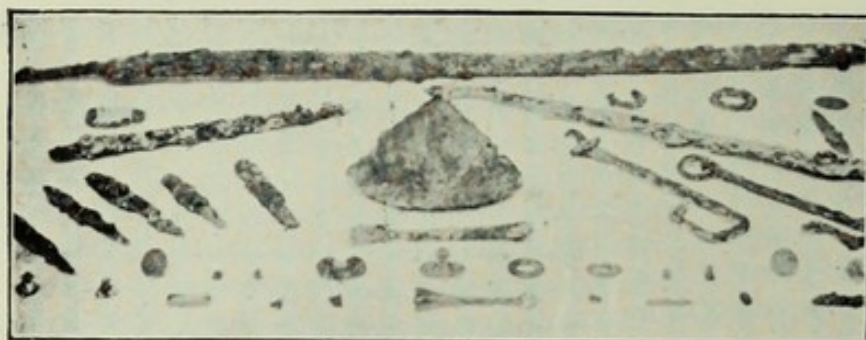


Anglo-Saxon bronze buckles found at Valetta House, Broadstairs.

The average height of the four male Jutes (E.I.L. and O on the plan) is 5 feet 6 inches, and this agrees with the results I obtained at Folkestone, while the two females (Q and S) averaged 5 feet 5 inches. I have elsewhere been struck with the fact that among the early Saxons and Jutes, the disparity between the

stature of the two sexes was not nearly as great as it is among modern English people, or indeed, among most modern races.

The examination of the collar bones shows that these people were not broad shouldered or massively built. I have not found one in which the shoulder breadth was likely to exceed $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, a breadth which is probably below that



Anglo-Saxon arms and ornaments, found at Valetta House, Broadstairs.



Fig 12. Anglo-Saxon Sceattas found at Valetta House. ($\frac{2}{1}$)

of the average middle class modern Englishman, and certainly below that of my own students at St. Thomas's Hospital.

Both the thigh bones and shin bones showed the characteristic flattening known as "platymeria" and "platynemia" so common in races leading an athletic life and running a great deal, while at the lower end of all the shin bones (tibiae) perfect enough to show it, was a facet, very rarely seen in modern English bones, showing that the owners must have passed a good deal of their resting time in the squatting position so familiar among Iascars. Probably this facet disappeared as tables and chairs became generally used.

The foregoing remarks apply to the Jutes alone.

The bodies buried on the lower level round the inner of the two concentric ditches were, I am convinced, Bronze Age people. That no bronze implements were found with them does not alter my opinion in the least. Their skulls are high, broad and short, contrasting in every way with those of the Jutes, and they are remarkable for their rugged massive features and beetling brows.

Unfortunately only four skeletons were of any use for examination, and of these, three (A.B. and K.) were males, while one (M.) was probably a female.

I was fortunate enough to be able to piece together the whole vertebral column of A. and had enough undamaged material to reconstruct the total height, which allowing for soft parts, was 5 feet 9 inches.

The others were certainly not nearly so tall, but there is every evidence that, as a race, they were taller, broader, and more massively built than the Jutes, but lacked the graceful symmetry of the latter people, although they resembled them in marked platymeria and platynemia as well as in the presence of the squatting facets already mentioned.

Broadstairs and St. Peter's Archæological Society.

FOUNDED 1911.

President: SIR FRANCIS LAKING, BART., G.C.V.O., M.D.

Treasurer: W. B. URRY, ESQ.

Executive Committee: MISS BARTRUM, REV. W. H. CHURCHILL, M.A., DR. H. M. RAVEN, HOWARD HURD, ESQ.

Honorary Secretary: ATKINSON WARD, "Echo" Office, Broadstairs.

RULES.

1. The Society shall be known as the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Archæological Society.

2. The objects of the Society shall be:—

(A) To promote and to provide for the carrying out of research work of an Archæological nature, by means of the exploration and opening up of the sites within the parishes of St. Peter Intra and Extra, where ancient remains are believed to exist.

(B) To diffuse information on local Archæology, and to preserve all objects and relics discovered during the progress of any exploration that may be undertaken by the Society.

3. The Society shall consist of President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretary; ordinary members, and honorary members.

4. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee, consisting of the officers of the Society, and four members. The Committee and officers shall be elected annually, and the quorum of the Committee shall be three. Within the discretion of the Executive Committee, no excavations shall be commenced by the Society without an undertaking given by the owner that any objects found shall be presented or loaned to the Society for at least twelve months.

5. A general meeting of the Society shall be held annually, when the election of officers shall take place, and the accounts of the Society, duly audited, presented to the meeting.

6. Any alteration of the rules must be made at the annual meeting of the Society only, and as the majority of the members present may approve; fourteen days' previous notice in writing must be given to the Hon. Secretary of any such proposed alteration of rules.

7. The Committee may call a general meeting of the Society as may be considered necessary; or on the requisition of ten members, ten days' notice being given to each member.

8. Meetings of the Society are also to be held from time to time, for the reading of papers, and for communication to the Society of matters of Archaeological interest.

9. The subscription to the Society, for ordinary members, shall be 10/6; any donor of a sum of not less than ten guineas may be elected a life-member of the Society.

10. The name of any member who is two years in arrear with his subscription is liable to be removed from the Society's list of members, providing the Hon. Secretary has written twice for his subscription.

11. The subscription to the Society becomes due on October 1st each year, and all monies are to be paid to the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary.

12. No cheques shall be drawn except by order of the Committee, and every cheque shall be signed by two members of the Committee and the Hon. Secretary.

13. Ordinary members are to be elected by the Committee after being duly proposed and seconded by two members of the Society. Vice-Presidents may be nominated by the Committee and elected at the annual meeting.

14. The Committee shall have power to appoint as honorary member any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such honorary member not to pay a subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any of the meetings of the Society, but to enjoy all the other privileges of membership.

15. The Hon. Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society.



