KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

newsletter

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'THE BONE YARD'

A PRELIMINARY NOTE ON EXCAVATIONS AT TEMPLE HILL, DARTFORD

Several phases of excavations have recently been completed by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust at St Edmund's Church, Temple Hill, Dartford. The area commands wide views over the town and surrounding countryside and was extensively built up with suburban housing in the post-war period. The church was constructed in 1955, and is now in the process of being rebuilt and redeveloped on a larger scale. According to local residents, the site has been known for some years as 'The Bone Yard', suggesting that scattered archaeological remains were found during the initial development in the 1950s and during later, more recent building work nearby.

An initial evaluation by Project Officer Wesley Keir revealed significant quantities of ceramics and human bone, and consequently an expanded investigation was undertaken by Project Officer Dan Hounsell to cover a wider area. Post-excavation analysis is still at an early stage, but several important observations can already be made.

The key area of archaeological features comprised a dense palimpsest of ditches and pits, though several lines of post-holes were also identified and may yet prove to be the remains of dwellings or timber structures. Most of the associated ceramic evidence is of hand-made coarsewares, which immediately creates difficulty in identification. Given the nature of the local clay, separating Anglo-Saxon fabrics from earlier Iron Age types is still problematical, though analysis suggests that flint and shell-tempered fabrics are generally of prehistoric date and those with a quartz base of Saxon origin. Almost half the

fig 1

fig 2

Above: Fig 1: Accessory vessels (height of the largest 120mm with a diameter of 90mm) and fig 2: female burial cradling infant.

pottery derived from a single pit feature, where 847 sherds form the fragmented remains of approximately fifteen complete or semi-complete Iron Age vessels in excellent condition. Other finds from the period include a number of heavy clay loom weights, suggesting some minor industrial activity in the immediate vicinity.

By contrast, Roman material was ephemeral and poorly represented. The small amount of pottery recovered was abraded and apparently residual. These are, however invariably early in date and include Gaulish Samian, Highgate Wood products, Upchurch Fine Reduced Ware and North Kent Fine Reduced Ware. Several sherds were recovered from securely dated Saxon contexts, suggesting that the material was deliberately collected by later occupants on the site.

The Saxon assemblage is by far the most significant, comprising part of an inhumation cemetery with associated ceramics and other remains. Forty-five bodies were recovered in total, though the underlying free-draining geology meant that few were well-preserved. Despite the fact that over half the skeletons were less than 25% complete, important observations may still be made. Several were surrounded by shallow, horse-shoe shaped enclosures or circular ditches, which clearly defined these individuals as being of exceptional status. Post-holes may also indicate the presence of grave markers or structures over the graves. Several were furnished with grave goods, though conservation is still being undertaken and their nature and significance has not yet been considered. Among the associated finds, two small but well-preserved accessory vessels (fig 1) help to establish a general context for the group in the 5th or 6th century. Three quarters of the bodies were adults and most appear to have been in a good state of physical and dental health, though the females had slightly poorer teeth. Two of the burials were of female adults with infant children. One child was cradled in the left arm (fig 2), while a second infant had been laid across the lower legs of the deceased. The stature of this small sample was of

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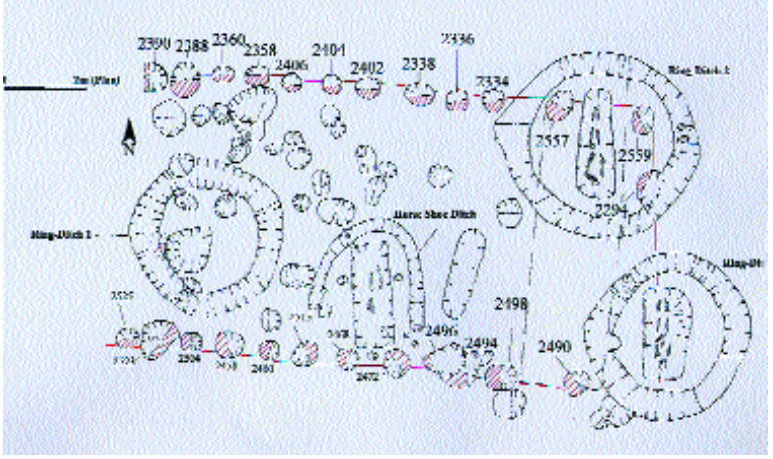
particular interest. Overall, the men were generally of a similar height to the modern population, while the women were markedly shorter, with no apparent overlap between the two. Similar samples from comparative sites have suggested that the males and females may have different migratory origins, and Dartford may also reflect a heterogeneous population.

At such an early stage, the post-excavation analysis has posed more questions than can yet be answered, but the site is clearly one of great interest which will benefit from further, more detailed analysis.

Dr Lee Prosser,
Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust



Section of the plan, showing one of the Saxon burials surrounded by a circular ditch, with a line of post-holes interpreted as the remains of a structure.

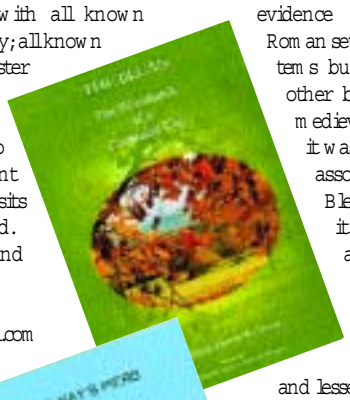
New Books

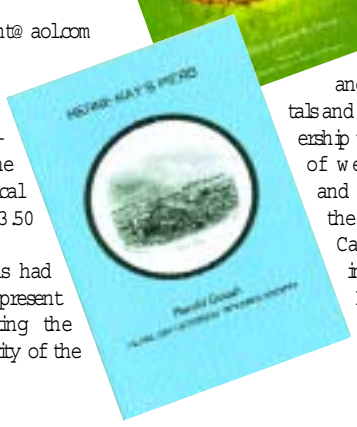
East Kent Parishes – David Wright £17.50 inland, £18.00 overseas surface, £20.50 airmail. 0-9517580-1-2

The culmination of 30 years' work by a researcher with deep local knowledge, this second edition, completely rewritten and reset, is an indispensable guide to the Archives at Canterbury and Maidstone. Includes an historical introduction to the Diocese of Canterbury with its jurisdictions and parishes; descriptions and locations of several dozen classes of records; detailed studies of parish registers and BT's with all known copies; a bibliography; all known Kentish indexes; a master gazetteer and map to all parishes within the diocese and a unique index to over 1000 East Kent Manors. All archive deposits to spring 2002 are included.

Available from 71 Island Wall, Whitstable CT5 1EL
tel: 01227 275931
email: davideastkent@aol.com

Herne Bay's Piers – Harold Gough, in conjunction with The Herne Bay Historical Records Society. £3.50 0-9538977-6-1





Herne Bay has had three piers on the present site, each reflecting the hopes and prosperity of the town at the time of its construction. This book traces the history of these structures, from the origins of the first pier back in 1831 through to the present day remains of the third pier, which is but a sad reflection of former glories. Illustrated throughout with old photographs, sketches and documents.

Available from Pierhead Publications Ltd, PO Box 145, Herne Bay CT6 8GY (p&p 50p extra) tel: 01227 370971 fax: 01227 370972 or from the Herne Bay Museum or the Visitor Centre at the Central Bandstand.

The Blean ~ The Woodlands of a Cathedral City – Edited by William Holmes and Alexander Wheaten on behalf of the Blean Research Group, Canterbury. £12.00

For a thousand years Blean has been the second biggest concentration of woodland in Kent after the Weald. It has ample evidence of prehistoric and Roman settlement and field systems but differs from many other big concentrations of medieval woodland in that it was never a Royal forest associated with deer. Blean's speciality is that it was the woodland attached to a holy city, with landowners that included the Archbishop, the Cathedral, the abbeys and lesser monasteries, hospitals and charities, institutional ownership which resulted in centuries of well-organised management and conservation. Drawing on the unique resource of the Cathedral archives, chapters include Woodlands: Myth & Reality, Evidence of Human Activity, Archaeology & Surviving Features, Timber-Framed Buildings and Natural History. Illustrated throughout in colour and b&w.

Available from the Albion Bookshop, 13 Mercery Lane, Canterbury CT1 2JJ (p&p £1.60 extra) tel: 01227 768631
email: Albionbookshop@compuserve.com

New CD

The History of Sevenoaks to 1650 Jean Fox FBCS, CEng

0-9543-3190-7 UK price £14.99 inc post & VAT

A new CD-Rom. Supported by appendices, glossary and bibliography, this tells how the town and surrounding area developed from early times to the Civil War. Included on the disc are:

~ transcripts of the hundred surviving Sevenoaks wills and transcripts of another 600 wills from the surrounding area with details of many of the families

~ a searchable database of 19,000 NW Kent wills from before 1650.

Each section is comprehensively indexed with separate indexes for general items, places and people. For more information see www.eminent.demon.co.uk/kwills.htm

The narrative and transcripts are in PDF format. The index of wills requires Windows 95 or later.

Send cheques payable to Magpie Technologies Ltd to 13 Old Park Road, Peverell, Plymouth PL3 4PY

Overseas, please ring +44(0) 1892 667320 or email sales@magpie-technologies.co.uk

LIBRARY NOTES

CATALOGUING CURIOSITIES

Has anyone seen Bandy Will?

Cataloguing the Library often turns up items of curious interest. The Gordon Ward Papers – a lifetime collection of pamphlets, articles, visual records, cuttings etc... of most of the parishes of Kent – had this press cutting in the Bridge Parish folder.

A CAUTION

WHEREAS four men, answering the following description, viz James Allen, dark complexion, small eye, stout made, had on when he went away, a light great coat, short trowsers, and boot-shoes; - James Kingsbury, light complexion, stout made, had on when he went away, a light great coat, thickset waistcoat, dark breeches, and bootshoes; - William Huison, alias Bandy Will, had on when he went away, a thickset jacket and trowsers, and boot-shoes, and walks lame; Charles ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ , a fair complexion, red hair, had on when he went away, a short velvet jacket and velvet breeches, and boot-shoes.

The above men are what are called Navigators, and have been employed by several gentlemen round this neighbourhood, but leaving this place in a clandestine way, we the undersigned thought proper to give this public caution to prevent others meeting the same treatment that we have from them, as they left Bridge something considerably in our debt.

RICH CHALLCROFT, victualler
JM INTER, butcher

We believe Richard Challcroft was a victualler in the early years of the nineteenth century, and that the 'Navigators' had probably been working on a canal project.

This amusing tale also emerged:

THE PARISH CLERK OF BICKNOR-CUM-HUCKING

Previous to 1867 Hucking was a chapelry attached to Hollingbourne, and only had a service once a month, which was sometimes omitted owing to the weather being very inclement, or from other causes. This it was that enabled the clerk to use the pulpit as a quiet place in which to sit his turkey. The curate one Sunday had failed to come, owing to the weather being very wet, and when he came again the next month it was again a wet Sunday, and the congregation was very sparse, which the clerk used as an argument why he should not preach; but the curate, however, owing to his absence the previous month, persisted in his determination to preach and the clerk had to confess that his turkey was sitting in the pulpit.

Dr Frank Panton Hon Librarian

PUBLISHING ON THE INTERNET WITH KAS

PRE-LAUNCH INFORMATION AND INVITATION TO SUBMIT PAPERS

The Kent Archaeological Society has made provision for Internet publishing of papers, researches and records. The Society's main site is still at http://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk but now we also operate http://www.kentarchaeology.ac. This is the internet publishing arm of the Society.

The Hon. Editor, Terry Lawson, has added Internet publishing to his range of duties. This form of publishing provides authors with worldwide exposure instead of the limited exposure provided by conventional publishing. It is also a much faster process with time from editorial approval to publication measured in weeks rather than months and years.

Your publication must be related to the ancient county of Kent and of a standard set by the Society's paper based publication Archaeologia Cantiana.

Contributors will be given their own page carrying their photograph and a brief biography.

Please send requests for submission forms to Joy Sage, Administrator - Internet Publishing, Kent Archaeological Society, Museum and Bentlif Art Gallery, St. Faith's Street, Maidstone ME14 1LH.

A paper placed on the site will be considered for later publication in Archaeologia Cantiana if so requested.

For those who intend to download papers it is essential that you have the current version of Adobe® Acrobat® Reader v5.0.5 on your machine in order to enjoy the widest range of facilities.

The new site will have an on-line search facility to access both the Library Catalogue and the Visual Records Catalogue. Other facilities will become available and will be announced in the Newsletter.

KAS WEBSITE

The Society's Website at www.kentarchaeology.org.uk

Archaeologia Cantiana We are pleased to inform you that the first phase in putting Archaeologia Cantiana Online is now complete. By going to the URL above, clicking on Research, and clicking on Arch Cant Intro you will go to the page containing links to all the individual 'Contents Pages' of Volumes of Archaeologia Cantiana numbers 1 to 122 for viewing. You can then download six files, containing all the 'Contents Pages' in groups of twenty volumes plus, to your computer for you to puruse at leisure when the need arises.

You will also see at the bottom of the 'Archaeologia Cantiana Introduction' page, a list of the individual articles from early volumes that we have put up so far. If you have any suggestions as to which articles you would like to see put up, please let us know.

Work is continuing, with the help of members, on the task of 'O.C.R.ing' individual pages of the Index Volume 52-1940 and putting them up on the Website. Over one hundred pages have been completed to date.

L. L. Duncan M.I.'s A further thirty lists of gravestones from Kent Churches have been added to the Churchyards M.I.'s List bring the total on the Website to seventy-three.

Visual Records Work at putting up on the Website pictures from the Society's collection is progressing well, with over three hundred pictures up, to date. These are mostly of churches from the Petrie and Saunders collections.

The Website is proving to be very popular, with visits to the site up from 2,744 in April to 6,048 in July. The number of individual pages of the Website consulted has risen from 12,106 in April to 28,446 in July. The present number of individual pages on the Website exceeds 1,800.

Email addresses If you would like to be kept advised of updates to the Website, or have changed your email address recently, please email the address to Ted Connell.

This important work is continuing and we would welcome any offers of help or constructive criticism.
Please address them to Ted Connell at:
ted.connell@btinternet.com,
tel: 01474 872763,
110, Manor Forstal, New Ash Green,
Longfield, Kent DA3 8JQ

Lectures, Events, Conferences and Courses

LECTURES

'Ten Years with Time Team', a talk by Carenza Lewis, the popular member of Channel 4's 'Time Team', on Tuesday 15th October at 6.30pm, sponsored by the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. The venue is two lecture rooms of Christ Church University College in the Old Sessions House, next to Canterbury Prison in Longport. Tickets in the main room £7 each, those in the second room with an audio-visual link, £4 each. Apply to the Festival Box Office, Canterbury Bookings, Canterbury Information Centre, 12-13 Sun Street, Canterbury CT1 2HX tel: 01227 378188 email: box-office@canterbury.gov.uk quoting ref. F9. Credit card bookings welcomed.

The Curse of Relevance: S.R.Gardiner and changing approaches to the 17th century 1902-2002 by Professor Conrad Russell (The Earl Russell) of King's College, London on Friday 29th November at 8pm in the Aisher Hall, Sevenoaks School, Sevenoaks, sponsored by the Sevenoaks Historical Society.
Admission free. Parking available in Sevenoaks School and also at public car parks within the town centre a short distance away.
Further details from Professor David Killingray, 72 Bradbourne Road, Sevenoaks TN13 3QA tel: 01732 453008 email: afraf@compuserve.com
This is the first of what is planned as an annual lecture sponsored by the Society, bringing a distinguished historian to the town to talk on a subject of their choice. The lecture series is named after the great historian of 17th century England, S.R.Gardiner (1829-1902) who lived, and is buried in, Sevenoaks. It is thus appropriate that the first lecture should be on 17th century Britain, although future lectures will deal with other periods and places.

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY LECTURES
All on Saturdays, held in the Ramsay Lecture Hall (except *), Canterbury Christ Church College, starting at 6pm.
5th October – The Medieval Reredos in Adisham Church by Dr Charles Tracy, FSA and Paul Woodfield
2nd November – The Sterling Castle by Robert Peacock, Director of Operations, Sea Dive
7th November – Recent Discoveries and Excavations on the Roman Shore Forts in Kent by Brian Philp, Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit
11th January – Roman Temples, Crusader Castles and bullet holes: a glimpse of Lebanese Archaeology by Peter Clark, Canterbury Archaeological Trust
25th January – The Frank Jenkins Memorial Lecture. Annual Review of the work of Canterbury Archaeological Trust by Paul Bennett, Director. A joint lecture with the Friends of C.A.T. *Powell Lecture Hall
8th February – When Kent said No! to Napoleon by Mansell Jagger
8th March – Verulamium ~ the major Roman town near St Albans by Robin Densem, Compass Archaeology
22nd March – AGM at 3pm, *in the small lecture room opposite the Powell Lecture Theatre

SNODLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY LECTURES
All lectures are held on Wednesdays at 8pm at the Devonshire Rooms, Waghorn Road, Snodland. £1 entry for visitors.
6th November – The Story of Sevenoaks Market by A Monty Parkin
4th December – Slides of Old Snodland
29th January 2003 – A Trip down the River by Robert Ratcliffe
5th March 2003 – Airships by Brian Hussey
2nd April 2003 – Mysteries of St Michael's (East Peckham) by Philip Lawrence
7th May 2003 – To be arranged

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION MEETINGS
Meetings are held at 5pm in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly W1V 0HS. Non-members are welcome but are asked to make themselves known to the Hon Director on arrival and to sign the visitor's book.
6th November – Reading and Rereading Gervase of Canterbury by Dr Carol Davidson Cragoe
4th December – Regional Diversity in English Romanesque Architectural Sculpture by Dr Kathleen Lane
8th January 2003 – Monuments to Death. The danse macabre in England and on the Continent by Dr Sophie Oosterwijk
5th February 2003 – Women's Seal Matrices in the Middle Ages: stamps of authority or seals of approval? by James Robinson

EVENTS

Changing Scenes – An exhibition of photographs depicting life in the parishes of Otham and Langley and reflecting the changes that have occurred during the twentieth century. Willington, whose church was linked with Otham for some years, is included with some early photographs. There are many lovely images of Otham in the 1940's, 50's and 60's before the Downswood and Madginford estates were built. The exhibition takes one right up to the present, with illustrations of events and activities in both church and community. It is part of an on-going project to make a photographic record of the parish and also to collect memories in written form. It has received a grant from the Allen Grove History Fund of the KAS. (details of this year's awards can be found on page 8).
St Nicholas' Church, Otham on Saturday 5th October from 11am – 5pm and on Sunday 6th October from 10.15am – 5pm. Admission free, light refreshments available. Donations in aid of the Friends of Otham Church will be welcomed.

Following the Dover Bronze Age Boat Conference (details in July Newsletter or from Tours of the Realm tel: 01304 248304), the Dover Museum are holding a Bronze Age Day on Saturday 2nd November, open to the general public.
Demonstrations of: ancient woodworking by Damian Goodburn & Richard Darrah (constructors of the boat replica), smelting and

casting by an axemaker, knapping to make flint axes and arrowheads, making and firing pots in a pit. Also activities for children including metal detecting for finds and making pottery.
Further details from Dover Museum, Market Square, Dover CT16 1PB tel: 01304 201066.

KAS Churches Committee – reminder!
Visit to St George's church, Wrotham, followed by St Lawrences's church, Mereworth on Saturday October 12th at 1.45pm. Details in last Newsletter or tel. Philip Lawrence 01622 871945.

CONFERENCES

Roman Temples and Religion in South-East England on Saturday 16th November in the Chichester Lecture Theatre, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton. Organised by the University of Sussex in association with the Council for British Archaeology, South-East. Sessions:
Temples & religion in South East England: the wider context – Ernest Black (classicist)
The temples & shrines of Roman London – John Shepherd (Mus of Lon)
May the force be with you: insurance policies for Roman Londoners – Jenny Hall (Mus of Lon)
Uncovering new & revisiting old temples at Springhead, Kent – Philip Andrews (Wessex Arch)
Hayling Islands (Hamps): Iron Age shrine to Roman temple – Anthony King (King Alfred's Coll, Winchester)
Recent excavations at Wanborough, Surrey – David Williams (freelance arch)
The temples & shrines of Roman Sussex – David Rudling (UCL Field Arch Unit)
£20 full fee, £18 CBA members, £12 students. For an application form please contact Centre for Continuing Education, Education Development Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RG or tel. 01273 678040 (conference enquiries) or 01732 838698 (CBA SE).

Sussex Archaeology Symposium 2003 on Saturday 15th March. Offers of papers should be made to David Rudling on 01273 845497

COURSES

The Kent Archaeological Field School have many courses running from October to December, including Metal-detecting & Field Walking, Anglo-Saxon Woodworking, Roman Pottery, a Field Trip to Roman Bath, Archaeological Drawing, Roman Mosaics at Fishbourne Roman Palace with BBC History Magazine, The Romans in Kent & Prehistoric Flints. More details can be found at www.kafs.co.uk or contact KAFS, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham ME13 8UP tel: 01795 532548 email: info@kafs.co.uk

CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX
Part-time courses (close to the Kent border)
The Prehistory of Southern Britain held in East Grinstead
Historic Buildings in Eastern Sussex held in Rye
Practical Archaeology held in Crawley & Hastings
For further details please ring 01273 678040 for a copy of the CCE's Open Courses Guide

and from THE CENTRE FOR REGIONAL LEARNING, UNIVERSITY OF KENT
Part-time courses on both the archaeology and history of southern England, Britain and Europe, starting end of September at various venues around Kent, including courses leading to certificates, diplomas and degrees by flexible study. Interest and enthusiasm rather than formal qualifications required of potential students. For further details contact Centre for Regional Learning, Keynes College, University of Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NP, tel: 01227 823507, www.ukl.ac.uk/url

DO YOU RECOGNISE THIS SPOT?

This idyllic scene is one of many images held in the KAS library collection which have no provenance. Do you recognise the house with meandering river. Does it still exist, perhaps along the Medway or another of our waterways? The image in our July issue, of the gentleman in the grounds of a house, has not yet been recognised.
If you do know the location of either please contact the editor at 55 Stone Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 2QU

THE PLACE NAME RIVERHEAD & ITS IMPLICATIONS

The discipline of tracing the meaning of place names has made enormous progress and provides useful pointers to early developments.

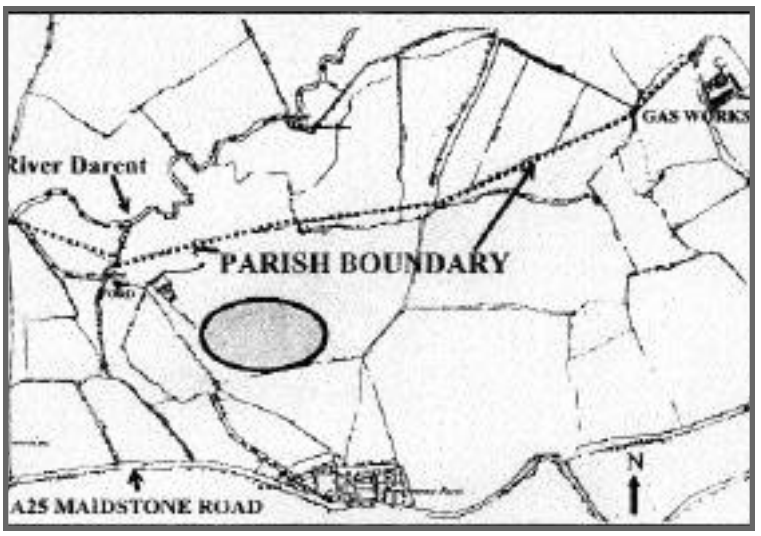
The place name Riverhead would seem to be most appropriate, lying as it does close to the source of the Darent. In fact the name derives from O.E. hrither + hyth the meaning of which is neatly summed up as Cattlewharf.[1] That the place was of some importance in early times is indicated by the fact that it was the meeting-place of Codsheath Hundred. That it was known in pre-historic times is evidenced by the name of the river, Darent, one of the few Celtic names to have survived in Kent.

Cattlewharf is an odd name to give a place – the purpose of these notes is to collect together such indications as exist that the name was factual.

An unpublished manuscript written by E.G. Box, a colleague of Dr. Gordon Ward, states 'On Bradbourne Farm there is in the fields near the Darent a grass platform the origin or use of which has not yet been determined by archaeologists. It is a level grass platform raised about two feet above the marshes which edge the river, and is perhaps half a mile in length and in breadth about 50 feet. It stretches from the east of the footbridge over the river towards the Otford Road and the gas works. On the south side of it is a ditch and bank about four or five feet high and above the bank a field rising towards the Maidstone Road... ... .Mr. W.P. Banks of Longford says that black and hard bog oak has been found in the marshes near Longford Bridge. '?remains of oak trees or of pile dwellings,'[2]

In a letter to Ward dated 28.02.26[3] Box writes 'I want you to come with me to the "platform" on Bradbourne Farm... ... .' and later enquires whether anybody has searched the Darent marshes for remains of lake dwellings. He was clearly puzzled by this structure. Ward seems never to have written about it, indicating that he could not decide what it was.

On examining the Ordnance Survey map of 1869 it is found the parish boundary coincides with the description given of the situation of the 'platform'. Parish boundaries often followed the line of early structures and it is considered to be a sign of their antiquity; this boundary was running across open fields, unless it followed the line of the 'platform'. An aerial photograph taken by those nosy Luftwaffe c. 1940 was obtained from America but showed nothing of interest. No others of the early date required have been traced.



Adapted from Ordnance Survey Map 1869. Centered NGR TQ 5230 5670
Riverhead lies to the west of this map; Greatness to the east.
Approximate position of proposed development

The area has been massively altered by quarrying for aggregates, and later flooding, creating the Sevenoaks Wildfowl Reserve. Mr. John Tyler, Warden of the Reserve, confirmed to me that he believes there had been a deep ditch in the situation described, although he had not actually seen it, which was infilled when Bradbourne School was built.

Professor Alan Everitt states that the dedication 'St. John the Baptist' is often associated with hythes[4]; this was the dedication of the ancient chapel at Greatness.

If this was a quay it was quite large, and must have been of economic importance[5]. Remains of quays have been found elsewhere in the county at situations where there is no longer a navigable river[6], and it is recognised by historians that water levels have dropped in later centuries.

This structure must have been present during Anglo-Saxon times, as they named it. That the river was being used to export cargoes in the C13th. is indicated by the instructions of Henry 111 to the Sheriff of Kent in 1225 to supply paling timber to Dover from the lands of the Kings' sister, Eleanor Countess of Pembroke, who then owned Kemsing, and that this was to be transported by water .[7] For this cargo to be loaded near Riverhead, taken down the Darent, Thames, Swale, Wantsum to Dover is quite feasible; Dr. Paul Wilkinson tells me that from Dartford to Dover would have required few favourable tides. There does not seem to have been any alternative water-borne route.

The Riverhead name associates it with cattle. There is some confusion amongst scholars as to the exact translation of the O.E. words (Gretaniarse 821[8]; Greotan edesces lond 822[9]) naming the adjacent Greatness area. The first element is agreed to mean gravelly, possibly of a stream, the second either 'enclosed pasture, park' or 'stubble/ploughed field'[10]. Wallenberg opts for the first but remarks that they probably meant about the same thing[11]. An enclosed pasture area would be required to hold cattle. That other animals were held in the area is indicated by the charter of 822 specifically stating that the dens it then granted to Seal were 'for the pasturing of swine and of sheep or goats in their places'[12].

A study in 1973 of the banks and hedges around Otford [13] concluded that some hedges were at least 900 years old, and that the banks they were on could predate them. Later there were three well documented parks (Great, Little and New) at Otford; Ward argued that Great Park was the land granted in Saxon times[14] and these areas have the older banks on their peripheries, with younger hedges subdividing them [15] – an indication of land being brought into cultivation as the water table dropped. A study of the area south of Kemsing traces the outline of a park[16] there (recorded 1275), Seal had a park to its north in 1525,[17] Braybarn (sic = Bradbourne) in 1225[18], Ightham [19] and Wrotham [20] also. These all lay within the Holmesdale valley. Early (and, indeed, current) maps show these same areas to be markedly devoid of both settlement and woodland in contra-distinction to the peripheral areas. This suggests that the whole of this area was given over at

an early date for animal husbandry, for which it was particularly suited, and that at a later date it became split up into smaller parks, within the ancient boundary banks.

If it were the job of those living at Seal and Kemsing to maintain those boundaries, and care for the animals within them, the close and unusual association of these two manors would be explained. They (and Bradbourne) have walked hand in hand through centuries[21]. The name Wrotham has been translated as the name of a man nicknamed Snout, but maybe it was associated with pigs, which would accord with its Domesday Book entry.

All the manors named above had extensive dens penetrating deep into the Weald; those of Seal and Kemsing were closely associated, being placed alternately along the same droveway[22]. This fact alone indicates a large number of animals being held there and that it was not cattle alone is indicated by the Charter of 822 referred to above. The place-name Chipstead meaning 'market-place'[23] is another OE. word of relevance – a market place is likely to have arisen near a quay.

The dating of construction of a quay here is problematic, and could only be ascertained by archaeological evidence. There has never been such investigation in the immediate area. There is no ancient archival reference to it, but this is not unusual of early developments.

Examining the general area and what evidence there is we have the following:

1. The OE. place-name meaning Cattlewharf, and others in the immediate area which are relevant.

2. Well verified Romano-British sites just to the north, at Otford, clustered mainly around the river. If there were a quay with extensive activity both there and on the Darent, the area would have required a constant presence. This area was largely marshland – Henry V111 refused to live there on health grounds[24], preferring well-drained Knole, and it would have been drier in his times than earlier.

3. The same arguments apply as in 1. to the siting of an Archbishops residence. He owned most of the area and if it were of economic importance it would have been logical for him to have such there even if the majority of the site was not well drained.

3. The string of Romano-British villa sites along the Darent valley. The regular dispostion of known R.B. sites to the north and south of Watling Street has led Dr. Paul Wilkinson to suggest that state supervision of their development is implied. This is mirrored in the Darent valley.

4. Distinctive stamped tiles of the R.B. period have been found at Plaxtol [25], Darenth[26], and Broad Street, London[27]. This distribution follows one line suggested below in 5.

5. Too complex to detail here, there is, following the criteria of Margary, evidence of an early Roman road running westwards from Amber Green (where Margary's Route 11 deviates northwards to Maidstone)[28], terminating at Riverhead. Route 11 commenced at Lymnpe.

6. The Roman invasion of Britain in AD.43 is believed to have followed two lines of penetration, westwards and along an eastern line north of the Thames. The line from Riverhead – Dartford would give a supply line to both areas via the Thames westward, or along the northeastern coastline.

For the above reasons the suggested date of construction is the early Roman period.

The writer is indebted to Roger Cockett of FAAG for suggesting that the presence of a quay and enclosure at Riverhead may have had a bearing on the events of 1016. The year was that of a battle between King Edmund Ironside and the invader Cnut, which Florence of Worcester, writing c.1120, places at 'near Otford'. Cnut and his men, following an unsuccessful siege of London, commenced looting in Mercia, north of the Thames, and then crossed the river into Kent, driving their living booty[29]. This is speculation, but if they headed for the known cattle facilities at Riverhead, Ironside (who had been searching for them), might have anticipated the move, got there first, and fallen on their rear. With men and mounts weary, they did not put up the usual good account of themselves, broke and fled towards the east. By Aylesford, many had been slaughtered; Cnut survived to return later.

There is a planning application to build on an area adjacent to the 'quay line'. If this succeeds, it would be prudent to place an archaeological watching brief on the site, keeping to it alone. Should anything requiring more detailed investigation appear, the necessary funds might be available from the aggregate companies who are offering financial support for archaeology on sites which they are about to work, or have done in the past.[30]

1. Everitt. Prof. E. Continuity & Colonization. Leicester University Press. 1986. p.71

2. Box. E.G. 'Sevenoaks & Adjoining Areas'. Sevenoaks Library Local History. pp.5 & 12

3. Dr. G. Ward File at KAS archives, Maidstone Museum.

4. Everitt. Prof. A. Continuity & Colonization. pp.209 & 253.

5. Gelling. Dr. M. Place-Names in the Landscape. JM. Dent. London. pp. 62 & 77.

6. Everitt. Prof. A. Continuity & Colonization pp.71/2

7. Ward. Sevenoaks Library Local History. Box 16 Bk.1 Close Roll 9 Henry 111. Memb.14.

8. Charter 821 BCS 367. Discussed in Wallenberg. Kentish Place-names. p.140-1.

9. Charter 822 BCS 370. Discussed in Wallenberg. Kentish Place-Names pp.141/5.

10. Ekwall. E. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names. 4th. ed. pp.161/168 & 204

11. Wallenberg. J.K. Kentish Place-names. p.144.

12. Editor: Whitelock. D. English Historical Documents. Vol.1. p.474/5. Birchs Cartularium Saxonicum 370. AD.822.

13. Hewlett. G. 'Reconstructing a Historical Landscape from Field & Documentary Evidence'. Agricultural History Review, Vol.21. 1973. pp.94-110

14. Ward. The Making of the Great Park at Otford. Arch. Cant. Vol. XL11. 1929. pp.1 –11

15. As 13. above.

16. Bowden. M. The Medieval Park at Kemsing. Arch. Cant. Vol. CXV1. 1996. pp.329 – 332

17. Ward Files. Sevenoaks Library Local Studies. Box 6 Bk.1. Fines 20-118-25.

18. Ward. Sevenoaks Library Local Studies. Box 16. Bk.1. Close Rolls. 9 Henry 111. Memb.14.

19. Harrison. Sir. E. Frontispiece Map of Ightham in reprint from Arch. Cant. Vol. XLV111 of 'The Court Rolls and Other Records of the Manor of Ightham.

20. 1841 Wrotham Tithe Map Apportionments. Nos. 1525-75 & 960 at Park Farm.

21. Knocker. H W. The Valley of Holmesdale. Arch. Cant. XXX1. p.174.

22. Witney. The Jutish Forest. p.228.

23. Ekwall. E. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names. 4th. ed. p.105.

24. Clarke & Stoyel. 'Otford in Kent'. pp.111/2.

25. Arch. Cant. Vol.11. 1859. CBA Report No.48. Archaeology in Kent to AD.1500. Blagg. Roman Kent p.58.

26. Philp. B & E. 'Archaeological Excavations in the Darenth Valley'. p.7.

27. Faussett tile. Victoria County History. Vol.111. p.123. N.B. The tile at Broad St. was recorded by Faussett, a careful and competent investigator, in 1773. The Plaxtol villa site was unknown until 1857.

28. Margary. Ivan D. 'Roman Ways in the Weald'. Map inside back cover, and pp.210/43.

29. Editor: Whitelock. D. English Historical Documents. Vol.1. Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. pp.226/7.

30. British Archaeology. Issue 65. June 2002. p.43. 'Sustainability Fund in England'.

NOTICE BOARD

ALLEN GROVE LOCAL HISTORY FUND

£1,200 was shared by five applicants this year. They were all to help people enjoy local history in different ways.

Three were to help with producing books, both research and production costs. One will be on the life and works of Thomas Dearn and another on the history of Bearstead and Roseacre School. These will enable both the authors and their readers to enjoy local history.

The other of these, Millennium History of Ulcombe, will also involve a group of people in researching aspects of the history of their locality. A similar grant, but for research and mounting an exhibition on changes in church and community in Otham and Langley, will encourage similar involvement (the preliminary results of this grant appears under 'Events' on page 4).

The fifth grant was to an individual for research on the history of Higham Priory.

Application forms for grants can be obtained from the Hon General Secretary (contact details opposite) and the applications must reach him by 31st March next year.

THE KAS EXCURSION 2003

5 Day Study Tour of Herefordshire and the Wye Valley ~ June 16th – 23rd

Following our very successful first 5 day excursion this year to Derbyshire, we plan to spend 5 days in June 2003 visiting Herefordshire and the Wye Valley. Based just outside the historic market town of Ross-on-Wye, we shall explore the castles, abbeys, churches and villages of the borderlands where Celt and Saxon faced each other. The Kentish connection will be traced through the great Marcher family of De Clare who built Chepstow Castle, but who had founded their family fortunes by the creation of the lowy of Tonbridge soon after the Conquest.

Further details will appear in the January Newsletter or contact Joy Saynor, Hon. Excursion Secretary at 'Friars', 28 High Street, Shoreham, Sevenoaks TN14 7TD tel: 01959 522713 for full details now.

RECORDS FORUM - CORRECT DATE

As those members who wished to attend the Records Forum will by now appreciate, the date given in the July Newsletter was wrong. The Forum takes place on Saturday 19th October between 2-5pm at the Charing Barn, Charing and is admission free to any interested individual. We hope that this short notice will not preclude your attendance at this interesting programme, a reminder of which is below:

Welcome and Introduction by Paul Oldham, the Society's President.

Terry Lawson, the Society's Honorary Editor, will draw attention to recent publications.

Mrs Tricia Rowsby, County Archivist from the Centre for Kentish Studies, will talk about archive services and records developments, with some personal thoughts on what she would like to see published, leading into:

A general discussion concerning records publications, including the possibility of establishing an independent subscription-financed Kent Records Society, this issue to be addressed by Dr Joan Thirsk, a member of the Publications Committee.

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

I have recently written to the members who had not renewed their membership. I have been very pleased at the response – either in renewing or giving me additional information allowing me to update my records. I have also contacted those of you who, according to my records, pay by standing order and are paying the incorrect amount or where banks have omitted to pay at all this year.

I am pleased to report a steady stream of new members and remind you that I have plenty of membership forms for you to distribute to help to keep up this trend!

The address for all correspondence relating to membership is –
Mrs Shiela Broomfield,
KAS Membership,
8 Woodview Crescent,
Hildenborough, Tonbridge,
Kent TN11 9HD.
Telephone 01732 838698.
E-mail - membership@kentarchaeology.org.uk or sbroomfield@dialpipex.com.

SALE!

Bags, ties and window stickers with the KAS logo are now on sale at half price. This brings the cost down to bags £2.50, ties £1.50 and stickers for only 20p! These eye-catching items will of course be on sale at the Christmas Lunch, but can be obtained now from Joy Saynor tel: 01959 522713.

CONTACT ADDRESSES

The contact addresses of the Hon Membership Secretary and the Newsletter Editor appear within this publication. Other useful addresses include:

Hon. General Secretary, Andrew Moffat, Three Elms, Woodlands Lane, Shorne, Gravesend DA12 3HH Email secretary@kentarchaeology.org.uk

Hon. Treasurer, Robin Thomas, 1 Abchurch Yard, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 7BA Email treasurer@kentarchaeology.org.uk

Communications Officer, John Hammond 01795 871199 or mob: 07740 196940 Email jnhammond@btinternet.com

LECTURES IN THE LIBRARY

Tuesday, 12th November
The Care and Preservation of Books, Documents and Visual Images by Deborah Colam
2.30 pm - admission £2

Thursday, 21st November
Working with the Access® Database
This is a day course on the construction and use of databases in archaeological and historical research. Miranda Rix, an adult education lecturer, will give on-screen demonstrations with guests showing databases in action.
10 am for 10.15 am start, finishing about 4 pm - admission £5

There is a coffee shop on the premises. You may eat a packed lunch in the library or eat at any of the many restaurants close by. Lunch and coffee breaks not included in the course fee.

Saturday, 11th January 2003
Publish and be ...Read!
A guide to better layout and legibility for local history publications by Tom Sawyer
11 am - admission £2

To make your reservation please telephone Denis Anstey on 01634 240015 or email to d@degian.demon.co.uk. Pay on the day.

CHRISTMAS LUNCH - SATURDAY NOVEMBER 30th

At Whites Restaurant, The Hop Farm Country Park, Paddock Wood
Price £19 per person ~ sherry & wine pay on the day

11.00 Bar available. Bookstall, Gift stalls, Members publications
12.00 Traditional Christmas turkey lunch ~ alternative vegetarian or diabetic choice also available – please ring Margaret Lawrence (tel no. on form below) to order
1.30 The Thomas Clark Quire
2.15 Visit to the David Salomon House, Southborough. See details on page 13.
OR Members may spend the afternoon at the Hop Farm with its museum and other facilities at no extra cost.

I enclose a cheque for £ ..... for .....tickets for the Christmas Lunch.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....

Postcode ..... Tel .....

I need help with transport ☐ (please tick)

I would like to join the visit to the David Salomon House. £3.50 per person for the tour and tea & biscuits.

I enclose £ ..... for .....tickets for the visit.

Cheques to the Kent Archaeological Society together with SAE to:
Mrs M Lawrence, Church Lane, East Peckham, Tonbridge, TH12 5JJ Tel: 01622 871945

This is the fourth of a series of articles describing formative movements and ideas in the history of the church. These were the crises of thought and conviction which brought us to where we are.

HENRY VIII's REFORMATION

The previous article in this series examined the constituency for a 'popular' Reformation stemming from a native heretical tradition - Lollardy. Here, we will explore the official, political or 'magisterial' Reformation instigated by Henry VIII's break from Rome by 1534 and assess its impact upon the religious life of Kent in the early sixteenth century. That the Reformation brought about a dramatic cultural revolution in English history cannot be overstated. For this reason it is inappropriate to depict religious developments under the Tudors as a mere side-show to the story of Henry VIII's marital affairs. It is also misleading to define the English Reformation as marking a theological halfway house between Catholicism and Protestantism. Beginning under Henry, but more fundamentally continuing apace during the brief reign of his son Edward VI (1547-53), the English church was severed from its medieval devotional past, its formularies and liturgy finally being remodelled after the Swiss Reformation of Huldrych Zwingli's Zurich and afterwards John Calvin's Geneva.

By this it should not be taken to imply that religious change was inevitable or always welcomed when it arrived. The European Reformation commenced as a series of challenges to the ritual practices of the Western Church – 'a works based religion' – sustained by the notion that remission of sin could be sought through the fulfilment of pious actions. Reading the Bible, reformers viewed dependency upon works as impeding access to divine truth. Yet to speak of 'Henry VIII's Reformation' is something of a misnomer since the king, who hated the principal Continental reformer Martin Luther – the feeling was mutual – was never converted to the central Protestant doctrine of justification by faith alone (solafideism), the idea that all salvation was achieved by God's grace conveyed through the divine gift of faith in Christ, regardless of any human endeavour in good works. This held little appeal for Henry, a monarch assured of his role as Supreme Head of the Church, the guardian of his subjects' spiritual well-being. However, while the king, once a pious son of the Catholic Church, made for an unlikely evangelical reformer, his repudiation of the Papacy following his divorce from Catherine of Aragon, ensured that some restructuring of the royal outlook would occur. One outcome of the King's Great Matter was a deep mistrust of the clergy's claims to act as an intercessory priesthood. Closely allied to Henry's emergent anticlericalism lay an increasing detachment from a belief in purgatory, an intermediary place between heaven and hell where souls were purged with the help of prayers offered by the living. Purgatory formed the lynchpin of the Catholic devotional system. Henry's abandonment of it in the Ten Articles of 1536, his first statement of doctrine, as being 'uncertain by scripture', held grave implications for traditional practices in England.

The first victims of the king's rejection of aspects of his Catholic upbringing were the monasteries. These great conduits of the purgatory industry were primarily dissolved to furnish money for the defence of the realm, although as one religious reformer Hugh Latimer observed, 'the founding of monasteries argued purgatory to be, so the putting of them down argueth it not to be'. Possibly this motive was uppermost in the mind of Henry's vicar-general and ardent hatchet man Thomas Cromwell, responsible for the piecemeal liquidation of all religious houses from 1535 until 1540. Kent was no exception, the county's 28 extant foundations - 22 monasteries and nunneries, along with 6 friaries – being coerced into surrendering by the end of 1539, their lands and property being put up for sale, their former inmates being pensioned off. For Cromwell, ending the monastic life in England entailed denouncing the regular clergy as mischievous deceivers. An important cause célèbre for the vicar-general and his supporters was provided by Boxley Abbey with its miraculous 'Rood of Grace' famed for responding to penitents by moving its eyes and lips. Exposed as a fraud in January 1538, the rood was held up to public ridicule in London. The Boxley incident also set a convenient precedent for Cromwell's injunctions of September 1538, which inveighed against the veneration of shrines and images and commanded every church to purchase 'one book of the whole Bible' in English, realising reformers' concerns that Scripture be made accessible to all. Across Kent these orders prompted action to remove images from churches. A famous casualty of this spate of iconoclasm, a sure sign of Reformation on the move, was the shrine of St Thomas Becket, which as a lingering symbol of ecclesiastical resistance to the crown had to go.

The sudden loss of the monasteries and major pilgrimage sites caused irreparable damage to traditional Catholicism in Kent. On the other hand, the 1538 injunctions marked the high-tide of Protestant reform in Henrician England, which receded after Cromwell's fall - ultimately for misjudging the king's tastes in women with wife number four, Anne of Cleves. Henry retreated into his instinctive conservatism for the rest of his reign as traditionalists and evangelicals vied for royal attention. Faction fighting occurred in Kent, where despite the county's early exposure to Continental reformed ideas, the Reformation remained a hotly contested affair, impeded by a body of conservative clergy and gentry linked to Archbishop William Warham - the force behind the heresy trials of 1511-12 - and his protégé John Fisher of Rochester. In the early 1530s, they had backed the self-proclaimed mystic and critic of the royal divorce, Elizabeth Barton, the 'Holy Maid of Kent'. In September 1543, remnants of this earlier group conspired to undermine the evangelical cause again by attempting to discredit Warham's immediate successor, Thomas Cranmer, the most prominent patron of reformers in Canterbury diocese. Cranmer is most fondly remembered as the compiler of the Book of Common Prayer. Less well known is his work as a local diocesan governor, the result of a meteoric rise to the

primacy which owed much to his attachment - along with Thomas Cromwell - to the circle of evangelicals around Anne Boleyn. He remained Henry's faithful if not entirely uncritical servant thereafter. Because of this the king took against the manoeuvres by leading traditionalists, including members of the Canterbury cathedral chapter during the so-called 'Prebendaries Plot', to label the Archbishop a heretic. Royal reaction against conservatives enabled evangelicals to seize the initiative at Henry's death in 1547, the concept of a national church independent of Rome became credible and concrete.

Henrician ecclesiastical policy had the negative effect of sweeping away familiar markings on the Catholic landscape without laying the foundations for a new Protestant faith. This changed with the accession of his son, the boy king Edward VI. If Henry was content to draw parallels between himself and King David, Edward, as the recipient of a forwardly evangelical education, came to be identified with the Old Testament figures of Josiah and Solomon, the scourge of idols and the builder of the Temple respectively. The first Parliament of the new reign, convened by the king's uncle Edward Seymour, Protector Somerset, finalised the assault on purgatory by abolishing chantries (39 in Kent) and religious fraternities. With the closure of these mutual-aid societies for the afterlife, established for the purpose of providing masses for the souls of past donors, the Edwardian regime then embarked on a wider programme to dismantle the mass itself. Reformers disliked the mass for several reasons. To begin with, the rites were conducted in Latin, which they argued communicants could not understand. They also maintained that the celebration was theologically unsound. In particular, 'transubstantiation', the idea that the bread and wine at the moment of consecration were transformed into the body and blood of Christ, was questioned on the grounds that the priest performed a good work by making a sacrificial offering to the Father. Cranmer in consultation with Peter Martyr and Martin Bucer – Continental reformers installed as divinity professors at Oxford and Cambridge – rejected notions of a real or corporeal presence in the eucharist. Instead, he rapidly came to advance a memorial view of the sacrament whereby the communion service became a thanksgiving, the bread and wine remaining as visible signs of the Lord's Supper and tokens of the believer's faith since in Cranmer's own words 'only the faithful consume the body of Christ... with the heart, not with the teeth', a position still held by the Church of England.

Such thinking, more aligned to the Swiss than the German Lutheran Reformation, lay at the heart of the Archbishop's designs for an English liturgy published in 1549. Consequently, the first Prayer Book's more far-reaching successor of 1552, backed by Somerset's usurper John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, omitted any reference to the consecration of the elements by the celebrant, who was to be regarded as a teaching pastor rather than a priest. In 1550, to reinforce the new liturgy, stone altars were replaced by wooden communion tables, the emphasis being placed upon 'supper' rather than 'sacrifice'. Within the space of a few years, the framework of a Protestant settlement was codified in the Forty Two Articles of 1553, which by including statements of unconditional predestination - the idea that God had divided the world into the elect and reprobate - provided the touchstone for English Protestant orthodoxy down to the seventeenth century. Following the brief interlude of Queen Mary's reign (1553-58), the Edwardian liturgy and formularies were resurrected, albeit in a crystallised form, under Elizabeth.

So far it remains to be seen how religious change was received by the people of Kent, a difficult issue to fathom since sources allowing for an accurate quantification of religious opinion do not exist for the Tudor period. A strong body of conservative opinion in Kent has already been noted. On the other hand, it is possible to uncover tangible links between the county's Lollard legacy and the spread of reformed beliefs, reflected perhaps in the proportionally high number of 66 Kentish martyrdoms under Mary, with only the capital witnessing more burnings. Whether all dissenters from the Marian church were convinced Edwardian Protestants or heretics in a more fundamental sense is not easy to determine. At the same time, the tight ecclesiastical control exercised locally by energetic Catholic officials such as Archdeacon Nicholas Harpsfield may explain much. However, a large proportion, 12 percent of the 2,443 pre-1558 reformers identified by John Fines, originated from Kent. Similarly, the county's reputation as a hotbed for reformed ideas was assured when the Protestant and former Edwardian sheriff, Sir Thomas Wyatt of Allington, was able to muster around 3,000 Kentish followers for his abortive uprising to depose Mary in favour of her half-sister Elizabeth in 1554.

Wyatt's rebellion was occasioned by Mary's marriage to Philip of Spain. In pitching for support, Wyatt made a direct appeal to a sense of English patriotism against a perceived Spanish and Catholic threat, a sentiment with prescience for a key aspect of mainstream Protestantism as it developed in Elizabeth's reign. Yet hostility towards 'Popery' formed part of the process whereby the Tudor founding fathers wrenched the English church from its medieval moorings. By equipping the church with a reformed liturgy conveying a memorialist view of the eucharist and a formulary emphasising predestinarian teaching, Edwardian reformers sought theological discontinuity from the past. Priests were to serve as pastors, preaching the Gospel and the divine law to society. Parish church interiors were purged of 'superstitious' sacred imagery along with other offending physical objects of traditional worship, most conspicuously the altar. The old devotional world was systematically swept away. For this reason. the Edwardian Reformation should be viewed as a religious revolution conducted without reference to a moderating spirit of 'Anglicanism', the later intellectual origins of which await treatment in future editions of this newsletter.

Matthew Reynolds

Suggestions for further reading,

M. Aston, England's Iconoclasts, 1: Laws against Images (Oxford, 1988)

D. MacCulloch, Thomas Cranmer: a Life (New Haven, 1996)

D. MacCulloch, Tudor Church Militant: Edward VI and the Protestant Reformation (London, 1999)

A. E. McGrath, Reformation Thought: an Introduction, 3rd edn. (Oxford, 1999)

N. Tyacke, Aspects of English Protestantism c. 1530-1700 (Manchester, 2001), ch.1.

M. Zell (ed.), Early Modern Kent 1540-1640 (Woodbridge, 2000), chs.6 & 7.

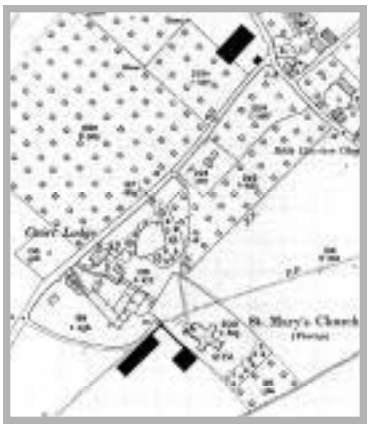
Easter Excavation at Teynham

EASTER EXCAVATION AT TEYNHAM EASTER EXCAVATION AT TEYNHAM EASTER EXCAVATION AT TEYNHAM EASTER EXCAVATION AT TEYNHAM EASTER EXCAVATION AT TEYNHAM EASTER EXCAVATION AT TEYNHAM EASTER EXCAVATION AT TEYNHAM EASTER EXCAVATION AT TEYNHAM EASTER EXCAVATION AT TEYNHAM EASTER EXCAVATION AT TEYNHAM EASTER EXCAVATION AT TEYNHAM EASTER EXCAVATION AT TEYNHAM

A large area of the archbishops of Canterbury's manor house at Teynham, some 200 metres to the north of the church, (see map) was excavated over the Easter holiday by numerous Kent Archaeological Field School students. Kentish ragstone walls and foundations were revealed suggesting that there was a substantial stone structure floored with 13th century decorated tiles. The walls were plastered with lime mortar, which was decorated with red and ochre pigment and windows were carved in Caen stone and glazed with stained glass. The roof was covered in clay peg tiles in two colours, yellow and red, some of which were glazed.

The Field School located the building three years ago with field walking and geophysical survey. Documentary evidence from 1376 indicates that the building complex included two grange barns, one for barley, the other for corn. A cloister, great hall, squire's chamber, vine tenderer's house, watermill, vineyard and saffron garden are all included in the itemised accounts. The earliest records are from 1185, when Archbishop Baldwin was in residence. In 1205 Archbishop Hubert Walter, who was renowned for his almost royal establishment, visited the manor house. He died there on 13th July in the presence of the Bishop of Rochester and both entourages. In 1279 Archbishop John Peckham wrote to Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I, that he had 'built a very beautiful Chapel at Teynham which you will be pleased with when you pass this way'.

A section of the surviving south foundation wall with the demolished building material filling the medieval cellar.



Excavation area some 200 metres north of St Mary's Church.

Dr Paul Wilkinson

Object loans across cultures through time

The Outreach Collection is a loan service of original and replica objects that are supplied by Kent County Council to schools and other educational establishments. As part of the Arts and Libraries Department the service supplies original objects, high quality models and replicas covering the history, natural history and development both of Kent and of the wider world. The collections are used extensively by the whole educational spectrum from Nursery to the University of the 3rd Age.

There are two types of loan, standard and large. Standard loans are offered on a half-termly basis and contain boxes of one or several objects. Large loans are room sized settings and are usually loaned for up to 10 working days. These include a Victorian Parlour and an air raid shelter. All loans are delivered and collected as part of the service.

For teachers the collections provide an extensive range of sources of verification, information and inspiration on a whole range of topics. By linking the collections with the curriculum and using support materials such as those published by English Heritage there are no shortage of exciting things for pupils to learn and do using the loan objects. The loans service aims to:

show how the ability to interpret objects aids our understanding of the world

show that specialist knowledge is not essential to learn from objects

help teachers to make use of objects in the classroom

make objects central to the curriculum and not simply classroom decorations

show cross-curricular applications and teaching techniques

Where possible the objects from the Outreach Collection can be freely handled by children and students. This use of objects in class can help pupils understand the present, especially the importance of technology. It can also stimulate an understanding of other times and cultures in a very direct and tangible way. Perhaps the most important aspect of using objects is the motivation it inspires in the pupils and students. It is one thing to read about ancient Egypt, it is quite another experience to handle goods produced and used by the Egyptians themselves, three thousand years ago.

The objects in the Outreach Collection can be used very effectively by teachers with pupils of a whole range of abilities. Children with special learning difficulties are often able to relate to objects more effectively than with the written word and illustrations especially when they are able to handle the objects in their own time. Developing the ability to recognise, identify, observe and record are some of the vital skills that can be developed using the loans collections. These skills linked with different fields of knowledge can really help children to understand more clearly the difficult concepts of chronology, change, continuity, development, progress and culture.

The Outreach Collection is managed by Peter Divall and really does offer 'a close encounter with the real thing.' The range of history material provided by the Collection covers pre-history through to 20th Century with some particularly interesting Roman material from Kent. The natural history objects include birds and mammals. For further information and details of the objects that are available for loan please contact:

Peter Divall
The Outreach Collection
KCC Arts & Libraries, Gibson Drive,
Kings Hill, West Malling
Kent. ME20 4AL Tel: 01622 605226

Guidelines for Newsletter inclusions

The Newsletter aims have a 'current events' feel – to be a magazine that carries news from around the county (and elsewhere when appropriate) of interest to members, including events, conferences, lectures, opportunities for study etc…

Occasional articles should, if possible, be no longer than 1200 words with illustration/s, 1500 words without illustrations. If an author wishes to submit a longer article, inclusion will be dependent upon available space. Longer articles could be accommodated on an 'instalment' basis. Please contact me if you would like to arrange this. Articles of around 600-800 words with one or two illustrations fit well onto one page and are the preferred format.

Submission of copy by email or disc would be much appreciated. If this is not possible, typed copy is preferable to handwritten, which can lead to errors of interpretation! All submissions of more than 200 words should state number of words if not submitted electronically.

Illustrative material can be submitted in slide or print form, or sent electronically. Please note that some colour material does not convert to a B&W image well due to loss of contrast; supplying B&W originals is preferable unless the article is to appear on the 4 designated colour pages.

The editor reserves the right to change/omit copy but will always inform the contributor in advance.

Copyright for illustrations:

The editor positively welcomes any illustrative material to accompany articles; colour reproduction is available for front & back pages both inside & out, black & white elsewhere within the newsletter. However, the copyright to any illustration taken from previously published works must be addressed by the author of the article; the editor is not responsible for this. This criteria obviously does not apply to illustrations either produced, or commissioned by, the author.

Inserts:

Inserts from outside bodies (non-KAS organisations) must be pre-printed. Charges for insertion will be £50 for commercial, £25 for non-commercial, for a standard single sheet of A5. Larger/heavier inserts will be charged to reflect the greater cost of postage. These charges will be revised in January of each year. The option is also available of paying for advertising space within the Newsletter, cost of which will be dependent on size and colour/B&W pages. Please contact me for further details.

Finally, please note that the contributor/author of work is responsible for ensuring that there is nothing defamatory in the article; the KAS do not have insurance for libel and will not indemnify the author against libel proceedings.

Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions.

Lyn Palmer
Editor

Christmas Lunch ~

November 30th at the Hop Farm Paddock Wood.

The bar will be serving from 11am and lunch will be served at 12. During this hour Members will have the opportunity to browse the bookstall and are also invited to bring their own publications along for purchase. Your new Communications Officer and Newsletter Editor look forward to this opportunity to meet KAS members in festive spirit.

The entertainment after the lunch will be a return visit of the marvellous Thomas Clark Quire, performing a new selection of music sung in churches before the introduction of the church organ. This will be followed by a visit to the David Salomons House at Southborough. The house is not normally open to the public so the opportunity of a conducted tour is a privilege. The building itself is a substantial country house but its delights are so numerous a brief outline will have to suffice! They give an insight into aspects of local history not seen on any other site including electricity, photography, motormechanics and a private Victorian theatre containing the last organ of its type in the world. The Welte organ has been restored at a cost of £400,000 ~ and we are expecting to hear it played! Full historical details can be found on www.salomons.org.uk or can be sent with ticket if requested.

Booking form for this event can be found on page 9.

DO YOU RECOGNISE THIS OBJECT?

This iron-bound chest obviously contained something of importance. Is it a parish chest for alms (following the poor law of 1552), Registers and other documents? Did it hold court rolls, could it be an arrow chest? Do you know its date, purpose or even where it now exists? Please contact the editor at
55 Stone Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 2QU

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor

FYLFOT-CROSSES

I have been studying aspects of the ecclesiastical symbolism as found in the Roman catacombs and later in Western Europe, and I am hoping that you may be able to help me with one specific enquiry.

My current research is focussed on the Fylfot-Crosses found in the church of Great Canfield, near Great Dunmow in Essex.

According to historians five of them were carved into the porch stonework in the early part of the 12th century, as illustrated in the diagram above.

This symbol was used in Denmark in a variety of ways both ecclesiastical and secular, and according to one authority it appeared on a baptismal font in one of their churches, but sadly he gave no specific details. In conversation some time ago I was told that there was a similar example to be found in Kent, again without any specific location mentioned. I wondered if any of your members might know of its occurrence or know someone who would be able to confirm the matter.

The Revd Stephen Taylor

Dear Editor

As always, I am very much enjoying the variety of reports in the new volume of Archaeologia Cantiana.

Andrew Pearson's analysis of the fabric of the Saxon Shore Forts makes a welcome contribution to our understanding of their construction, though I cannot understand why he states the Isle of Sheppey to be the nearest source of septaria/cementstone to Reculver and Richborough. The six miles of London clay coastline from Bishopstone, through Herne Bay, Studd Hill, Swalecliffe and Tankerton, most of it subject to rapid erosion, yielded a plentiful supply of septaria nodules until the cliffs were graded and the sea walls built. Even allowing for a larger Sheppey 2000 years ago, this southern shore of the estuary was right on Reculver's doorstep and easily accessible by sea.

Much appreciated was the tribute to our Whitstable historian, the late Wallace Harvey. May I set the record straight on just a couple of points? Mention was made of his work as a Reader in the Canterbury Diocese: he was admitted to that office relatively late in his life (in June 1965, when Michael Ramsey was Archbishop), though he had already served for many years as a local preacher in the Methodist Church. Recognition was also given to his sterling work on the former Whitstable Urban District Council, but I should point out that he was Council Chairman only during the 1950's period referred to. He was no longer on the Council in the 1971-74 period, when Councillors Cicely Grundon, Hubert Skinner and Mick O'Callaghan each served a year as Chairman.

Michael Whitley

Dear Editor

TWO ENTIRE KENTISH VILLAGES THREATENED WITH ANNIHILATION

All those who care about our county's history should be concerned about the intention to annihilate two whole villages if the plan goes ahead to establish Britain's biggest airport (twice the capacity of Heathrow) on the Hoo peninsula.

All Hallows and St Mary's Hoo would be wiped off the map, along with their mediaeval churches and all their historic buildings. Severe damage would also be suffered by 6 neighbouring parishes (Cliffe, Cooling, Grain, High Halstow, Hoo and Stoke) All the buildings concerned - those to be destroyed and those which would be blighted, including Cooling Castle - are listed in the Kent Historic Buildings Index for Medway compiled by the late Kenneth Gravett, copies of which are available from me price £3 including postage together with guidance notes for those who wish to comment on the plan.

Michael H Peters
Kent Historical Buildings Committee
c/o CPRE Kent
Coldharbour Farm,
Amage Road, Wye,
Ashford
Kent
TN25 5DB

Young Archaeologists in Kent

North Downs YAC continues to be as popular as ever. Some recent meetings have included a day trip to Avebury, West Kennet long barrow and Stonehenge, the latter with privileged access granted by English Heritage to walk amongst the stones. We have carried out a gravestone survey around Thurnham church, attended the 30th birthday party of YAC at the British Museum and visited Time Team at Greenwich, searching for Henry VIII's tilt yard. We have visited Military Odyssey' at Detling and are planning a joint Christmas meeting with the Canterbury branch of YAC to which Carenza Lewis is invited.

On 21st July we celebrated National Archaeology Day with an Iron Age Family Activity Day at White Horse Wood, Thurnham, held in association with KCC Heritage. Activities included tasting Iron Age recipes, constructing Boudicca's chariot, making edible torcs, weaving and braiding, and using fabric paint with stencils to make Iron Age designs. Giles Guthrie, Acting Keeper of Human History from Maidstone Museum, brought along Iron Age artefacts including slave chains. He was most generous with his time and spent the day talking to fascinated children. We were fortunate to have the living history group Cantiacias our special guests. They painted skin with woad and demonstrated facets of life in the Iron Age. For many children the highlight though, was the chance to get in a real mess spreading daub on wattle walls!

Four branch members recently represented YAC on the Children's BBC programme 'XChange', in an episode focussed on prehistoric life. We were proud that they put the presenters straight when asked about their subject, emphasising that archaeology was the

THE WYCHURST PROJECT

CREATING A LATE SAXON ENVIRONMENT

Based in woodland adjacent to the Wildwood Discovery Park near Canterbury, the Wychhurst Project sees the realisation of a dream by Regia Anglorum, a re-enactment group committed to life in the centuries when the locals were building defensive burghs as protection against marauding Vikings.

Following the granting of planning permission, 2 acres of land were purchased in August 2000 and clearance enabled work to begin in earnest. A ditch and rampart were constructed around one acre, following the erection outside this of a small sunken-featured building – the Grubenhaus – and a substantial oak-framed artisan's cottage with panelled walls and thatched roof – the 'Gebur's cottage' – built for Meridian TV's 'Time Tourists'.

Construction is underway inside the defensive features of the largest structure, the Longhall. Historically these served as the home and headquarters of the Thegn of a Manorial Burgh, dominating the landscape and the central focus of all local activity. The Wychurst longhouse will be 60 by 30 foot long and 30 feet high, with a design that meets modern building regulations, quite a feat considering that 23 tons of oak will be used, with timbers 10 inches thick and 20 feet long in some cases! Each of the main uprights weighs nearly a ton.

Regia Anglorum will display examples of the crafts, agriculture and animal husbandry of the time, as well as battle displays. Educational opportunities will play a leading role in the life of the Burgh and it is hoped that many schools and youth groups will explore life in the 11th century!

The Project, a huge undertaking for a private society, is self-financing and labour is voluntary. Work weekends take place regularly and Regia Anglorum would be delighted to hear from anyone with an interest in getting involved; if construction doesn't appeal, your horticultural knowledge would be welcomed as a great deal of weeding and preparation of the herb gardens on site has to be done. They can be contacted through Nigel Amos, Wychurst Co-ordinator, 5 Kingswood Road, Gillingham ME7 1DZ email: nigel_amos@yahoo.co.uk.

Above: An idealized artist's impression of the finished interior of the Longhall.
Below: The 'Gebur's cottage'.

Right: Aerial view of the ditch and rampart.
Below: Regia Anglorum volunteers construct the framework for the mighty Longhall.

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study of man and not dinosaurs, as the BBC researchers seemed to believe!

Kate Kersey

Isle of Thanet branch of the YAC has had an outdoor summer. On a warm evening in May we enjoyed ourselves washing animal bone from last year's dig on the Roman Villa at Minster. Members had fun trying to identify the various animals, probably not very successfully, as dinosaur was the preferred identification! Seven members with their parents took part in a history quiz around Broadstairs Harbour in June and in July we all visited the Shell Grotto in Margate. This is a very enigmatic building which has puzzled everybody and defied even carbon-dating. YAC members made their own suggestions for its raison d'etre and have been collecting shells all summer ready to make their own version of a panel from the Grotto during the Autumn.

Jose Gibbs

Left: Searching for carvings inside Stonehenge.
Above, left to right: Privileged visitors at Stonehenge, appearing on CBBC's 'XChange' and daub spreading at White Horse Wood.

Dr Joan Thirsk CBE

Joan Thirsk was elected a Patron of the KAS in May, an accolade which honoured her lifetime as an eminent historian. I requested an interview to find out about a career which has specialised in the agrarian past – but so many other facets of her life presented themselves during our talk that my departing remark concerned the impossibility of condensing them within a page!

Born in London, an interest in agriculture seemed unlikely for a city girl. Joan however, has traced her roots back to 1780 to the Enfield area, postulating that the family name of Watkins originated through Welsh drovers who brought animals to Smithfield; perhaps farming is in the blood? Her interest in history was superseded by her decision to study modern languages, at Westfield College for women in London. But in 1942, one year into her course, an ultimatum was issued, requesting a promise to teach or do war work. Joan chose the latter and went into the ATS.

Her language skills were needed - thus began three years at Bletchley. She hasn't seen the recent film 'Enigma' but did comment on the glamorisation of a role "which we all knew was important, but was a routine. Nobody had the 'big picture' for security's sake". Here she met her future husband, marrying in 1945. She was amused on a recent visit to the centre to see a photograph from those days of a party, peopled by those from huts 6 and 3, "can't remember the occasion, but Asa Briggs is there although I've been sliced off the side!"

Married, and returning to Westfield after the war, a decision to switch subjects was history's gain. However, her linguistic studies have added a European dimension to her historical interpretation, an approach she feels missing in many historians today. A feminist stance has increased with age, fuelled by irritation at the way in which 'people-orientated' themes (costume, food and personal lives) once the derided province of 19th century women historians, are now tackled in the media using male presenters. Offered the CBE in 1994, Joan's mixed feelings about the honours system were overcome by the feeling that, as one of few women so chosen, she should accept. She was not surprised to find herself the only woman recipient at the ceremony.

Having gained a first at Westfield she was offered a graduate studentship, and with R.H.Tawney as her supervisor, produced a thesis on the confiscation of royalist lands during the Civil War and subsequent Restoration. A move to Leicester University to take up a Research Fellowship on the agrarian history of Lincolnshire saw the germination of a scheme devised for a grand survey of England and Wales. The first volume, written by Joan, of the mighty 'Agrarian History', appeared in 1967 and was "sparkling, innovative". She eventually became the editor in 1975; the final volume (7) appeared in 2000.

Joan outside her home at Hadlow Castle.

Her ground-breaking career path was accomplished whilst raising her children, born in 1954 and 1956 respectively. Commuting between London and Leicester meant that family life stayed intact, although her subsequent move to Oxford ("a very masculine place!") to take up a Readership led to the purchase of a little house where family holidays could be spent. This was the first of a succession of near-derelict houses (from C S Lewis's in Oxford to southern Spain), which needed complete renovation. Joan has mixed and laid concrete, built and plastered walls and is a dab hand at the decorative finishing touches of paper and paint! Her current home in Hadlow Castle was bought in 1954, first seen when driving past on a dark, stormy afternoon with crows wheeling around the tower, "we just knew we had to live there". A shell after partial demolition by a developer, it was made habitable during work weekends and is now a suitably distinctive residence for occupants of distinction!

Following her husband's retirement, the family lived in Oxford for 10 years. In 1983, finding the training and supervision of postgraduates disheartening due to the lack of their employment prospects, Joan also opted for retirement from University life. At this point Hadlow Castle became their permanent home rather than a weekend retreat.

Throughout our conversation 'alternatives' were a recurring theme, from the alternative stance of women historians to alternative career options. In 1997 'Alternative Agriculture – From the Black Death to the Present Day' was published, dealing with recurring crises in farming. "We're currently in the fourth such experience, with farmers searching for alternatives; I can almost predict events". Joan is currently working on food history between 1500 and 1750 and has given eight seminars in America on the subject. She has also been asked to write an essay, as the only living member of its original executive committee, for the British Agricultural History Society describing its formation in 1953. The Society is soon to hold a celebration of her life and work.

The 'superwoman' label applied to women during the last two decades – those who juggle home, family and career – applies equally to women like her during the earlier 20th century, pioneers in their fields. She was keen to stress though, that "my whole academic life has been tailored not to disturb my family – I would have been tempted by all sorts of wonderful posts otherwise". Joan was 80 this year. Her achievements are undisputed and her vitality undiminished; the KAS are proud to have her as a Patron.

The Editor

Copy deadline for the next issue in January is Monday December 2nd.
The editor wishes to draw attention to the fact that neither she nor the Council of the KAS are answerable for opinions which contributors may express in their signed articles; each author is alone responsible for the contents and substance of their work.

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