

## **Maidstone Museum**

### **Benjamin Harrison Archive**

#### **Volume 21A**

[This volume is not dated, like some, on the first page. However, the entries date from 1901/2, though as usual, there are copies of letters and other diary entries from earlier dates. It is out of sequence since volume 21 dates mostly from 1903-4. BH's writing is particularly execrable in places, which has resulted in incomplete sentences throughout the transcription where direct quotes have been made.]

The first, undated page consists of pasted newspaper clippings about the Scottish earthquake of September 1901, three clippings about Stonehenge, one of which is dated November 16<sup>th</sup>, and another November 18<sup>th</sup>. A picture by WL Wyllie of 'London's River 1900'.

P. 1. Copy of an extract from Kennard's letter of September 15<sup>th</sup> 1901:

'I am glad that the world is going so well with you. You know it must move. It is no good saying these flints are not worked, they are. What posterity will say to the opposition, I really don't know. It won't be complimentary.

I have just seen the British Museum Blue Book for 1900. In it is a note "acquisitions A series of Eolithic and Plateau flint implements from Kent from the collection of Mr B Harrison given by the British Association".

I presume these are the pit specimens, if so, Charles Hercules Read has accepted their age. I have heard from several sources that Sir John Evans wants to climb down. It is a great pity that he ever took so decided a stand against them. Now the younger school have anything but a good opinion of Sir John'.

Sunday 15<sup>th</sup> September 1901. BH notes how nice the day was and that he had three visitors from Brixton who stayed at the Chequers. Notes that Miss Brenda Prim was much interested.

BH and Mrs H went to Patch Grove and home via Oldbury Hill, they kept to the road from the top of Styants Hill to Seven Wents.

Dr Conn visited at 5pm. BH, Mrs Harrison and Agnes went to the station with him. The object of the walk was to assess the gravels from which the implement sketched below the narrative was found.

Watercolour of three views of the sketched palaeolith found near Broomsleigh  
September 14<sup>th</sup> 1901.

P.2. Monday 16<sup>th</sup> September was very wet with much thunder and lightning.

Tuesday September 17<sup>th</sup> 1901. Mr G Newman visited and stayed all day. The barometer fell rapidly and it rained a lot. BH implies that this may have been related to the earthquake in Scotland, which is recorded below in a newspaper clipping.

A copy of Auberon Herbert's correspondence in *The Times*. It appears there was an on-going exchange of ideas, as the first quotation is from Boyd Dawkins, dated September 9<sup>th</sup> 1901:

‘Mr Herbert has discovered in addition to the many characteristics connected with these implements that a larger number were made to stand, and were so fashioned that they can be easily balanced.

In examining a collection recently discovered in our locality I find that it is easy to select several that will either stand on an end made for the purpose or else on a plain surface on one side. If these are put up the striking similarity to phallic emblems is at once noticeable, and what may at first have been supposed to have been an implement commenced and then discarded, on close examination will appear to be a phallic emblem with all its characteristics.

It is generally admitted that there is no cult that has had so wide a range as this worship of the phallus and even in India the lingham stone is by some supposed to be the survival of it. I should be very glad if those who have collections of these implements and who put aside many...

P.3. Continued from the previous page:

... that were apparently unfinished or too rude to be placed amongst well-worked specimens would examine them with this I view. I have mentioned as I cannot help thinking that many interesting details in support of the above theory may result from it.

It is impossible to ascribe either as warlike or domestic use to a large majority of undoubtedly worked implements, or of some quasi-sacred use could be attributed to them many of the difficulties that surround them might be solved’.

There follow extracts from Vellour's dictionary of philosophical subjects ‘bhsbllbhrhnm’ or circumcision [BH often transposes letters, putting the letter before or after the one used to spell out a particular word. Whilst this one does not quite fit the word circumcision, it is the closest word with any meaning to the letters used and had actually been inserted by Edward Harrison AM]. The dictionary notes that this practice was adopted by the Jews during their exile in Egypt. The article speculates that circumcision was part of a fertility rite devoted to the worship of Osiris and Isis. Some comments on the difference between cultures past and present.

A small sketch of the avenues of standing stones at Carnac, dated 1901.

P.4. Sunday September 23<sup>rd</sup> 1901. Foggy morning followed by a hot day which saw BH set out to Basted upper pond and from there on past the new house, Black Horse/House Lane. Mrs H went onto Mist's<sup>1</sup>.

In the evening BH met Percy [Martin] and his father. Later BH went on to High Field where he found an eolith and from there he continued on to see Wilkins. Notes that he was reading *One hundred days in Europe*.

Wednesday September 25<sup>th</sup> 1901. Off to Ash in Mr Bennet's trap to the raspberry plantation. Found some spalls, flakes and eoliths. Home at 8 after which BH and Mrs H take 'a delightful moonlight walk'. Says he had a thorough look for totems but found none. He qualifies this in the next poetic paragraph: 'I thought by the pals now so frequently found were signs on Ash plain of the makers, now fled, and if it was made on this classical ground that some of the totems and pals might over here have been shed'.

Sunday September 29<sup>th</sup> 1901. A hot day that saw BH sketching and reading British Association papers, Section 14. Went to Buley field in the evening.

Wednesday October 2<sup>nd</sup> 1901. Mr Richard Whitey arrived by 4pm train and they went to High Field and on past the Post Office to Town House. Mr W went home on the 7.05 train. BH notes his great interest and says: '...Never spent such an interesting afternoon in my life' [presumably Mr W's comment about his time with BH]. The weather was close and thundery.

Friday October 4<sup>th</sup> 1901. Rev Edward J Evans of Eccles [a village north of Aylesford] called at 10.30 en route to Croydon. They had an interesting time in BH's museum. The rain determined that the Rev Evans caught the 2.38 train. BH notes that he was very like Sir John about the eyes and nose<sup>2</sup>. They talked about delicate matters, such as phallic emblems. BH notes Egyptian obelisks as survivals of these [by which he means survivals of a cult or religion devoted to phallic objects]. Promised to find BH a Masonic book that dealt with such topics. Concludes on p 5.

P.5. Quotes extracts from V's dictionary on the connection between emblems currently deemed important and even sacred to ancient civilizations and people.

Sunday October 6<sup>th</sup> 1901. A fearful gale struck with rainstorms all day.

British Association meeting Glasgow<sup>3</sup>. Part of a letter from John Barclay copied, who was mostly in section C of this meeting and who therefore did not hear much of the anthropology discussions but who notes that had heard that Sir John Evans was '...very ill natured'.

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<sup>1</sup> Mr and Mrs Mist owned the George and Dragon at one point but later lived elsewhere in Ightham so Mrs H could have gone to either place, it is not clear exactly where she went to see them

<sup>2</sup> This reverend gentleman was not one of Sir John's six children

<sup>3</sup> This refers to the 71<sup>st</sup> meeting held in Glasgow, Scotland

P.6. A clipping from *Punch* on ‘Punch and its Cartoonists’ with photographs of Sir John Tenniel<sup>4</sup> and E Linley Sambourne<sup>5</sup>.

Another clipping about the antiquity of Stonehenge.

The name and address and professional title of G D’Ault de Mesnil.

Sunday October 13<sup>th</sup> 1901. Dull but fine morning that saw BH take off to Bay Shaw where he found a palaeolithic flake. From there he went on to the chemist in Wrotham and home via New House, noting the flint drift along the way in which he found one eolith.

Mr Nottedge visited at 3.00 pm and they had a long and interesting chat. Mentions the standing stones at Carnac. BH walked to High Cross with Mr N.

P.7. Wednesday October 16<sup>th</sup>. Mrs Gamley died. BH notes that they closed the shop, early<sup>6</sup> ‘and played crib with a vengeance’. Outlines their cribbage hands,

Copy of Mr Darbishire’s letter dated 16<sup>th</sup> October 1901:

‘I am much obliged to you for your prompt assistance and new implements.

We had a good meeting last night (but Mr WBD) had made arrangements to be elsewhere and I think I maintained the “cause of the eoliths” very fairly well. I enclose a proof of the minutes for the proceedings. The paper will appear shortly and I trust you will approve of the vindications. The classified groups were a great, impressive feature. Yours Truly, R Darbishire’.

P.8. BH copies an account of the Proceedings of the British Association meeting in Glasgow, at which Mr R Darbishire exhibited a large collection of Eolithic implements from the Kentish Plateau. He also illustrated the geology of the Weald and the denudation that occurred to give it its present contours. Also described are the characteristics of Palaeolithic implements and the various modes of manufacture. Darbishire refers to their fossil nature with the inherent indicators of cognitive abilities [though he does not use these words] <sup>7</sup>. Mention is then made of Professor Joseph Prestwich’s role in the discovery of and dissemination of information about, eoliths. The peculiar nature of eoliths is then listed. This is copied in full below.

1. The peculiar character of (a) the material used and (b) the extreme and uniform “patination” of most specimens

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<sup>4</sup> Political cartoonist and illustrator among whose best remembered works is *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll

<sup>5</sup> Like Tenniel, Sambourne was a book illustrator as well as a political cartoonist whose work included illustrations in *The Real Robinson Crusoe*, *The Water Babies* and some of the poems of Edgar Allen Poe

<sup>6</sup> Half-day closing was by this time a feature of life for BH, and all shopkeepers thanks to the legislation introduced by Lord Avebury

<sup>7</sup> Stone tools are indirect fossils that clearly record changing human cognitive ability.

P.9.

2. The peculiar shapes of the same showing several designs. (c) In lateral curves (like bites out of a cake) sometimes duplicated with a point left between. (d) In instruments with bold lateral curves on each side of a strong, sometimes sharp sometimes obtuse, point. (e) In flat flints with chipped edges more or less all round. (f) In repudiation of a vague dismissal of the remains in question as “wastrels”
3. The peculiar and original fashion of chipping the flint perpendicularly through the thickness so as to remove the natural edge (sharp and rough) of the stone. The general absence of work on the sides of the tool.
4. The collective facies of the mass, unembarrassed by the admixture of forms known as Palaeolithic.  
And lastly to...
5. A very decided declaration that after many years study of stone implements from various cultures and ages, he had never seen an eolith among palaeoliths, or a palaeolith among eoliths.

The writer summarise the inevitable conclusion that BH's eoliths were fossil indicators of a much earlier form of human than those who produced palaeoliths. He writes:

‘In conclusion, he declared his unhesitating concurrence with these learned and skilful observers who believed that in the so-called Eolithic remains, Mr Harrison had revealed the fossil indicators of the mind and purposes of a race of men long anterior to that of the palaeolithic record, and confirmed...

P 10. Continued from the previous page the conclusion of Mr Darbishire' account of the arguments put forward in support of eoliths at the British Association<sup>8</sup> Glasgow meeting;

‘...and confirmed a previous geological era for the habitation in this country of man, actually qualified by, invention, design, skill, purpose and perseverance as fundamental characteristics of the race, which with the great developments and inheritance of religion and literature, is now possessing the earth’.

Sunday October 20<sup>th</sup> 1901. A walk to High field where a white flake was found.

Sunday October 29<sup>th</sup>. Mr and Mrs Allchin visited.

Sunday November 3<sup>rd</sup> 1901. BH walked to Mr Hale's place and, on his return found Percy Martin who drove them in the motor to Wrotham, Nepicar, Comp and Crouch and home via Platt.

Sunday November 10<sup>th</sup>. Spent time sketching a representative set. Took a short walk to St Clere and did his correspondence in the evening.

Weather note. BH comments that it had been frosty, from 3 – 7 degrees of frost. Fog ensued followed by a period of warmth succeeded by another period of cold. The

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<sup>8</sup> In 1901, the 71<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Association

barometer fell and gales ensued. There were many shipwrecks with loss of life. More rain, followed by a succession of sharp frosts ranging from 7 to 12 [degrees of frost]. While they then enjoyed a period of calm severe storms raged in the Atlantic.

P.11. Sunday November 17<sup>th</sup>. 11 degrees of frost. Percy Martin visited and they went off to Kingsdown, Fawkham, the Billet, Ash, West Yoke and then home at 3. Notes that there was a drift of Oldbury stone at Crowslands. Found two worn eoliths in a trench by the Porto Bello [pub]. Given a selection of palaeoliths and eoliths by Chapman, Pratt and Evans. A very successful day.

Original letter from Sir John Evans, dated 27<sup>th</sup> November 1901:

‘... Thanks for sight of the enclosed – The Implement from Oldbury is interesting coming from so high a level. I am also doubtful as to the bullet-like mineral being iron pyrites but I cannot say what it is. Mr L Fletcher of the British Museum (Nat Hist) Cromwell Road, would perhaps be the best person to consult about it. I am by no means sure that it is not a garnet, but if so whence did it come. Yours Truly John Evans’.

Sketches/watercolours of three palaeoliths, one of which is noted by Ben to have been found by young Malyan at Styant’s Bottom toll 500 feet OD on November 19<sup>th</sup> 1901. The second is from Fane Hill, 340 feet OD and the last from Browns, at a height of 401 feet OD.

P.12. A short, rather enigmatic entry referring to Sir Peter’s lecture and Evan’s remarks, no explanation or enlargement on this.

A reference to Fish Ponds and gravel on Oldbury and Heath Cottage heights. A line that says ‘See Wateringbury set’.

Original letter from Sir John Evans, dated 15<sup>th</sup> November, 1901:

‘... I am returning the flints, which are an interesting lot and all beyond contradiction. That with the natural hole in it is curious. I have one or two perforated specimens of the same kind from America. The small specimen in the box is, I suppose, Neolithic. It has the ripple mark fluting like many Danish and Egyptian blades and is, I think, the end of a slightly curved knife, like some I have figured in Ancient Stone Implements. I am just leaving home for a days shooting in Surrey. Yours in haste.’

The four palaeoliths mentioned in the letter are sketched and come from Patch Grove South, Styants Bottom, 12 acres west. The first is illegible but could also be from Patch Grove South.

P.13. Copy of a letter from Hubert Jones, Curator of the Public Museum, Brighton: ‘...I am writing quite unofficially to enquire whether you are prepared to dispose of a type series of your collection of Plateau implements, and what your charge would be for supplying the same to our museum.

With the exception of a few very doubtful specimens discovered by myself on the Downs near Brighton and Eastbourne, our Museum possesses no Plateau tools, but we are very strong in Palaeoliths, Neoliths and modern savage tools.

The Rev A P Wharton is now residing in Brighton. He often calls and your name is frequently brought into our conversation on stone implements. I am personally very desirous that we should possess a series of your collection, and hope to receive a favourable reply. I am dear Sir, Very truly yours Hubert Jones’.

Copy of a letter from Mons Jacques de Boyar Of 27 Rue de la Consate, Paris.  
Roughly translated by Miss Bassett:

‘I propose to publish on your geological work and your collections. I beg of you to find me some photographs the same as those published in the *Harmsworth* May 1901 page 373 – 7 – 6. You would like me to join the ?... complimentary. I judge for your interest that can only contribute [to] your reputation by the French.

In the hope of receiving promptly the documents I beg of you to accept Mr Harrison, the assurances of my consideration... Distinguished...’

P.14. A copy of another, almost identical letter [possibly the same letter but better translated] from Boyar, Editor of *C...s La Nature et L’Illustration* but translated by a person whose name BH has rendered illegible:

‘I am proposing to publish an article on your geological work and your collections. Would you kindly send me some photographs of those published in the *Harmsworth Magazine* for May (1901). Would you also kindly add any further description that you judge would be of interest. This can but contribute to the extension of your reputation among the French (people). In the hopes of receiving promptly these documents I pray you to believe in the assurance of my most distinguished consideration... Boyar’ Sunday November 24<sup>th</sup> 1901.

Mons Boyar was the Editor of a French journal entitled *La Nature L’Illustration*’

BH notes the presence of frost but not the degree. Wrote to Lord Avebury and also to Mr Jones, of Brighton Museum. Out to Boro’ Green then on to Black Horse sand bed. Notes the presence of clinker ironstone. Says the sand there is very coarse and green in colour and there is no drift. Comments on Mr Bennett’s pit on the north side of the road leading to New Barn bottom where he says there is a ‘...good exhibition of rubbly drift or ironstone blocks in a higgledy piggedly condition. Many pieces of flint and irregular bottom and bedding’.

In the afternoon he had a good read of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Mentions Dante’s classification of Aristotle as ‘Master of those that know’.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> I think Aristotle would have interested BH for several reasons, prime among which might have been his doctrine that art imitates nature, so human industry can be seen as the progeny of nature. The phrase quoted by BH as above was, in the Middle

P.15. Continuation of entry from previous page. BH states:

‘...Aristotle’s aim, almost from first to last is to be scientific and to reduce every philosophy to science. He wishes to deal with what we know for certain to express this in exact language. Plato’s aim was, in one sense greater than that in another sense it was inferior to it.

Plato stated apart from degenerate systematising he seems to have regarded truth as too great and many sided as to be capable of being submitted to such a process. He was content to develop various aspects of the truth on all the higher questions, as they appeared to different minds, as to different minds at different periods. To do this he choose the vehicle of dramatic dialogue in which nothing was positively announced beyond the views arrived at for the moment by the particular speakers’.

On a scrap of pink paper and in a hand other than BH’s, part of a letter from ‘MLA’. [I think this must be Lewis Abbott, who owned a jewellery and precious stones shop in St Leonards-on-sea] The letter is difficult to read and make sense of but discusses crystals and precious/semi-precious gems. In it, the writer comments on ‘poor old Sir Jo, he has not a very rude knowledge still he is an authority on ? when it comes to fluids !!!!!!!!!!’

BH gives an account of a visit from a Mr Donald W West of Bexley Heath who brought along an iron nodule to be identified. BH thought at first it was iron pyrites but, on consideration, he judged it to have the signs of human workmanship, which he has sketched.

The next entry is a continuation of the entry on Aristotle in which his various books are touched upon but not in depth.

P.16. Six newspaper clippings on various topics. One, by Rev R Ashington Bullen which, from 1900, deals with Joseph Prestwich’s lithic exhibition at the Natural History Museum.

Another outlines Agnes M Harrison’s membership of the Modern Language Association (she was, by 28<sup>st</sup> November 1901, a qualified teacher).

One is a poem, must be by BH as it is signed by ‘Ighthamite’, giving advice from Ightham to Wrotham.

Another two clippings deal with sewage disposal in the West Malling area and yet another outlines the suicide of a commercial traveller on Hackney Downs.

P.17. A newspaper clipping about migratory birds and their diet.

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Ages, sufficient to identify Aristotle whom Virgil and Dante encounter in Limbo, the first circle of hell in *The Inferno*

Sunday November 24<sup>th</sup> 1901: an entry about Sir H Howarth and his opinions on strigils, body stones, or sweat stones. He quotes an article from *Encyclopaedia Britannica* that deals with the Andaman islands, whose denizens are said to suffer from fevers, colds and lung complications. There follows a poem that focuses on the loss of a parent but, somehow, moves to the topic of Andaman islanders and how they dressed skins.

P.18. An extract from *Human Origins* on totems, page 185:

‘Another great school of creation myths originates in the widespread institution of the of the totem. It is a step in the advance of the pure fetish worship of sticks and stones. To conceive of animals as having thought and language and being in fact man under a different form.

From this it is a short step to endowing them with magical attributes and supernatural powers, and adopting them as patrons and families and finally considering them as ancestors.

Myths of this kind are common enough among the lower races, especially in America, where many of the tribes consider themselves as descendents of some great bear or elk, or of some extremely wise fox or bear’.

Five beautifully executed B/W sketches of beakers from Egypt. Dated December 28<sup>th</sup> 1901, the name of G Payne lies under the short narrative, in red.

P.19. Sunday December 1<sup>st</sup> 1901. BH working from 7.30 till 11 then went out to Oldbury and a spread of gravel at 600 ft OD. In two hours he had found many Neolithic flakes and 7 Tertiary pebbles. The weather chart showed very fair. Notes Roman finds at Higham.

An odd little entry in red ink re: *The Spectator* (Vol 1), which, on p 68 contained an article on Lubbock by Addison. And another on the transmigration of souls. BH spent a delightful evening with this book, which he proposed reading aloud.

Another sketch, this time of a bowl made from red clay, or perhaps coloured red. This was brought to BH on ‘appro’, from a pawn-broker in Rochester and was said to have been found 30 years previously at Higham. BH showed it to Mr G Payne. Described as a shallow dish and illustrated. [This could be one of the so-called pudding pans from the Thames estuary off Whitstable, the site of a Roman shipwreck AM] The broker is recorded as claiming that he had many more.

P.20. Copy of part of a letter from BH dated December 4<sup>th</sup> 1901: ‘On receipt of Mr Darbishire’s photo of my plates I pasted in Prestwich’s *Collected Papers* and so had to send on to Professor Rupert Jones. His daughter wrote saying he was ill with Influenza and a cold and as yet has not been able to see much of it’.

The following letter, from Rupert Jones, shows his intention:

‘... Many thanks for the loan of your book of plates, very interesting. The Tasmanian paper (Tylor’s also pasted in, I had seen but do not possess and was therefore glad to read it.

I hope that Mr Darbishire not only gives full credit to your son’s paper, but introduces his admirable and concise account of the geological conditions of the origin of the plateau gravels.

I hope that he will remember me as a former acquaintance and give me a copy of his memoir. I am better but very weak. Yours very truly, T Rupert Jones’.

December 18<sup>th</sup> 1901. A day spent indoors reading owing to stormy conditions. Among the books was one by Kingsley. Quotes some of the passages.

P.21. Entry from the previous page continues and dwells upon where God has put him [Kingsley]. Biblical exegesis follows.

Tuesday 10<sup>th</sup> 1901. A quote from the work of Alton Locke, pp 175, 183. The discussion is of science and Professor Brown<sup>10</sup>.

P.22. The death of Colonel James, entry dated December 13<sup>th</sup> 1901. The funeral took place on December 14<sup>th</sup> 1901.

Part of a letter from Jacques de Boyar, dated 13<sup>th</sup> December 1901: ‘I thank you for the photographs that you gave me which I propose to utilise...’.

A poem entitled ‘Death and the war Minister’.

Sunday December 15<sup>th</sup> 1901. A fine, frosty day that saw BH working from 7.30 till 11. Met friends at Oldbury (600 feet OD) where they found two nice Neolithic scrapers. Then to Crown Point where he noted blocks of Oldbury stone. BH home at 1pm. Walked with General and Mrs Luard from Crown Point. In the afternoon to Five Wents with Professor Holmes at 3.30 where they observed a curious, transparent stone, a little like the dull amber found in Yorkshire. Saw Charlie Knight at 5pm. The evening was spent writing with Mrs Mist visiting to give Mrs Harrison, who was not well, some company.

P.23. A letter from Professor Rupert Jones, dated December 17<sup>th</sup> 1901:

‘... Mr Darbishire has kindly sent me a separate copy of his very good memoir. It will be of good service among doubters. He has not used your series? Clear account of Professor Prestwich’s notes of the geological origin of the gravel with eoliths nor does he appear to have incorporated any particular parts of your son’s excellent paper.

I hope it will be published itself some day. Yours truly, T Rupert Jones’.

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<sup>10</sup> *Alton Locke: Tailor and Poet* was an 1850 novel by Charles Kingsley that features Thomas Carlyle as one of its characters and is sympathetic to Chartism, as was Kingsley.

Two small clippings about the late Lieutenant Colonel James of Ightham Court.

Copy of part of an article from *The Journal of the Anthropological Institute* Vol XXI p 246 and entitled 'Human Implements from the Chalk Plateau of Kent'. It is noted that the said implements are found between 400 – 800 feet and that they must be older than those found in the valleys. The fact that these implements 'occur on the remains of a uniform surface, since carved into valleys, they are presumably older than the implements found in these valleys, provided always they are of the same age as the drift with which they occur'. The writer goes on to say:

'A great many have been obtained in the red-clay drift, most of them naturally occurring on the surface. They present, however, physical characteristics due to having been embedded in a special drift and are confined to a special area. It is not so much their rudeness as their types that distinguish them from the valley implements, the only ones like them amongst the latter are worn and derived, and these are very scarce...

P.24. The entry from the previous page continues:

... Sir Joseph Prestwich's concludes that the makers of these were not contemporary, but belonged to an early glacial or pre-glacial period'.

Reference to Sir Joseph Prestwich's publication entitled 'On the Age, Formation and successive drift stages of the valley of the Darent' in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* Vol XLV11 p.126.

More discussion of the relative age of the clay with flints: 'The oldest superficial deposit is the chalk plateau drift or the red clay. It is earlier than the existing valleys, since it is met with on the opposite side capping Tertiary strata at Swanscombe.

If the valleys are of glacial origin, this must be pre- or very early glacial. On either side of the Darent valley the drift caps the highest summit levels of the chalk escarpment up to 864. Besides brown flint, it contains some Lower Greensand chert and ragstone.

Associated with this drift, flint implements of the "Ash type" have been found. They are very rude and have been much rubbed. Similar ones have been found on the chalk ridge near Eastbourne'.

P.25. An entry about indigenous Americans and a place name, Hoboken, which reflected the purpose it served, "to smoke". The author of this information, the late Isaac Taylor (he died the October before this entry) was the curate of Trosley church from 1857 – 1861 who saw BH's collection<sup>11</sup>. Entry dated December 25<sup>th</sup> 1901.

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<sup>11</sup> 1829 – 1901. An Anglican priest with an interest in archaeology and philology whose 1898 book *His names and Their Histories* provided a quite comprehensive survey of national and international place-names from which BH is quoting here

Longfellow's poetry is quoted. BH recalls a time, many years previously, when he, Lane Fox, Joseph Prestwich, Franks and Lubbock, explored Halsted district finding a palaeolith which, he says, established man's presence on the Kentish plateau.

A photocopy of several newspaper articles and from the *Geological Magazine* no 433, July 1900 and an original, loose, newspaper clipping, from the 'Between Ourselves' column dealing with the geological past.

P.26. Part of a letter from Montgomery Bell re: the distinctive implements from Savernake. They were polished, so undoubtedly Neolithic. Original newspaper/journal clipping re: the death of Henry Lewis that notes his contribution to 'prehistoric anthropology'. His Iron Age discoveries at Aylesford are particularly noted [the so-called bucket burials of the Aylesford-Swarling culture].

Original letter, eminently legible, from George Newman (alias Lloegryn):<sup>12</sup> 'To Benjamin Harrison of Ightham Kent. On his name being added to the Civil List for pension for his wonderful life-work.

'Among the many who now rally around thee, To add a leaflet to the well-earned wreath with which our Queen and sages have crowned thee. None shall more earnestly their praise bequeath, than thy old friend, the Kentish scribe, who bringeth forth from his heart, his loving all, his song, for thy acceptance; and the while he singeth, Rejoices he has known thee well and long. He knows the Kentish verdure laden vallies, Bedizened with earth's wayside gems, the flowers; The hearths and woodlands where our verdure-laden vallies brought us such treasures in those joyous hours. He knows the hill-rides where the Druids olden led in the worship at the alter high – while mistletoe was cut with sickles golden. The cromlechs where their mouldering arches lie. He too, has climbed with thee with steps unflagging, the smuggled, time-worn sides of Oldbury Hill – has listened with an interest never flagging, To thy sage lore, which lived in memory still – Has been thy wondrous and unique collection of implements of flint, chipped by a race of men so long ago, the bare reflection of which appals us by, of time the space. How then can I, when other hands are making an amaranth wreath to crown thine efforts long. A life-time's grand endeavour - cease from working. Old memories with an attempt at song? Accept it then from an old friend and neighbour. With loving memories of days of Yore – With Joy at the result of all thy labour, and hopes of rest when labour's task is o'er' ...'

A printed poem by Newman, of Wood Green, about Malling and environs. [George Newman]

P.28. Sunday 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1901. BH and Ted go to Oldbury, at 11. On to Heath cutting and then to Crown Point. After this BH walked to Wrotham via Park Farm, noting the large percentage of the Platt Ironstone in the spreads of flint. Also

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<sup>12</sup> George Newman, alias Lloegryn, died in October 1911 in Gravesend having been born 76 years earlier in the gardener's cottage, Watringbury, Kent. He was a poet who contributed a regular column to the *Kent Messenger*, in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century that BH often included either as a clipping or as a quote, in his notebooks

comments on a seam (of ironstone) being dug at the brickyard, though he says that in it was in a lenticular layer of flint. The weather had been freezing as BH noted the presence of 'Ice sludging' in the trench.

P.29. Christmas 1901. BH comments the cold spell that gave rise to low temperatures and 11 to 12 degrees of frost. He also notes that there was skating on the yard-pond. Rain however followed on from this. Liz and Elsie arrived on the 7.45 train.

December 25<sup>th</sup> 1901. BH writes: 'I went to rest last night worn, disturbed and disquieted and took the *Humanitarian* Liz had bought me and lighted on the following: "never go gloomily, man with a mind. Hope is a better companion than fear. Providence, ever benign and kind, gives with a smile what you take with a tear. All will be right, look to the light; Morning was ever the daughter of night; All that was bleak will be all that is bright. Cheerily, cheerily, cheerily then! Cheer up. Many a foe is a friend in disguise. Many a trouble a blessing most true, helping the heart to be happy and wise, with love ever precious and joys ever new! Stand on the van. Strive like a man! This is the bravest and cleverest plan. Trusting in God while you do what you can. Cheerily, cheerily, then! Cheer up'.

[This little entry provides a wonderful insight into BH, the person, rather than BH the archaeologist. It is possible to see clearly that his mood was very low, though he gives no hint as to the reason for this. Perhaps it was the result of Christmas that heightened emotions, having the family around again and realising how much he missed their absence at other times. His first wife Elizabeth died after giving birth to their fourth child shortly after Christmas, though many years previously, and the memory of this during the festive season may also have served to destabilise his emotions. AM]

P.30. A poem by Kat Kearney entitled 'Time'. Hoboken is the place setting and it is implied that BH and Sir John (Evans) have smoked the pipe-of-peace over their difference of opinion about eoliths. The concluding two verses suggest that their differences remained undiminished.

P.31. Three newspaper clippings, one referring to a geology lecture from the St Helen's Reporter; one announcing a social evening at the Gamble Institute and the third a quote from the sayings of St. Gregory the Great.

A note about BH's Christmas Day activity, in this instance his walk to Crown Point. On Boxing Day BH and Ted walked to Crown Point where they met the foxhounds. BH comments on the icy road conditions as far as St Lawrence Church. They returned to Seven Wents and from there walked to Beacon Mount and Scatt's Wood, where they again encountered the hounds trying to pick up the scent of a fox.

On Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> December 1901, on a mild, damp day (following on from the wettest days for months) Mr Thew, surveyor of taxes, came to stay, only leaving to catch the last train. BH later walked to Broad Oak and wrote letters.

P. 32. An extract from *Antiquity*, April 1894, on the church of Perranz, near Truro following which is a clipping, probably from a journal, about primitive Man.

Copy of a letter from Wright Wilson of the Birmingham and Midlands Archaeological Society, dated December 30<sup>th</sup> 1901:

‘... I understand from the *Christian Life* that you have discovered some remains of man of an earlier date than even Palaeolithic man. We are about holding the Conversazione at the Midlands Institution. I shall be glad if you would shew your finds here.

Lord Avebury, Professor Boyd Dawkins, Professor Windle and others have promised me to send some of their finds of Palaeolithic and Neolithic man. They would be shewn in glass labelled cases and insured for any amount you thought fit at our expense. By lending these objects you would confer a boon on our society...’.

P.33. Copy of a letter from Mrs Grant Allen, December 3<sup>rd</sup> ? 1901. The address from which it was sent is: The Moorings, Hind Head, Haslemere:

‘Dear Mr Harrison, I was very much interested in your letter and am very glad to know that your good work is likely to become more widely known. You are quite at liberty to send my husband’s article to Mr Boyer.

I was sorry it appeared last year in a local paper and not in one of the important magazines. With all good wishes for the season...’

Newspaper clipping entitled ‘Butterflies and a baronet. Mr. C O Waterhouse V. Sir G Hampson. Reminiscences of Darwin’.

NB. The numbering reverts to P. 24 and this sequence continues, meaning two sets of pages 24-33.

P. 24. An entry entitled ‘Christian Life’ and dated 29<sup>th</sup> December 1901. Mr Darbishire is rather patronised for talking about matters ‘a little beyond his depth’. (in matters theological) He is credited however with concurring with BH’s thesis about Eolithic Man and what the plateau implements say about the existence of such a being. Darbishire credits such an early human with ‘intellect, invention, skill progress and perseverance, the very same powers and principles which still fundamentally characterise the races...’. He makes a connection between these characteristics and the development of religion.

P.25. January 5<sup>th</sup> 1901. BH arose early, sketched a series of Body Stones and completed packing a ‘large series’ for the Birmingham and Midland Institute, the insurance value of which was £30.00. He lists the lithic types sent which includes both locally found pals as well as at least one from Somaliland (one of Seton Karr’s palaeoliths no doubt) as well as six Body Stones. BH records that Mrs H was very unwell and confined to bed all day. An extract from *Cornhill Magazine* entitled ‘Poets and Nightingales’ dated February 1883 no 278. It recalls Greek accounts of the gods as well as referring to the Odyssey. Concludes on p. 26.

P. 26. Original letter from OA Shrubsole, dated 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 1902:

'... It is stated that you found Palaeolithic tools of the later date at an old rock shelter. Can you tell me whether I can see specimens at the British Museum?

They are referred to in Mr Abbot's article in *Natural Science* but he gave no figuring. Are they noticed elsewhere?

I was very glad to see that you had been so successful. Yours Truly, OA Shrubsole.

Another original letter from Shrubsole dated 4<sup>th</sup> January 1902:

Dear Sir I am much obliged to you for your letter and for the specimens sent which are of very great interest. As you say truly the form is Palaeolithic while the size and the execution suggest Neolithic work.

They may be truly accepted as transition forms, and I take it that the geological age places it near to Neolithic times.

I assume that the specimens are sent for inspection; but I should like to ask whether I can purchase them or similar objects. I am Curator of the Reading Museum so far as this department is concerned, and I should like to see the Museum possess a representative collection of your implements including these later Palaeolithic particularly.

I get Eolithic forms in this district, but I fancy ours must be a little earlier than yours. Judging by what has already come to hand for we get scarcely anything but ?... scrapers.

With best regards and congratulations on your success. O A Shrubsole'

Newspaper clipping about the people of Africa and other places who may resemble the people of ancient prehistory.

P. 27. Copy of a letter from Bell, dated 10<sup>th</sup> January 1902:

I think I always cautioned you against imagining Sir J E's opposition was somewhat altered.

I have never seen any signs that it was, and in September last it was certainly exultant and derisive.

I visited two days ago an implementiferous deposit in Savernake Forest near Marlborough. Fully 1000 implements have been found there this summer over an area about the size of a large room 30ft X 20. They are on a hill slope, near the source of the upper waters of the Kennet. I place them late and doubt the contours around have altered much since their deposition.

They contain the usual St Acheulian type only good pointed ones seen are rare. Only mark this – eoliths perfectly finished in workmanship are common – I found a few but fear they are not being well looked after. I consider this

important as showing the use of eoliths throughout Palaeolithic times, and reminding one of Sir Joseph's strong assertions that on the plateau they could not be separated in age from the worn and ochreous implements from there. I am glad that you have sent a series to Birmingham. I will write to Professor Lapworth asking him to visit.'

This is followed by a line of a Tennyson poem: ' a Knight with an Ass's not a hoss's head....'

P. 28. The entry for January 12<sup>th</sup> 1902 notes the dull, foggy nature of the day, which saw BH remain indoors to write letters to Bill and Whittaker. The call of the wild, however, saw him start out for Exedown where he noted the presence of a large, worn block of Oldbury stone. He examined the reservoir and found 'several rudes in chalk pit'. The afternoon was spent with Mr Kingsmith and two friends. He says '*Modern Babylon* bought', by which he presumably means the purchase of a book of that name.

The following entry appears to be from that, or a similar book and is entitled: 'Aesthetic analysis' of an obelisk... Grant Allen'. The significance of phallic objects is discussed.

Under the title 'Evans' BH notes the two characters in one of Sanden's plays, one of whom is able to believe in anything, such has been his wide experience, the other of whom believes in nothing, despite his equally wide experience. The fact that Evans is mentioned here almost certainly means he is being compared to the latter character in the play.

P. 29. Dated 25<sup>th</sup> October 1899 and entitled 'Darbishire', the following entry appears to be part of a letter from Darbishire in which he talks of the need to defend again 'the deserving' which the transcriber understands to mean eoliths. He notes the growing scepticism in the authenticity of these since the death of Sir Joseph Prestwich.

A short, printed poem by George Edgar Montgomery follows, entitled 'Mars'. The poem is pasted onto the back of an original letter from Mr Wright Wilson of the Birmingham Midland Institute and the Birmingham Archaeological Society and is dated December 30<sup>th</sup> 1901:

'... I understand from the *Bl...ain Life* that you have discovered some evidence of man of an earlier date than even Palaeolithic man. We are about holding the *Conversazione* at the Midland Institute and would be pleased if you would send/lend your finds here.

Lord Avebury, Professor Boyd Dawkins and Professor Windle and several others have promised me to find some of their finds of their palolithic and ?... They would be Museum ?.. locked cases and insured for any accident ?... . By lending these artefacts you would confer a boon upon our society. Yours faithfully, Wright Wilson'. [This letter has been quoted earlier on p 32]

Attached to the back of this letter is a printed list of the exhibitors to this 'Conversazione' and also a faded photograph of a corraloid fossil. There follows a copy of the report of this occasion, which was held on January 14<sup>th</sup> 1902. In the report, BH's eoliths are said to represent man before Palaeolithic times and the suggested date is 24,000 years ago. Though the epithet 'body stones' is not applied, the description is clearly that of this type of eolith.

P. 30. The report from the previous page is concluded with yet another mention of scrapers used for the cleaning of soiled limbs!

The entry for Sunday January 19<sup>th</sup> 1902 observes a white frost with a temperature of 9 degrees F. BH in till 11am when he went out to see Jenkins and Mr Searle re: the Birmingham papers. On his return BH met Mr Dunnett, with whom he had the usual 'long and interesting chat'. Spent time reading aloud from the play *The Duchess of Bayswater* in preparation for the performance on the following Tuesday.

On Monday Agnes returned in readiness for the theatricals at the village hall.

P. 31 Clippings from *The Birmingham Post* January 18<sup>th</sup> 1902. The article is entitled 'A Romance in Flint: Strange Theories of Primitive Man'. BH and the Hon Auberon Herbert's theories about eolithic man and totemism, are the main topic of reporting. Another clipping from *The Birmingham Daily Gazette*, of the 14<sup>th</sup> January 1902, also gives a short account of the occasion.

P.32. Copy of part of a letter from Sir John Evans to Mr RD Darbishire in which he reiterates his understanding of eoliths as natural. Dated 4<sup>th</sup> January 1902.

On Sunday January 26<sup>th</sup> 1902 the entry notes the cold weather with a prevailing NW wind. BH out at 8.30 to Mist's then on by train to Kemsing and on to Crowslands in the company of Potter. They met Mr Roberts and his two aunts there. The cold was such that they did not linger but went on to Birches. Potter and BH then went to the high level section of Terry's Lodge reservoir where he comments that they found 'a nice lot of shells'. BH spent the evening at home and notes that an examination of the matrix revealed a lot of Tertiary gravel that looked as if it constituted a redosition from the [Folkestone beds. BH determines to 'see to this' [He means follow this up]

Small clipping about the Midland's Institute Conversazione in which BH's eoliths were exhibited.

P. 33. Copy of a letter from Lord Avebury, the original of which is pasted on the opposing page: '...I have duly received your letter and enclose one for Professor Virchow. I think University of Berlin would be a sufficient address...' Dated 27<sup>th</sup> January 1902 and sent from High Elms, his home in Kent. The enclosed letter to Virchow runs thus: '... I was sorry to see the account of your accident and hope you are going on well. Mr Harrison of Ightham has asked me to give him a letter of introduction to you. I have known him for many years and he is a really remarkable man. He keeps a small shop in the village and for years past has diverted all his spare time (and some I fear at the cost of his business) to archaeological study. I am, dear Virchow...'.  
.

A one line reference to the *Christian Life*, December 28<sup>th</sup> 1902’.

P.34. Original letter from Charles Druery, dated January 23<sup>rd</sup> 1902 and sent from his home of 11 Shaa Road, Acton:

‘Dear Ben, Thanks for your parcel of letters to Mr Newman which I have ?... ..  
?... .. have to figure ? to establish ?... truths in receptive minds. This is  
however nearly always the case with new ?... ideas as we know by Darwin  
himself who after working for years accumulating overwhelming evidence was  
for a long time an object of vilification and like wise prophets was least  
appreciated at home. A German friend ?... was telling me the other evening  
that nothing ?... him more when he first came to England, some time after ?...  
?... , than that it was ?... the British People here regarded him as compared with  
the ?... which were pre had at once ?.. in ?... circles ?... .. there is a lack of ?...  
evidence in ?... ‘The letter continues but is largely indecipherable. The  
conclusion is legible, Druery says ‘...Sorry to hear your wife such a sufferer  
give her our good wishes and kind regards... Chas T Druery’.

A newspaper clipping with an article on the writings of Harry Johnson on the pygmies of the Uganda borderland. Many references to mythical brownies, gnomes and elves.

P. 35. A copy of Wilson Wrights letter re: flints, dated January 25<sup>th</sup> 1902:

‘What I want is a collection which sums up the collection I exhibited on your behalf, say 2 or 3 of each kind of scraper. Body stones (large) Body stones (small) and wood and bone scrapers. That I understand is the sum and substance of your discussions relating to eolithic man. I only want such stones that I can show to persons who are convinced. They must be typical like those exhibited at the Midland Institute. The essential part of that collection in as that they shewed such definite edges, wherewith to scrape that they would not, in my opinion, be mistaken for anything else, and as I laid great stress upon this particular (and very important) feature in the stones as I exhibited them, I feel that I must have a typical set to back up your and my arguments that they are really due to man’s work and are not accidental. I hope that you will further? Importance of this argument and also that the specimens you send to me will fulfil this important particular’.

An original letter from Mr WA Parker, of Rochdale, dated 31<sup>st</sup> January 1902:

‘... your flints to hand. They are a beautiful set and I like them very much. The pocket specimen is a beauty and neither frost fracture not any natural agency could produce anything like it. I am certain in my own mind that the flints are the work of human hands. I am very much interested in them. The flake with the bulb of percussion is very interesting, the specimens are well worth what you ask but you see at the same time I am not in the pecuniary position of some of the other gentlemen with whom you have dealt. Should I ask too much if I asked you under the circumstances to accept £2.5.0 I am almost ashamed to ask you. If you cannot then I will send on the full amount £2.9.6. Kindly let me

know per next post. I will send on to you a few flakes and a beautiful worked ?... scraper from the Rochdale hills (Early Celtic) as a companion with your bulbed flake. I think the time is not distant when your case will be fully established...’.

Sunday February 2<sup>nd</sup> 1902. Cold east wind, which did not stop BH going out to Buley. The evening was spent in correspondence.

Small clipping outlining the talk on early Celtic remains in Rochdale by Mr WA Parker to the National Union of Teachers, where it is recorded that he was the first paid secretary of the organisation.

Sunday February 9<sup>th</sup> 1902. BH ‘shading’ 8 sets (he must mean colouring and enhancing a previous sketch of eoliths or pals) from 7.30 till 11am. Then, on to Oldbury where he met Tebbs. Notes the ‘slush’ at the 400 level. Mr Knight and Mr Don dropped in for tea. Reading *Siluria*, which he found interesting.

P.36. Part of the British Museum catalogue of 1863, which was published in 1862 as an introduction. BH copies the notes from p 25 which he records together with his comments, thus;

‘in No 1 case are many specimens of Fucoids, from the Heathfield Sussex. Many of the specimens are on the midshelf resemble the remains of plants found in sandstone on the common (Folkestone beds) Calanctis good, Sphinct...? ?... many of these resemble Odian...ium? First from Dr Mantell’s collection perfect. In case No are many specimens of pteredlytys from Cromarty (much smaller than I expected) averaging about 3 ½ inches in length. Holiplichus particularly interesting about 28 inches long. Fish from Lias perfect. The large tooth from Malta is named in British Museum as Carchonadon Myladon Miocene. Thousands of sharks teeth are shown in this case – not to be wondered at considering the evidence ?... in jaws of shark. Case 1. Teeth of various fauna species of shark and allied fishes principally from Tertiary Upper Greensand containing specimens of teeth from Warminster is much like Kentish rag hassock found near Basted. Case 5 contains 3 large fins – of sharks from gault Folkestone. Room 4 In case 34 are specimens of malachite from Burna minis Australian with apparently seemed to have been formed in a similar manner to chalcedony in flint but from its being turned to a bright green colour. In room 4 six specimens flints exhibiting conical fractures. Flints often are found fractured in this way. Clycaster Similar to that given me by John Turly, Miocene Malta’

P.37. Two sketches, one of a nummulite and one of the broken portion of a large shell in chalk: ‘date probably 1864 or 5 as it was after my visit to Heathfield. [this is an example of BH writing up his notes many years after the event when his memory of the date on which it occurred was hazy]

Saturday February 15<sup>th</sup> 1902. The visit of Mr W Kinson Prichard Bournemouth is commented upon since he last called in on BH some 25 years earlier.

Notes how cold it was overnight, says 22 degrees of frost.

16<sup>th</sup> February 1902. Cold again. Monday 17<sup>th</sup> February 1902. BH contracted a chill and rested for 3 days. The weather remained disagreeably cold till Friday when it brightened and warmed up.

Sunday 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1902. Weather remained mild but foggy. BH spent time packing Darbshire's 'Aylesfordians' and then went walking with Wilkins. Spent the evening writing.

P.38. An original letter from Edward F. Evans to BH, dated February 27<sup>th</sup>, no year recorded but almost certainly 1902:

'...Enclosed is the copy of the note which I spoke about. I think you will agree with me that it must describe an identical fire –back and therefore probably of the same foundry and casting. But I fancied that the lettering on yours was Superat (not Spernit); the latter is the better reading. I had a very wet ride from Ightham last night but I hope I shall feel no bad effect from it... Yours sincerely Edward F Evans... Archbishop Sharp was murdered in 1679 It would be interesting to know if the fireback is preserved still at Abbotsford. I should say it most certainly is there " Notes to the Abbott. Note P Muffled man. Generally a disguised man originally one who wears the cloak or mantle muffled round the lower part of the face to conceal his countenance. I have on an ancient piece of iron the representation of a robber, thus accounted, endeavouring to make his way into a house and opposed by a mastiff, to whom he in vain offers food. The motto is Spernit dona fides. It is a part of a fire grate said to have belonged to Archbishop Sharp'.

The following entry, dated 28th February 1902, is entitled General Luard's Letter on Darbshire's paper: 'Dear Harrison, This paper of Mr Darbshire's is the most emphatic and the clearest exposition of the case of the Eolithic man that I have yet seen, and the note from Cardiff is almost as satisfactory. Your own age, as the father of the eolithic men must be difficult to decide'.

March 1<sup>st</sup> 1902. Weather mild and sunny. Some illegible remarks about the blossom to which James Bassett adds his thoughts.

P. 39. Sunday March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1902. BH heads off to Exedown chalk pit despite the close weather. Collected a few shells there intended for Kennard. Noted the presence of some Oldbury stone and some quartz. Thunder in the afternoon.

On a foggy Tuesday March 4<sup>th</sup> BH headed out for Crowslands where he found many eoliths but not one palaeolith. Notes the article in Tuesday's *Standard* about the British Museum arrangement of stone implements, which included many eoliths from the Plateau. The entry following this is a quotation from Henry Balfour's *Evolution in Decorative Art*:

The magic forms of nature's accidental portraits were transformed to the after fact representation, though the peculiar natural forms were, and are, none the less early sought for and valued as the more potent of the two. At first no doubt, it was nature's decorative patterns which were copied, before man more and

more emphasised himself from his “mistress in art” and ?... upon somewhat more original plans of his own. The three stages, appreciative, adaptive and curative, seem to follow on one another in a perfectly natural sequence and the can be little doubt that these represent the successive epochs in the early history of art’.

P.40. An entry about Colonel Underwood’s letter to BH on his visit to the BM:

‘... I went today to see the enclosed collection. There are 14 or 15 of your eoliths purchased 1893 with 4 of lith’s and 4 of brown’s. It says “ of Supposed human workmanship “and there is a small diagram and description. I came across a gentleman studying for a lecture and coached him up a bit but told him to write to you direct. I then met the Curator, Read, a “d...n’d conceited little puppy who knew nothing except what Evans had told him. I said “it would be well worth your while to take a 3d return special cheap ticket some Sunday and learn something about it and then you can talk but you must acquire a smattering of geology first”. He was wild and danced off mumbling something very uncomplimentary. I told him that if he had read Sir J Evans second edition he would see that Sir J gave away the whole position by acknowledging some of human workmanship handiwork. This he admitted. I then said “why then do you put “supposed human handiwork? It is not fair to the public” He said Sir John Evans was here yesterday and everything is being arranged under his superintendence. I saw Newton and he says Meridionalis in older then Antiquus and that the Dewlish finds were Meridionalis of C... fast bed age. He said “eoliths have been found subsequently in what was states as the same gravels” Newton and I are going probably to the British Museum again Saturday.’

P.41. Sir John Evans position on the pebble found at Aldeburgh: “We might as well condemn the entire coinage of a county because we find a false coin”.’

Sunday March 9<sup>th</sup> 1902. Despite the cold NW wind BH and E...? take a walk to Crowhurst Lane but saw no white violets. Many Coltsfoot flowers noticed beside the path.

An extract from a work on different epochs during the Palaeolithic by Samuel Hazzledene Warren. Neither the entry nor the article is dated though each citation has a page number. It is interesting to note that by 1902, the Palaeolithic has been refined into a later age, which encompasses the Magdalanian and Solutrean. The Middle Palaeolithic is held to be divided into Mousterian and Acheulian, whilst the earlier Palaeolithic age is held to consist of the Chellean. [The entry is particularly interesting as it tells us how the chronological relationship of the earliest Palaeolithic was understood at this time]: ‘The earliest known phase of the Palaeolithic period, the drift Pale... (not eolithic) implements of the Plateau drift of Kent (appears to cover a long period and may be capable of sub-division.’

P.42. Wednesday March 12<sup>th</sup> 1902. On what was a fine day BH headed for Maplescombe and then went on to Birches. There is a cross section of the land from Nalt’s Farm to the elevated pebble gravel pit to the east of this point. Here BH notes that some ochreous flints, notably split pebbles, were found. He vows to revisit the area, noting also the presence of large blocks of pebble conglomerate in huge rows

north of the farm on a piece of ground by some tree stumps. (Small sketch to illustrate this.) Short discussion about the Maplescombe area, which had only recently been 'broken up' (he probably refers to boundary changes).

A short entry about Browning and his accessibility.

An extract from George Meredith on the topic of Abbies and the ordeal of Rich Fernal, taken from p 124.

Friday 14<sup>th</sup> March 1902. BH recalls the visit of Mr Shrivell, Mr Ward and his wife, the latter a journalist and his wife an American authoress.

P.43. On Sunday march 16<sup>th</sup> 1902 BH wrote to Kennard. Also, on this Spring-like day, BH met Percy Martin and Mr Knight at 3.30 for a walk to Oldbury and Redwell. He noted '10 flowers in bloom' (I think he means that he noted ten species in bloom).

A short printed article from the *Cardiff Journal*, dated March 1902, is pasted in. It deals with the Eolithic implements on view at Cardiff museum, thanks to BH and Mr Frederick Ellis of Bristol.

Original letter from Mr H Snowden Ward, of Golden Green, Hadlow:

'... as promised, I return your reprint of Mr Grant Allen's paper; after reading it with very great interest. Need I say that the time spent with you yesterday was of keen enjoyment to me, and that I thank you very much indeed for all your patient explanations? As an old geologist who has been obliged to drop the subject for years; and as a journalist keenly interested in the human element, the subject has great charms for me. And I hope to have the pleasure and privilege of going further into it. Your clue re: the phallic uses of certain forms is interesting and worth following further. At the same time; knowing something of the intricacies of the subject, I should strongly advise you to keep the suggestions as a mere working hypothesis; at any rate, until much more evidence has been gathered and consideration given. What I said yesterday about pure form (geometric) possibly preceding all physical correspondences in such symbolism, is a suggestion from some of the very deepest students of symbolic form. It is true that it leads into a world which, to the ordinary scientific man, is even wilder than your realm of the "most ancient" Britons, for it is involved with the idea of an evolution (or involution) of soul, mind, spirit – whatever you may call the impulsive power parallel with, but independent from the evolution of the physical. This is apart from your subject; and is too big a subject for a letter.

But there is much evidence to the effect that in early symbolism of all systems, the vertical line has represented the creative, the idea; the "word" which was afterwards to be made flesh. The longitudinal line represented the conservative, preservative tendency. Call them force and inertia; the spirit of God and the face of the waters, or what you will. These two forces are immaterial, equal, opposite. Neither can, alone, be manifested. Acting on a given centre + in opposite directions, neither can control the other; but they can revolve on their

common centre (a sketch of a swastika here) and so revolving they become (a swastika in a circle here) hence the circle represents the material manifestations of the universe.

Developing in another symbolical way we take the two lines (an inverted T is drawn here) again equal and opposite. Neither can move the other, but the result of their equal and opposite action is (a triangle is drawn here): hence another symbol of the unmanifest becoming manifest. Fire being one of the purest and most ethereal forms of this manifestation the flame shape of the spire comes into use until Bel fires: the passing of “sons and daughters through the “fire” of purification, to Bel (also called Moloch). Hence, also the custom of jumping through the flames of the Beltane fire in Scotland. Possibly all this and much more, is well known to you: possibly you will think it irrelevant to your subject; but I think it is not entirely so. Give my respects and Mrs. Ward’s to Mrs Harrison... ’.

P.44. Newspaper clippings. The paper is not specified. The first, entitled ‘The Making of Modern England’ is an analysis of Mr H.G Mackinder’s book *Britain and the British Seas* published by W Heinemann, 1902 and the second is an account of a meeting of the Congress of Anthropologists held in Metz at which Professor Virchow dealt with the question of the distinction between species and variety.

P.45 Sunday March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1902. BH records the occurrence of a sharp, white frost after four days heavy rain. Sketched till 11 but did not go out till the evening, when he went to Basted after which he read *Darwin’s Life*, vol 11.

Obituary notice for Colonel DWG James.

Leaflet of the Clapham Junction Natural Science Circle. Original

Letter from Jas Coleman (one of the Natural Science Circle members):

‘Some time ago you very kindly lent me a few of your eoliths for exhibition at a meeting when I read a paper on Prehistoric Man. Since then I have had a few kinds of stone implements and also one of Bronze which was rather important. Knowing your very keen interest in these matters if at any time you have an eolith to spare I shall esteem it a great ?... if you will allow me to purchase just one specimen. I might say that for some time I have made an examination of the gravels between Croydon and Wandsworth in the valley of the river Wandle and I am able to record some good finds of tusk and teeth of *Elephas primigenius*, teeth of *Rhinoceros*, *Bos equus* and also Palaeolithic flakes, one very good. Some have somewhat the appearance of Plateau implements or flakes, at least I thought perhaps you would like to have a copy of my notes on the find so I have taken the liberty of enclosing a copy, which I shall be glad if you will kindly accept. I have had some photos taken of the implements and if it is of sufficient interest to you, I shall be pleased to send you a copy of same. You might be interested to know that this implement is now in Canon Greenwell’s collection. I parted with it owing to his earnest wish to possess so large a specimen...’

An extract from the original publication from the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1901 which gives an account of the bronze spearhead mentioned in the above letter.

P.46. Blank page with the traces of removed newspaper articles. A copy of the discussion on Darbishire's paper. Undated:

'Mr Mark Stirrup FGS referred to the recrudescence of interest in these chipped flints during the last few years ?... to ?...? found in the Lake District of the S of England, and to their connection to the theory of the antiquity of man.

With regard to one of the cases of exhibits, containing fragments of flint half an inch to one inch in diameter, Mr Stirrup said it was doubtful as to what use they could have been put, as they were too small to be handled by man for any practical purpose. The late Gabriel de Mortillet had suggested that similar fragments were the work of some precursor of man of similar origin and of an intelligence of anthropoid ape...

P.47:

... Mr Stirrup exhibited the work by Mr A Thieullen containing figures of types of flint implements found in the valley of the Seine, which types resembled in all points most of those exhibited by Mr. Darbishire.

Mr. Stirrup took exception to the use of the term "eolithic" in connection with those Kentish implements, as liable to lead to misconception on the continent, where the term had been employed for upwards of 20 years to describe implements from the Tertiary strata. The President, Mr Hugh and others took part in the discussion'.

Newspaper clipping of the 'Between Ourselves' column, dealing with geological time,.

P.48. The newspaper column from the previous page is continued with mention of BH and his introduction to Kier Hardy, the Labour leader. There follows a copy of a letter from BH to KH, dated 21<sup>st</sup> June 1921 and the whole is concluded on P.49.

P.49. The conclusion of this pasted newspaper clipping, which seems to have been penned by Keir Hardie, goes thus: 'Entirely self-taught and having had to grope his way unaided into the light, there is a fullness about his information and a certainty about his conclusions which mere book study could never give. Such men enrich the race, and add a nobility to life. Long may he be spared to continue his useful work'.

Good Friday March 28<sup>th</sup> 1902. On what was a fine day, BH and his wife accompanied by Elsie, make their way to St Clere in Lumley's trap. From there they went to Terry's Lodge where they made their way by foot to Exedown. On Easter Sunday it was wet and they all spent the day at home. By Easter Monday the rain had cleared and they had a visit from Sir W Church at 10.30.

On Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> April, Ted, Agnes and Mr Furmin went to Tonbridge via Hildenborough. They called in on Mr Handcock, inspector of schools.

P.50. BH, Mr Knight and friends meet at 4pm and, together with Ted and Agnes, they all make their way to South Hill. From there several places are visited with the intention of settling some outstanding affairs. Home via the 'Iguanodon section'.

Sunday, 6<sup>th</sup> April 1902. A cold, wild day that BH spent at home. The following day, Ted left in what was another cold day about which everyone complained.

Sunday April 13<sup>th</sup> 1902. On what is described as a fine day, BH set out for Fane Hill at 11.30. Also saw the ruins of last weeks fire. He came home via Oldbury Hill. Mr and Mrs Connell gave BH and Agnes a ride to Wrotham. Mr Butler stayed for the evening and at 6 they made a visit to Oldbury Plain, and admired the view.

Copy of a letter from Lord Avebury, dated April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1902: '... I return the drawings and will bear in mind what you say if I have anyone wanting such a collection. I am sorry have not heard from Virchow. I sympathise with you in not finding more drawings for your files, but?... rarely pays on a primary search. Avebury... I am very glad you like my book.'

P.51. A drawing of flints found by by J.E. Quibell BA from the temple area in Hierakonpolis. Found in 1898.

Wednesday 16<sup>th</sup> April 1902. A reference to R Wortham of Kneesworth Hall, Royston, Hants, and of Earl's Court, visited BH and stayed till 5.30pm. The purpose of this visit is not made clear.

Sunday April 20<sup>th</sup> 1902. BH at home all day, writing letters. Original letter from BH's Nephew, Willie S Tomkin about the sketches of flints from Hierakonpolis referred to earlier. These he sent to BH. Promises to visit the following week.

P.52. Copy of a letter from A. Montgomery Bell dated 20<sup>th</sup> April 1902: '... My friend Professor Herbertson proposes to visit you tomorrow, Tuesday. He is Reader in Geography and wishes to study the geographical features of the chalk, greensand and Weald. I hope that you will be able to help him. I am intensely busy and have been for some time...'

BH writes that Mr Herbertson arrived at 10.45 and stayed till 12 when he 'biked off to Rochester to an appointment'. He was, BH notes, a pupil of James Geikie. He sought the '...conservative voices of English geologists' on his return from a German university. Judged English geologists generally to be 'conservative'.

Copy of a letter from Henry Willett, dated April 22<sup>nd</sup>, and from Montpellier Terrace in Brighton:

'pardon the delay in replying but I am not well and have been anxious about my wife who was abroad. Many thanks for the account of the Wrotham pit. I am writing to Mr E...?'

Now as to the museum matter. Our committees differ from the Town Council and we think that no man could undertake these most onerous duties and we decide to support the proposal. We think the duties being so different that there ought to be one Librarian and one Curator of the 2 museums and the fine arts. I for one would never advise anyone to undertake the lot.

The contents of the library and museum are now all thrown together into a ?... heap in one room...

P.53. Letter from Henry Willett, continued from the previous page:

... The buildings are not finished and are in the hands of Mr Lankester. If your friend likes to come to inspect I will pay his rail fare. Faithfully yours, Henry Willetts'.

Wednesday April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1902. Mr Herbertson arrived at 10. They walked to Basted spring and observed the outcrop of Atherfield clay. They stayed at Isles to take photos.

At 2 o'clock, in what is described as '... most delightful conditions...' BH and his visitor went to Terry's Lodge, Crowslands, the tumulus in the wood, and a gravel bed, After which they called on Mr Sugden where they took refreshment before making their way home via Drain, Birches and Terry's Lodge. BH noted the thirty acres and did some sketching before journeying home.

On April 24<sup>th</sup> 1902, after a foray to the rock shelters, BH made his way to Limpsfield on the 10.30 train.

On the same date BH received a letter from E Ray Lankester:

'... I find it very difficult to understand what you say in your letters. Am I right in supposing that you offer me the original flints of which you send (now returned) for six guineas the lot? I have marked on the drawings with a pencil a few specimens I should like to purchase – if the price is not large. Kindly let me know and send number 2 specimen on approval. Yours truly, ER Lankester'

P.54: Correspondence from the Royal Society April 21<sup>st</sup> 1902:

'My Dear Mr Harrison, I am in the thick of science work. I have got your box and suggestion. Let it be with me for a day or two and I will bring the matter forward... J. Evans'.

April 25<sup>th</sup>, Royal Society letter:

'My Dear Mr Harrison, I do not gather that you have anything specially now, or supplementary to the former exhibits. If this is really the case they really would not be much chance of exhibiting, but if you think you have material which might be shown, say so.

Of course it is a somewhat controversial subject and we could not refer the question to Sir John Evans. Let me have a little more light and I can then see what can be done... J.C. James’.

BH notes that a letter of reply was written on Sunday April 27<sup>th</sup> 1902.

A letter from WH Griffon, dated April 15<sup>th</sup> 1902 in which he expresses gratitude for BH’s letter and says the his ‘botanical boss’ suggested that he go somewhere and get fertile grounds of *Equisetum* his intention of going to Boro’ Green the following Sunday in search of this plant<sup>13</sup>.

An original, typewritten letter from Robert Harrison, Assistant Secretary at the Royal Society and dated May 12<sup>th</sup> 1902 in which he declines BH’s offer of flints for exhibition at the forthcoming soiree as the flints offer nothing new.

P.55. Sunday April 27<sup>th</sup> 1902. Mr Griffon and a friend arrive on the 10.40 train. All three set off for Basted Lane on their botanical expedition. BH notes the presence of wild sweet pea, wild b..., *Hellebore vividus* and *Tulipa sylvestris*. The weather was cold with an east wind. BH’s return at 7 o’clock from the train prompted a rest by the fireside for both he and Mrs H during which she enquired if he knew a flower called Bloody noses<sup>14</sup>. There is no record of his response to this but he does note that they found the first shoots of the early Purple *Orchis* that they saw from the high level footpath in Sheet hill wood. He notes the blood red colour so it is possible that this also answers Mrs H’s question about the bloody noses. He then proceeded to record some lines penned by Robert Browning ‘knocked off when under the influence’. The source of the ‘influence’ is not made clear!

P.56. A poem on this page continues the theme of wild flowers, in this instance Kentish flora

Ted must have received a copy of this poem as what follows is a copy of his response to it, replete with reference to ‘Bloody Noses’.

There follows a reference to Ivy Leaved Toadsflax when BH notes the need to pay close attention to this particular plant.

P.57. Wednesday April 30<sup>th</sup> 1902. BH records his early evening walk to Court Lodge and Wilderness followed by a meeting at the village hall.

On Sunday the 4<sup>th</sup> May 1902 BH received Mr and Mrs Hodd and they go by train and trap to Vigo Village, Fairseat and Platt Farm, even though they are dogged by cold rain at times. They found eoliths and a Palaeolithic flake in a field west of Vigo. BH notes the quantity of ochreous flint in the bank of a water-pipe section and more generally the soil, which indicated the presence of a gravel bed.

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<sup>13</sup> *Equisetum* is commonly known as Horsetail and would have been of interest to BH as it is a ‘living fossil’.

<sup>14</sup> Bloody Noses is a term also applied to Love Lies Bleeding or *Amaranthus caudatus*

There follows a section taken from some comments on Rutot by Kennard which continues to p 58:

‘Last week came a bundle of reprints from A Rutot of Brussels and the first one I caught hold of was, I translate the cream for you. “ Primitive industries. Defence of the eoliths. Possible natural actions are unable to produce actions resembling secondary chipping”

What ho! What ho! This is not slang it is good Shakespeare. See Merry Wives of Windsor. By the way who invented the term eoliths? Rutot has not definitely adopted it which is a decided advantage. The paper was to 68 pages and is a good one.

Oh! It is a pleasure to read this paper. 1<sup>st</sup> he asks what possible causes can there be if they are not human worked? He gives 4: Change of temperature, River action, sea action, earth movement...

P.58. letter continues:

... This first he says is fully exaggerated and so it is and he concludes with “I declare that the effect of (change of temperature) is nothing adding that is a ?... argument opposed to all the known facts”.

Again I say What ho! What ho! He gives nearly 20 pages to the action of rivers and dismisses that as out of the question. Then he tackles marine action and gives 10 pages to that and says that it cannot produce results seen on these early eoliths. Lastly he goes in for, and I may say goes for earth movements and laughs at it but he says I have successfully rebutted all the supposed causes only with a wish to arrive at the truth and I must acknowledge their inanity.

Then he tackles accidental causes – I think upsets that view also. If some of what he says is “intention” to be noticed in the work, the utilization of natural flints, of a purpose by intentional chipping natural or accidental causes will not account for it.

I feel quite happy when a [scientist] like Rutot is smashing our opponents. He has travelled so much, knows our eoliths as well as Belgian and French from Thenay. He says ours are Pliocene – so they are. There can be no doubt on the subject’.

Wednesday May 7<sup>th</sup> 1902. ‘Snow’ BH remarks on the cold.

Between May 4<sup>th</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> the weather is noted to have produced, snow, rain, hail and thunder.

Short quote from the work of Hume.

P.59. By May 11<sup>th</sup> the weather had settled, being alternately bright and dull. BH spent time putting his museum to rights and notes his efforts to trace the flint gravel on the slopes of Stalles Wood. He mentions the brick works and draws a section showing a

lenticular seam, which, he notes, is still open to view in the sand pit there. He notes a layer of flint associated with the lenticular layer and there follows a sketch of the flint drift in the Gault clay. He also notes looking at the sand pits near the station (Boro' Green – which are still evident from the train AM) where he found remarkable drift seams laying very low below surface... possibly to a depth of 15 feet. A sketch of two eoliths found at South Ash and Boro' Green. These and other eoliths were brought to BH by Hodges from a newly turned-up field to the east of the Malt House Cottages. This is a promontory 500 feet OD and 100 feet above the valley gravels.

P. 60. More sketches of the eoliths presented to BH by Hodges. Among them is what BH describes as a 'Neo. Very fine' as well as another flint by which he has placed a ? and which could be a Palaeolith. He then goes on to describe a balloon descent on Wednesday evening in late May.

P.61. A somewhat enigmatic comment: 'My book having been sent to Kennard for some work has not been seen'.

On Whit Sunday, 18<sup>th</sup> May 1902. BH and Kennard met at Otford and proceed from Beechy House then on to Wick and Goodbury woodlands returning home via Beeches.

The following day, 19<sup>th</sup> May 1902, was wet so BH spent it sketching.

Sunday (not dated), a fine day, BH and Mrs H to Percy Martins from where they all drove to Ide Hill via Goathurst Common and back again getting out to inspect Whitley Mill, where the view from the vicarage garden was extensive, interesting and picturesque.

There followed many wet Sundays for many weeks after this which BH spent sketching. On June 5<sup>6/7th</sup> June 1902, the South Eastern Congress was held at Canterbury. Mr CV Knight visited in early June. They visited Fane Hill, among other places. It would appear that Mr Knight stayed for some time as BH mentions many happy afternoon strolls taken together.

Another entry re: Whit Monday (19<sup>th</sup> May 1902) that mentions a visit by Mr HB Woodward. BH met him and Mr Bennett at the station. The fissure is mentioned as is a heavy shower, which may account for the reference to many happy hours spent in the Museum. He says (presumably of Woodward) '...perfectly convinced and greatly interested in the striated specimens. Advised me to send in Ted's paper. This I did and accepted for Canterbury but too late to be read but will be printed in transactions'.

BH notes the death of Mrs Collyer Fergusson on the 17<sup>th</sup> June and also that for the SE Congress on the 5, 6 and 7<sup>th</sup> June 1902 he sent eight plates and geological sets. Ted's accompanying paper, to which he alludes, was not read but printed in the transactions.

P.62. An account of the balloon descent previously referred to. On Sunday June 22<sup>nd</sup>, after a thunderstorm, BH and Mr Knight went to Seal to meet Jack Temple, who

failed to put in an appearance. The pair made their leisurely way home via Kemsing station.

Coronation week, June 1902. Good weather though the King was ill during the week. BH closed the shop on Thursday and Friday and, taking advantage of some spare time, walked to Oldbury on the Thursday. On Friday he, Knight and Ted went to Terry's Lodge via Heaverham and St Clere. They made their way home via Exedon where there was a huge, celebratory, bonfire heap.

P.63. The entry from the previous page continues in which BH mentions seeing newly hatched partridges. In the evening they all (must mean all the family plus Mr Knight) went to Court Lodge for a stroll. On Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> June BH and Agnes took a stroll to the railway embankment and home via Patch Grove. More of Knight's stay and mention of many bluebells and champions. Also mentions the view of Ightham from Fane Hill.

An entry entitled 'Cob Nuts'. The crop promises to be a large one judging from the newly formed bunches on the bough. Compares the crop of 1902 with that of 1879. An entry under the title 'Coronation' mentions Lizzie as 'very neat and smart'.

Sunday 6<sup>th</sup> July is noted as being very hot.

P.64. Part of a letter to BH from Bell on Whitaker:

'Whitaker's attitude is I fear disappointing to you, but it is very much what I thought it was. The fact is that he is not much interested and what of interest is what you will never get over. It must always form a negative attitude. On the other hand I had here yesterday an important visit from Professor Sollas, Professor Man of Cambridge and Mr Tiddeman, late of the Survey. They were all interested and asked for eoliths as an accepted fact in the evolution of Homo sapiens'.

July 9<sup>th</sup> 1902. BH notes the impressive natural phenomenon of sunshine after a day's rain.

P.65. The entry concerning the notable sunset after rain continues and attached is a small newspaper clipping about the same, which notes that there was a triple rainbow. BH adds that the following day there was gale with rain and thunder.

July 7 & 8<sup>th</sup> Oddfellow's club and the sad death of Cherry Bassett on the railway line and a verdict of accidental death.

12<sup>th</sup> July, a visit from Mr and Mrs Kennard. Mr Reader of the Essex Field Club also visited.

Sunday 13<sup>th</sup> July. A hot day and, owing to a misunderstanding, Mr Reader was late. Off to Exedon and Terry's Lodge where the high level drifts were observed. On to the reservoir where, in places the turf had been removed and fossils revealed as well as some Oldbury stone. A Kestrel was seen twice. In the evening they went to Rosewood and home via Oldbury Camp.

On Wednesday July 16<sup>th</sup> 1902 despite the great heat BH and Kennard went to Raspit Hill and St Lawrence Plain, Crown Point and then home.

Saturday 19<sup>th</sup> July saw Kennard and BH walking again, this time to Lenham where they ascended Stede Hill and into Harrietsham.

P.66. Copy of a letter from Sir John Evans, dated July 13<sup>th</sup> 1902:

‘Dear Sir, Do you happen to know anything of Sir Nicholas Miller of Crouch in Wrotham? – or of Oxenholme (...? Oxinheath) who died about 1660? and was Sheriff of Kent in 1633 – I have a very fine earthenware jug, mentioned in Gibbon, which belonged to him in succession to his great uncle of the same name who died in 1621. Yours truly, John Evans’

There follows a continuation of the Lenham trip of July 19<sup>th</sup> 1902 during which BH notes the find of one huge ‘pal’ from Stede Hill as well as ‘4 fine eos’ and many white flakes found on the slope of the hill.

The entry for July 20<sup>th</sup> records a visit to Ash, delayed till 10 o’clock owing to rain. On the way, at Exedown and Plaxdale Farm BH found several eoliths and a part of a palaeolith. Rain stopped their play while in Ash and necessitated a return home in the trap. The driver took them, by mistake, on a circuitous journey home and the horse pulling the trap had an accident, which upset BH and negated the pleasure of the day’s finds.

P.67. Copy of a letter to BH from FW Reader of 171 Hanningford Road dated 17<sup>th</sup> July 1902. He informed BH that he had been to the British Museum to see the Rock shelter specimens but they were not yet on view. The museum was undergoing re-arrangement. Mr Reader remarks on the good selection of BH’s eoliths. He also notes the irrefutable nature of the human workmanship on these stones.

There follow verses to Thomas Philpot written upon his diligent survey of the names of Kent. This is concluded on P.68.

P.68. 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1902. BH went with Kennard to Brenchley and returned on Wednesday.

On Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> July, BH went to see FJ Bennett in West Malling and on Friday they went to the quarry in Aylesford.

Saturday’s outing was to Otford. Rain stopped outside play so BH stayed in to sketch. Kennard too amused himself in the museum, unearthing many stones during an overhaul there.

On Monday 28<sup>th</sup> July 1902, a clear and lovely day, BH started work early.

Sunday 3<sup>rd</sup> August saw Percy Martin call in on BH and the following day, Bank Holiday, which started with a downpour of tropical proportions, saw BH begin work at 5am. On Tuesday, August 5<sup>th</sup>, Mr Robarts from New... visited and BH showed him

the rock shelters, the ramparts, Fane Hill, Bayshaw and the Church before returning home.

On Wednesday BH noted that Mr Keir Hardie and Miss C... stayed till Friday and he took them to places such as St Clere, Aldam, Otford and the Mote. At the latter place there was a very heavy thunderstorm.

P.69. Saturday August 9<sup>th</sup> 1902 was Coronation Day. A fine day. Though there were no celebrations in Ightham, at Sevenoaks a carnival was held to celebrate the occasion at which a whole ox was roasted. The following day, Sunday 10<sup>th</sup> August 1902, BH entertained two guests from the Chequers, one of whom was a colleague of Professor Boulgier from City of London College Angletterre whom BH took, via Styants Bottom to Hayman's. Willie Tomkin, his nephew, visited in the evening.

Another storm on Thursday August 10<sup>th</sup> (there were many thunderstorms at this time), this one passed along the Thames Valley.

A poem entitled 'The Love Goddess' in a hand other than BH's and initialled JST.

P.70. Photograph of the Matterhorn opposite which is a watercolour sketch of a palaeolith, (two views) from Patch Grove. It was found on coronation day and BH refers to it as 'the coronation specimen'.

P.71. Newspaper clipping with the obituary of Mr John Terry, Master of The Grange.

On Sunday August 10<sup>th</sup> BH had a succession of visitors and in the evening went to Oldbury but after 9 o'clock also received Mrs Hodd. He sketched in the intervals between visitors.

On August 18<sup>th</sup> he notes that the Shah of Persia passed through (he presumably means Ightham).

A clipping entitled 'Mustard and Cress', an Edwardian gossip column, which BH read to Mrs Hodd whilst they were at table.

P.72. Sunday August 24<sup>th</sup> 1902 was another wet day. Nevertheless, Jack Temple and Mr Hodd called on BH. Another, unnamed gentleman from Caterham called at 4 o'clock. They went to Exedown but rain stopped play and they had to return home. BH sketched in the evening.

On Monday 25<sup>th</sup> August BH and Hinton had a long talk. On the 28<sup>th</sup> of this month he went to Highbury where he arranged Mr Moreland's implements and saw the aforementioned gentleman's watercolours of Scotland.

On Wednesday that week Mr Newton, from Dartford, visited. They read together and also enjoyed a long walk to Terry's Lodge and Exedown Pit. Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> of that week saw BH receive a visit from Mr Bennett and his niece. They all went to Oldbury. On Friday Mr Hinton, Jack Temple and Mr Dibley called. BH mentions the British Museum's guide to the stone age that had been prepared for the publication of *The Spectator* of August 31<sup>st</sup> 1902. He welcomed the new guide as it filled a 'long felt want to students of Prehistoric man'. The comment on this publication continues

to p. 73 concluding on p 74. The critique goes on to suggest that eoliths should be included in a category of their own rather than in that of the Palaeolithic. [It is interesting that at this time, that even though the term Mesolithic had been coined, BH writes that the sequence should be '1. Eolithic period, 2 Palaeolithic period, 3 Neolithic period'. The article focuses upon eoliths, to the exclusion of the contents of the rest of the publication.

P.74. On Sunday 31<sup>st</sup> August, BH arose at 7am to yet another wet day. He records that he worked hard, together with Jack, getting some plates ready for the Spectator (the review previously referred to). He mentions that Sir Henry Haworth in a recent paper mentioned that they (BH and other eolithophiles) had been unable to show continuity saying 'continuity is your starting point'. This prompted BH to take the matter in hand immediately and sketch a 'strong series'.

Hinton arrived at lunch time, having walked in the rain to meet Kennard en route from Swanley by the 12.58 train. BH notes that Kennard seems to have initially been a doubter as to the authenticity of eoliths, but says 'now he is fully convinced of the truth of our case'. BH quotes Kennard as saying that he had been determined not to 'flirt with the plateau goddess' until such time as he had mastered the Thames [meaning the Palaeolithic implements from there]. However one single eolith served to thoroughly convince him of their authenticity, so much so that BH says he was likely to be '...an Evans propagandist' [meaning in opposition to Sir John Evans].

On Friday September 5<sup>th</sup> Hinton visited and after an inspection walked to Plaxtol and from there to the Old Soar and home via Crouch. A thunderstorm meant they had to take shelter. Mr Watts died.

September 7<sup>th</sup> dawned bright and clear and BH started out at 6.50 to Harvel via Vigo. Found some 'old olds' on the plain west of Priesthood farm. Home at 1.15 but out again in the evening to Oldbury and later attended the Oddfellows church parade.

P.75. Original letter from a gentleman who says he wrote the letter whilst in the British Museum standing opposite a case containing eoliths. His letter is a response to the Spectator review and he is clearly a supporter of the eolithic cause and critical of the mode of their display at the British Museum.

P.76. A newspaper clipping about Keir Hardie by a supporter. Following this is an entry on semantics and the relation of place names to archaeology and past cultures, especially Iron Age and Nordic cultures. The ghost of an article from *The Spectator*, dated September 11<sup>th</sup> 1902.

P.77. September 8<sup>th</sup> 1902. Walked to Harvel and continued on towards Cobham. Quotes a section from *Sartor Resartus*<sup>15</sup> p 26, which he finds encouraging. It concerns the changes that take place over time.

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<sup>15</sup> A novel by Thomas Carlyle, first published as a serial between 1833-4 in *Fraser's Magazine*. It deals with early life and focuses on clothing. It translates as the tailor re-tailored.

A newspaper clipping about the Automobile Club annual trials of reliability held at Crystal Palace. A poem entitled 'The Lament' posted at the time of Mr Watt's death.

Wednesday September 10<sup>th</sup> 1902. BH says this day was one of the most oppressive he ever experienced with thunderstorms coming from the Southeast.

P.79. [BH has missed out p 78] Newspaper clippings and further entries about the storms. Much damage and loss of revenue from crops destroyed. A letter to *The Times* about Stonehenge and its preservation.

Copy of a letter from WJ Knowles of Trinity College, Belfast, dated 12<sup>th</sup> September 1902:

'... Your specimens came safely to my daughter's and the paper came off today. Professor Boyd Dawkins, Dr Munroe and others spoke against the artificial character and some one at last spoke in favour. I wanted to find the name of this person and asked several persons who were present but no one other than myself caught his name. I delayed writing till I could speak with Dr Haddon and ask if he knew him as I was sure you would be anxious to know but he could not tell me. I found that the agency of water was out of the question and the implements were not rolled and ice also as they were not scratched and asked what other agency they could produce which would do the work. I had however to speak courteously as I had not seen the district not know anything of the foundation by inspection and...

P. 80 letter from previous page continues:

... you should try and find some of these stones used in Tierra del Fuego and Borneo. I think they would strengthen your case. I dwelt on the scrapers and showed how similar blunt edges could be produced by whatever low work they were put to. Your specimens are in the case in the temporary museum. They won't be willing to send them off for a day or two till nearer the end. I will pack them up and return them towards the end of the meeting. I am still at my daughters Randagh, Fitzwilliam Park, Belfast. Yours truly WJ Knowles'.

BH notes that he walked to Oldbury on what he says was a dull and overcast day. He spent the evening by '...a cosy fire'. A drawing in blue pencil of the Sphinx, which BH sketched whilst on Oldbury Hill, the initials upon which were 'CEG'. It had been carved on a sand bank and was spotted by Shrivell and his family the Sunday before.

P.81. A poem from *Pearson's Weekly*. It is about insects and other natural phenomena!

P.82. The poem continues and concludes.

September 17<sup>th</sup> 1902. A copy of part of a letter from Kennard which uses strong language about Boyd Dawkins (Dawkins is a d... liar). This refers to the Belfast meeting in which BD spoke out against eoliths. Kennard then pens a poem about this, which continues to the following page. Lying by inference is the theme.

P.83. A newspaper clipping of a letter from Auberon Herbert dated November 12<sup>th</sup> [1902]

Some extracts from Professor Rupert Jones's letter, which also comments on the proceedings of the Belfast meeting in which he comments negatively about Boyd Dawkin's comments and the lack of appropriate knowledge in most of those present. From here on the transcription continues from the end page.

From here there are several pages of newspaper clippings with the odd entry penned by BH. Pagination starts again from 1-8

P.1. Newspaper clipping from *The Standard* on pre-historic monuments. The correspondent is CF Dowsett of 3 Lincoln's Inn Fields. Dated September 8<sup>th</sup> 1902.

Original extract from the *Geological Magazine* of July 1900, Vol V11 No 433 p. 326. It concerns the Seton Karr collection of stone implements in the Mayer Museum. Liverpool. Another entry in this edition of the magazine concerns Mr Darbishire's collection of eoliths at the same museum about the authenticity of which he argues passionately.

P unnumbered Small photograph of the Seton Karr implements and two pencil sketches by BH, one a bowl the other the outline of an eolith. Part of a newspaper clipping about flowers and the views of Professor Bottomly.

P. 2. A handwritten entry about the Indian education system followed by a poetic entry on a day described as 'gorgeous' but not dated.

Extensive newspaper clipping of an article by Keir Hardie that commences with a short passage about the geological eras and goes on to discuss the place of stone tools in relation to later times. BH becomes the centre of the discussion and is described in glowing terms. A letter from BH to Hardie is quoted fully before Hardie goes on to note the support for BH's eolith theories, given to BH by Prestwich, Alfred Russel Wallace and, after a period of doubt, Lord Avebury. Evans is noted to have remained obdurate to the end with his views described as being 'petrified' (this description may be intended as a pun). Hardie concludes saying of BH 'Such men enrich the race and add a nobility to life. Long may he be spared to continue his useful work'. This clipping concludes on the following page

P.2. (another page 2). Newspaper clipping of a letter from Auberon Herbert to the Editor of *The Times* about totemism that continues to p. 4 where it concludes. It is dated August 22<sup>nd</sup> [1902]. This deals with what are known as figure stones that Herbert suggests served a totemic purpose.

P.3. The Auberon Herbert letter continues.

P.4. In a response in the same correspondence column, dated September 9<sup>th</sup>, 'SBD' agrees with Herbert's contentions about figure stones as totems noting the phallic symbolism of some stone tools that is compared to the Indian worship of the lingam.

More thoughts from Auberon Herbert in the same correspondence columns, dated 7<sup>th</sup> September, this time in response to Mr Dale's letter [not pasted in]. Eoliths and Palaeoliths and their respective find spots are given consideration.

Yet another letter on the topic of totemism published in the letter's page of *The Times*, this time from Alfred C Haddon, President of the Anthropological Institute and lecturer in Ethnography at Cambridge. He mentions the flint figurines, so beloved of M Thieullen, but mocked by the majority of French archaeologists. He concludes saying 'It does not follow that every collector of stones that have a remarkable appearance is a Boucher de Perthes'.

P.5. A long letter to the Editor of *The Times* from Auberon Herbert, one more in the series of letters sparked by his first on the topic of totemism and the stone tools of ancient man. This letter carries on to p.6 and is wide ranging in its use of ethnographic, and historic parallels.

P.6. Mr William Dale, Honorary Secretary of the Hants Field Club and Archaeological Society writes again in the same paper, citing Cunnington's ideas on the improbability of the existence of eolithic man, read out from his paper at the Geological Society of London on April 6<sup>th</sup> 1898. Dale also points out Herbert's mistake about the chronology of gravels of Stoney Cross.

Not surprisingly, yet another letter dated September 7<sup>th</sup>, robustly defending his thesis, from Auberon Herbert follows.

P.7. An entry that deals with 16<sup>th</sup> century individuals in the time of Henry V111.

There follows an entry entitled '*Ightham Mote: Story of my Life* by Augustus JC Hare, p.233.' This is connected to the previous entry as it mentions Henry V111, and deals with the history of the Mote.

P.7 (another page 7) This entry appears to be taken from a book and deals with the districts of southern France. Gaulish towns and Oppida are mentioned. The interest here for BH is almost certainly Oldbury Camp, which he may have considered an oppidum.

Next, unnumbered page. The entry from the previous page continues. The paper asserts that oppida often enclose 75 – 125 acres (Oldbury hillfort encompasses about 123 acres). The importance of water on such sites is mentioned (Oldbury has its 'waterflash'). The entry concludes on this page.

P.8. Entirely filled with newspaper clippings. The first is about Ightham and Wrotham. The second concerns a paper by AM Bell on the plants and Coleoptera in the Wolvercote channel. Also read at this Oxford meeting was a paper on the origin of gravel flats of Surrey and Berkshire by Horace W Monckton. The next newspaper clipping pasted in concerns man in the ice age and was read by Dr Allen Sturge. His efforts are directed at establishing a chronology into which prehistoric man might be fitted. He asserts that colouring and patination are important determinants of the age of stone tools. There follows much comment on Sturge's hypothesis, including some ideas from Sir John Evans who cast doubt on Sturge's theories about what caused a

patina to develop on flint implements, suggesting that chemical action was an important agent in this respect. He also cast doubt on Sturge's ideas, taken from Croll's cosmic hypothesis, on the glacial epoch with his suggested precession of the equinoxes during periods of high-orbital ellipticity, that gave rise to recurrent periods of extreme cold.

Last unnumbered page from the back. Two newspaper clippings from an unnamed correspondent in the letters section of *The Standard*, and one from Professor Bonney in the same paper, who is very critical of Herbert's theories and unable to see any traces of design in the stones.

There follows the usual, robust response from Auberon Herbert, dated November 21<sup>st</sup>.

A cartoon of a vicar and small girl!

Next, unnumbered page. A newspaper clipping of letter from Auberon Herbert, dated November 12<sup>th</sup> which indicates the rancorous atmosphere in which the discussions took place.

This concludes Volume 21A of the Benjamin Harrison archive held at the Maidstone Museum.

Angela Muthana 18<sup>th</sup> September 2015.