KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY Consideration of the society of the s

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KENT'S GOLD CUP

FINDS AT RINGLEMERE FARM, WOODNESBOROUGH NEAR SANDWICH

by English unded Heritage, the Canterbury Archaeological Trust completed excavations at Ringlemere Farm, Woodnesborough near Sandwich, in April, following the discovery of a splendid gold cup there last November. The early Bronze Age vesselw as discovered by local m etal-detectorist Cliff Bradshaw. Although dam aged by the plough, he was the first to recognise that the cup is very

sin ilar to the fam ous Rillaton gold cup, excavated in Comwall in 1837. Paul Ashbee provides some further prelim inary thoughts on its affinities on pages 4 and 5.

The cup was discovered on the northern edge of a low, but quite distinct mound, lying in the middle of what was then a recently harvested potato field. Mr Bradshaw suspected that this mound might be the remains of an otherwise unrecorded round barrow and exam ination by the writer suggested that this was probably the case. A subsequent geophysics survey by English Heritage succeeding in locating an enclosing ring-ditch and confirm ed this as a very large round barrow site. Barrows that have not been com pletely ploughed flat are rare in the extensively farm ed landscape of east Kent but at Ringlem ere the base of the mound actually survived - the last rem nants of a great barrow mound that must have originally risen to a height of perhaps twenty feet.

Following an extensive program me of field-walking, excavation work at the site began in March 2002 with the specific aim of determining the precise context of the gold cup. Initially it seemed likely that the vessel came from a Bronze Age grave within the barrow but this proved not to be so. We now think that the cup had been placed in the earth





Above top: Recording and sam pling the great dirth that encheed the barrow m cund. Above: Trow elling over the prebarrow land surface. Note the ancient anim alburrows in the foreground.



The Branze Age Gold Cup discovered by Cliff Bradshaw.

come of the mound - but not at its centre and not with a burial. Perhaps it was deposited here as some sort of offering to the Gods during the actual construction of the mound. However, the core of the mound had later been extensively disturbed by burrowing animals and it is possible that the cup has been moved from its original position.

Survival of the base of the barrow mound served to 'trap' evidence of earlier activity below it. Extensive

collections of prehistoric struck flints and pottery indicate previous occupation on the site during both the Mesolithic and later Neolithic periods. The close proximity of a small fresh-water stream below the site may well explain the apparent popularity of the area with early settlers.

Keith Parfitt

Advnow ledgem ents

Thanks are due first and form ost to the owners - the Sm ith fam illy - who readily allowed access to the site and took a great interest in the progress of the work. Thanks are also due to English Heritage for funding the excavation and providing substantial scientific back-up. The Staff at K.C.C.'s Heritage Conservation Group m on itored the project through out and provided assistance in a variety of different ways. In addition to the full-time excavators from CAT, team sofvolunteers from the Thanet Trust and Dover Archaeological Group were able to make a valuable contribution to the excavation work. Cliff Bradshaw worked extensively on the dig, undertak ing both m etal-detecting and excavation. Overall, the Ringlem ere story serves as an altrosther solendid exam ple of what can be achieved by detectorists and archaeologists working sensibly together.

NB: The site liss on private farm land, which is now under crop. There is no easy public access to the site.

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The transfer print vase. Can any readers providem one inform ation as tom aker and

he week started on Sunday 5th
M ay with an industrial history
walk led by Dr Anthony W ilson.
This proved to be so popular that
Dr W ilson kindly offered to lead
another walk on the moming of
Sunday 12th M ay.

On W ednesday Frank Chapman, former editor of the Courier Group and current author of the W arwick column, gave an interesting talk on Tonbridge and its

Tonbridge Historical Society Local History Week 5-12 May 2002

New spapers in the refurbished Angel Centre, Tonbridge. A flerw ards many of the audience enjoyed looking at some of Frank's archive copies of localnew spapers and photographs. This event attracted an audience of about 90 including the Mayor, Mrs Joyce Oxley, her husband and our President, Dr Joan Thirsk.

On Thursday Pat M ortlock led two very popular walks around historic Tonbridge. These walks attracted many local residents who were delighted to learn more about the history of the town and it's buildings.

The Pictorial Records and Archives Group, in association with Tonbridge Library, mounted a display of archives and photographs relating to Tonbridge's past. This was scheduled for Thursday and Friday but was extended, by kind perm ission of the reference librarian, Andrew Lister, until Saturday moming. Approximately 160 people attended this exhibition and seemed appreciative and the displays sparked many discussions. W e are grateful for the help given by our members and the Library staff. On Saturday we were fortunate to be able to offer free conducted tours of Tahtham Mote and about 150 people took

advantage of a fascinating insight into this lovely house. Due thanks go to the NationalTrust and the quides.

The week was rounded off with a Bygones and M em orabilia session at the Council Cham ber, Tonbridge Castle when people were invited to bring along their treasures which had a local interest. About 40 people cam e along - item s included a school medal, a collection of clay pipe fragm ents retrieved from a small area of som eone's garden in Bourne Lane and a vase (see pic). One of the m em bers, Shaun Jeffery, brought along a small exhibition of bottles, prints, postcards etc which drew much discussion. Also, a scrapbook belonging to M rs Brenda Bentalland som e early examples of local papers attracted much interest. Chris Broom field provided an opportunity for visitors to view a copy of the LDS 1881 Census Index on his laptop com puter and was able to make a positive link with a photograph of the Stonestreet fam ily am ongstothers.

We are very grateful for the time and help given by many members of the Historical Society which helped to bring local history alive to so many.

Shiela Broom field

The Kent Archaeological Field School hosts a BBC History Magazine Event

From humble beginnings only four years ago the Kent Archaeological Field School has grown to the point that over a thousand people interested in archaeology sign

Front-Line



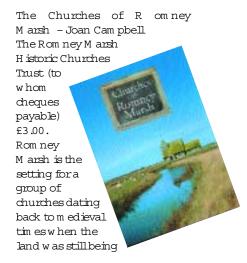
Participants in a previous BBCH istory event excavate at Deerton Street Roman Villa.

up each year to the twenty-five courses and over one hundred days of archaeology available. Talking to people who attend our courses the same message is heard time and time again. They are excited by what they have seen on television, it either awakens a latent interest or motivates them to participate for the first time. Television is the prime mover for people to seek out courses and our most recent event was a weekend of discovering archaeology organised in association with the BBC

New Books

Front-line
K ent Victor
Sm ith
£7.95
including
postage
1-901509-64-8
From the introduction of gunpow der artillery
in the 14th century
to m easures against
air attack in the Cold

W ar, this book covers a vast range of time and sites. Profusely illustrated (mainly colour) with drawings, photos, m aps and plans. Gazetteer of sites to visit cross-referenced with specific tim e periods. Copies can be obtained from Environm ental M anagem ent, Strategic Planning Directorate, Kent County Council, Invicta House, County Hall, Maidstone ME141XX.





LIBRARY NOTES

ACQUISITIONS FROM OTHER SOCIETIES

In addition to publications on topics concerning the History and Archaeology of Kent and on subjects of wider archaeological and historical interest which the KAS is constantly adding to its Library, it is in regular receipt of publications from other County and research organisations in the UK, and also from learned societies and other organisations in Europe. M ost of these are supplied to us free, in exchange for the volumes of KAS publications which we send free to those societies with which we are in mutual "corresponding" m em bership.M any of these relationships date back more than 100 vears, some to the foundation of the KAS, and the Library consequently holds com plete runs of the annual publications of a good many of the Societies corresponding with us, as, no doubt, they do

It may be of interest to note the following selection of other societies'

publications received by us in the last 2 to 3 m on ths-

W iltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society vol.95,2001.

English Place Nam es Society, vol.

LXXVIII, Place Nam es of Leicestershire'.

Proceedings of the Society of

Antiquaries of Scotland vol. 130, 2000.

W orcester Recorder no .65 new sletter.

Journal of the British Archaeological

Association vol. 154, 2001.

Records of Buckingham shire vol42, 2002.

Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society new sletter 114.

Sussex Archaeological Society 'Past and Present' no.96.

Fornvannen 2001/1 to 2001/4 (Journal of Swedish Antiquarian Research).

Archaeologia Cam briensis volCXLVIII 1999.(Cam bria; Wales and the Marches). Landesdenkmalamt

Baden-W urtem m berg; M ateriel H eften Zur Archaeologie, H eft 62

PreH istory Society new sletter no 40 2002.

M edieval Archaeology Society new sletter 26 2002.

OTHER ADDITIONS

W e have recently bought-Victoria County H istory of Surrey Vol II, Victoria County H istory of Sussex Vol.VI,

H istory M agazine. Four archaeologists were on hand to take classes of various aspects of archaeology and the sixty parents and children who attended had a wonderful time. Julian Richards of Meet the Ancestors' fame was on hand to introduce the day and Julian took one of the groups to Stone Chapel and the site of Durolevum to watch geophysical survey in progress whilst the other groups were introduced to flint knapping under the expert tuition of John Lord, hum an bone

identification with Trevor Anderson, and field-walking with Paul Wilkinson. Lunch was served at the Field School with a photo-opportunity with Julian Richards and his TV Landrover. BBC executives who attended were so pleased with the day that more regional events are being planned in association with the Field School for next year.

DrPaulWilkinson Head of School parts 1,2 and 3. acquisitions which complete our collection of this great publication covering these counties.

Walking the Walls

Collaboration between Kent County Council and the local authorities of Cote D Opale, France, and of the Province of Flanders, has produced a well researched and splendidly illustrated volume on Walking the Walls - Historic Town Defences in Kent, Cote D Opale and West Flanders'. For serious minded tourists wishing to discover, compare and contrast town defences on either side of the Channel, this is a valuable presentation, and it contains much information useful to historians.

Planarch

We are grateful to the Kent County Council for presenting to the Library six volum es representing the fruits of collaborative work in 2000 and 2001 by representatives of local authorities from England, France, Belgium and the Netherlands on aspects of archaeology from the standpoint of planning, legislation, decision making processes, and the protection of the past and the environm ent. A listing of the titles of the six volum es reveals the wide scope of the work, (which covers each of the four countries' som ew hat different approaches in each volum e, and attempts to suggest a way forward for the region in the 6th volume) Organisation of Archaeology; Archaeological Evaluation Strategies; Archaeological Legislation and Planning; Evaluation of Archaeological Decision Making Processes: Protecting the Past in the Present for the Future, SM Rs in the Planarch Region.

This work should guide the philosophy and actions of Planners involved in Archaeology, but it may be of greater assistance to the Archaeologist in understanding Planning.

reclaim ed from the sea, each with its own character and all but one still in regularuse. With an authoritative text and an introductory piece about the history of the Marsh, this is an essential companion for any visitor

Beautifully illustrated with high quality colourphotographs. Available from The Hon Secretary RM HCT, Mrs E Marshall, Lansdell House, Rolvenden, Cranbrook TN 17 4LW. Please add 50p p&p or £1.00 for larger order.

Kent Census Sumam e Indexes - Gillian Rickard £2500-9530968-0-7

A list of those available for Kent parishes, both published and unpublished. Available from 99 Strangers Lane, Canterbury CT1 3XN em ail GRKentGen@ aol.com. Please add 45p p&p in land, £3.35 world surface & Europe, £3.85 aim ail rest of the world.

The Rom an Channel Crossing of AD 43: The constraints on Claudius's naval strategy - Gerald Grainge Archaeopress (BAR British Series 332) £30.00 1-84171-297-3 Did the Rom ans land at Fishbourne or Richborough? A published version of a Ph D . thesis, exploring the evidence for the type of ships available to the Rom ans and their perform ance, m aritim e conditions likely to be encountered in the Channel two m illennia ago and the skills of m ariners of the time. 159pp, 50 illus. Available from Hadrian Books Ltd, 122 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7BP, em ail bar@ hadrianbooks.co.uk.

BOOKS &
LBRARES



m m er 2002

THE RINGLEMERE GOLD CUP AND ITS AFFINITIES

hile the exquisite advanced Early Bronze Age gold cup found on Ringlem ere Farm is a significant addition to an English and European m ainland series of gold, silver, am ber and shale cups, it furthers the argum entthat the barrow sof East Kent's chalklands yielded artifacts1 which made them outliers of the phenom enon Wessex' of Stonehenge's supportive landscape². Briefly, the W essex culture's components com e from about 100 rich graves, beneath bowl, bell and disc barrows. Defined largely by the European mainland affinities and accompaniments of the daggers found in certain graves, there is the division between Wessex I and Wessex Π^3 . The first inhumation burials were superseded by cremations. Bronze pins from Germany, Baltic am ber and M editerranean faience beadswere in som e graves, and besides funerary gold⁴, incense cups, as from Tilm anstone 5 as well as the first collared ums6 The society which had this funerary wealth brought Stonehenge to its final form 7 .

The Ringlem ere gold cup is 6 inch-

es in height and 4 inches in diam eter at the rim and thus the largest of its compeers. Beaten from a sheet of 20 carat gold, it is ribbed in a mode com parable with its Rillaton counterpart8 and has a closely similar har dle. There is also pointillé omam entl

the rim. How ever, unlike the Rillaton cup (fig 1), which is considered to be a copy of a beaker9 it has an

ovoid rather than a flat base. In gold the counterpart of such a base is displayed by the plain, handled, gold cup from FritzdorfnearBonn (fig 2), the Rheinland 10 . Indeed, the Rillaton and

fig.2 Fritzdorf cups have close sim ilarities of workm anship, particularly of their attached handles, and might have

been the work of the same craftsm an¹¹. It should not be forgotten that Wessex funerary gold may also be largely from the hands of a single craftsm an 12 . Found in 1837, in a large barrow's secondary stone cist^{13} and published thirty years later14, the Rillaton cup was sent by the Duchy of Comwall to William IV and thereafter it was kept in Queen Victoria's Swiss Cottage at Osbourne. It passed into obscurity until after the death of George V, when it was found on his dressing table where it has been used to contain his collar studs! During the short reign of Edw ard VIII it was deposited in the British M useum .

Until the discovery of this Kentish gold cup on Ringlemere Farm, the Fritzdorf cup, with its rounded base, stood alone, for the Rillaton cup has a flat-based beaker-like counterpart found at Eschenz, Canton Thurgau in Switzerland. Without a handle, this has the proportions of a ceram ic bellbeaker. Its decoration is overall horizontal zoning and infilled panels while, below the rim, there is a rendering of the familiar combstam ping¹⁶. Another gold cup, from Golenkam p near Hanover, in private

> bucket form , bears sim ilar decoration 17. The cups from Eschenz and Golenkamp both have circular-ribbed bases recalling that of the Rillaton cup. In its execution the Golenkamp vessel is akin to such leveloped pieces as the old tippet ¹⁸ and the golden s', possibly post and stake am ents, from Avanton,

hands, although of flat-based

Vienne in central France, Schifferstadt, Landkreis Speyer and Etzeldorf-Buch, Landkreis Nurem berg

in Germany¹⁹. Parts of gold cups have also been found at Ploum illiau, Cotes-du-Nord, Brittany²⁰ and Cuxwold in Lincolnshire²¹. Both pieces point to their having been parts of, or intended for, com posite golden cups. Three rib-

bon-handled gold cups from Spain, where they were part of a hoard²² are said to have had concentric circles

omam enting their bases.

During 1974 the fragm ents of a much-corroded handled silver cup, com posite and of a form com parable with the Fritzdorf golden cup, were dug from a large barrow, called Brun Bras, in Saint-Adrien about 6 miles south of Guingam p in Brittany23. Silver is not unknown in Breton earlier Bronze Age contexts. There are pins and even wire spiral arm -rings, while the fragments of what was term ed a silver bow l from a barrow at StFiacre, Morbihan 24 m ay have been those of a cup.

Of England's am ber cups, that from a considerable barrow at Hove, Sussex, is possibly the best know n^{25} . Its handle omam entation is comparable with the golden cups but its squat form may have been dictated by the block of amber from which it was carved. Found in an oak coffin where it could have furnished an inhum ation burial, it was accompanied by a W essex $\ensuremath{\mathbb{I}}$ dagger, a whetstone and a battleaxe. The only other amber example, that from the Clandon Barrow near Dorchester, in Dorset²⁶ has an ovoid, alm ost pointed base and its handle is m issing. Nonetheless, it is, although undecorated, com parable with the Fritzdorf golden cup and, as far as can be seen, our Kentish Ringlem ere cup. It was accompanied by an atypical Wessex II dagger, a sheet-gold lozenge, a shale ${\tt m}$ acehead with golden studs, a perforated incense cup and a collared um.

The shale cups, detailed by $R \ L S$.

Newall (1928), two from the Amesbury district' in Wiltshire and two from Honiton in Devon²⁷, have lineomam ented handles sim ilar to those of the Ringlem ere, Rillaton



and Fritzdorf golden cups, and ovoid bases. One of the Am esbury exam ples has zoned encircling line decoration, as does one from Devon. This has zigzag line omam ent inside its rim. The bases are ovoid and, like the am ber cup from the Clandon Barrow, alm ost pointed. The second cup from Am esbury has around it a single zone of lines as does that from Farway Down, Honiton (fig. 3). The base of this Amesbury cup could be best defined as a flattened ovoid. In general terms the form of these shale cups is that of our new Ringlem ere cup, a likeness accentuated by the decoration of the handles.

Functionally, the gold cups such as Rillaton and Ringlem ere, were likely to have been drinking cups, a term originally applied to beakers by Colt Hoare and Thurnam (1878, 388), beaker being a term introduced by John Abercrom by (1904). Although the nature of the drinks consumed in beakers and the golden cups, two of which closely resemble these ceramic vessels, is elusive, residues have been found. An age-bent hom ladle found in a beaker during the 19th century at Inverurie, Scotland²⁸ hints only at a liquid carefully measured. However, more recently²⁹ traces of mead, flavoured with meadowsweet, have been detected in a late style beaker, also from Scotland. It has been suggested that beer or ale was regularly consum ed to redress the vitam in deficiencies of small communities. Besides the finely finished ceram ic beakers it is likely that there was a range of wooden cups and bow is in Neolithic and Bronze Age times. Curw en (1954, 153) refers to a Danish wooden cup of the same form as the Hove am ber cup. An Italian handled wooden bow lillustrates the capabilities of the $w \operatorname{ood-} w \operatorname{orkers}^{30}$. Fragm ents of a fine later Bronze Age wooden bow lwere recovered from the W ilsford Shaft, at no great distance from Stonehenge³¹.

A piece of a pointillé omam ented ogival dagger was associated with the Rillaton cup, which, as has been stressed, has close affinities with that from Fritzdorf and our new Ringlem ere cup. Ogival daggers define, for the most part, Wessex Π , approxim ately the two centuries prior to 1500BC. Such a daggeralso accompanied the Hove am bercup, and a not dissim ilar dagger the shale cup from Farway Down. It can be contended that two of our golden cups, those from Rillaton and Eschenz, are patently copies of ceram ic beakers. Yet, when they were made, beakers were almost a millennium in the past thus, in a manner for example, that recalls the W essex gold-encased shale cones which are patently aggrandised versions of Beaker shale buttons. Indeed, it can be said that most of the Wessex goldwork has a general Beaker character³². It is possible that the cups of gold, am ber and shale were intentionally archaistic pieces, presum ably calculated to invoke the

m ore of an earlier age. The round and ovoid bottom ed vessels, unless in mediately drained and laid down, would have needed stands. Although in part recalling beakers, these rounded and ovoid bases invoke a yetm ore ancient past, perhaps even the well-finished, leathery vessels of the Neolithic!

Aswasrem arked at the outset of this résum é, our advanced Early Bronze Age gold cup from Ringlem ere moves the prehistory of this period in Kent into a fresh dimension. It must be stressed that these comments concerning its character and affinities are provisional and from printed and pictorial details, for this remarkable piece, when seen, could impel further ideas and investigations. It does show however, that East Kent, like Comwall, is likely to have been a significant extension of the remarkable Wessex Bronze Age phenomenon. It has been said that the past is a foreign country; it is a place where one is often surprised by dram atic change.

Paul Ashbee

Notes

- 1 Ashbee & Dunning 1960
- 2 Piggott 1938, 92; Gerloff 1975; Ashbee 1978, 160-80
- 3 ApSim on 1954
- 4 Coles & Taylor 1971
- 5 Ashbee & Dunning 1960,50
- 6 Longworth 1984
- 7 Clealetal1995
- 8 Ashbee 1960, 117-18 PLXXIV, a,b
- 9 Clarke 1970, frontispiece
- 10 von Uslar 1995; Ashbee 1960, PlXXIV, c; Piggott 1965, 134, PlXVII, a Bibliography
- 11 Ashbee 1977, 157
- 12 Coles & Taylor 1971 13 Grinsell 1953, 125-6
- 14 Sm irke 1867
- 14 SM 11Ke 186 / 15 U aw kog 1951 - 1
- 15 Haw kes 1951, 160
- 16 Hardm eyer u.Burgi 1975; Kinnes 1975; Ashbee 1977
- 17 Ashbee 1977, 157
- 18 Pow ell 1953; A shbee 1960, 115 PlX IX; Taylor
- 1980,52
- 19 Pow ell 1966, 155 Pls 148-9; Eogan 1994, PLIX 20 Briard 1968, 319 fig 21
- 21 Gerloff 1975, 257 Pl57, N
- 22 Gerloff 1975, 257
- 23 Briard 1978; Ashbee 1979; Clarke et al 1985,
- 24 Piggott 1938, 99-100
- 25 Curw en & Curw en 1924; Curw en 1954, 152-3 ${\tt PIX\,III}$
- 26 Drew & Piggott 1937; Clarke et al 1985 122-3
- 27 Fox 1964,71-3 Pls25-6
- 28 Ashbee 1960,122
- 29 Harrison 1980, 104
- 30 Coles & Law son 1987, 91 fig.66
- 31 A shbee et al 1989, 55 fig 51,12
- 32 Coles & Taylor1971

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von Uslar R. 1956 Der vorgeschichtliche Goldbecher von Fritzdorf, Landkreis Bonn. Rheinisches Jahrbuch 171-9 RINGLEM ERE
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CONFERENCES LECTURES EVENTS CONFERENCES LECTURES

Conferences, Lectures, Events

Rom ney Marsh Through the Ages conference on Saturday 14th September at Imperial College, Wye 1030am-5pm. Organised by Romney Marsh Research Trust.

Landscape change on Romney Marsh: recent advances - Dr Martyn Waller

Romney Marsh and coastal change in the UK - DrAntony Long

Recent Archaeological research on Romney Marsh-Luke Barber

 $\begin{array}{lll} & \text{Rom ney M arsh ports - Dr Helen} \\ & \text{Clarke \& Gustav M ilne} \end{array}$

The origins of the pastoral economy of Rom ney M arsh 1200-1550 - Andrew Butcher

The evolution of the agrarian economy of the Romney Marsh region 1550-1850 - Dr Stephen Hipkin

Sum m ary & discussion – DrStephen Rippon

Cost £30, including tea, coffee & lunch.

Sunday 15th September , field trip by coach 10am -4pm to view recent & ongoing research on the Marsh. Cost £10

SAE to M rs D Beck, 27 Station Road, Lydd, Rom ney M arsh, TN 29 9ED.

The Dover Bronze Age Boat in
Context: Society and W ater
Transport in Prehistoric Europe
Conference 2002. Thursday 31st
October - Saturday 2nd November in
the 14th century Maison Dieu, Dover.

Celebrating the 10th anniversary of the excavation of the DoverBoat, the Boat Trusthas organised a prestigious international conference. 17 em inent speakers, over a third from the Continent, will lecture on a range of topics relating to the Bronze Age, providing a forum for stimulating debate into issues relating to the Boat and its place in international archaeology. Cost £80.00 per delegate, excluding accommodation but including light buffet lunch each day.

Wednesday 30th October - welcome reception in the Boat Gallery in DoverMuseum.

31st0ctober - informaldinnerata specialistmarina-side fish restaurant.

2nd November - two optional study trips, one to France, the other to review east Kent archaeological sites.

To register contact Denise Ryland, Conference Co-ordinator, Tours of the Realm , Hammond House, Limekiln Street, Dover CT17 9EE.

Kent Archaeology along the Tham es Foreshore on Saturday 2nd November 2-530pm at Christ Church University College, Canterbury. Organised by the Council for Kentish Archaeology.

Maritime Archaeology on the

Foreshore... - Gustav Milne, UCL

... and the Prehistoric Forest at Erith - Dr Sophie Seel UCL

Defending London's River - Victor Smith, Thames Defence Heritage

Rom an Reculver: the Changing Coastline - Brian Philp KARU

Tickets £3 (cheques to CKA) from CKA, 7 Sandy Ridge, Borough Green, TN 15 8H P

M eet the R om ans at Crofton Rom an Villa, Orpington on Sunday 18th August 10am -5pm . Secundus, a Rom an soldier and his sister Agrippina willgive displays:

10am & 2pm Clothes, M ake-up & Jewellerv

11am & 3pm Arm our, W eapons & Battle Tactics

12pm & 4pm Entertainment: Gladiators & Games

Entry £1.50/£1.00 Kent ArchaeologicalRescue Unit 020 8463 4737

Isle of Thanet Archaeology Society - Talks

A Hidden Treasure - Quex House and The Powell Cotton Museum by John Harrison, the curator, on Wednesday 11th September

Recovering Thanet's Past; A round up of the work carried out this year in Thanet by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology's Director Dr David Perkins and his team on Wednesday 20th November

Talks take place at St Georges School, Westwood Road, Broadstairs from 7.45pm. Doors open at 7.15pm. Am ple free carparking. Tickets £3.50 on the door or £3.00 in advance from Events Secretary, Isle of Thanet Archaeological Society, Cram pton Tower Yard, High Street, Broadstairs CT10.2AB.

Also: Meet the Romans! on Saturday 26th October at the Village Hall, Minster, Thanet. Further details from the contact address above.

Excavations at Scadbury M cated M anor, Chislehurst - Open Day on Saturday 14th and Sunday 15th September from 2 - 430pm. Self-guided trail around the excavations; see work currently being carried out as well as the remains of the foundations of the buildings associated with the Walsingham family. Members of the Orpington & District Archaeological Society will be on hand to answer questions.

Adm ission free, lim ited car parking available close to the site by ticket only. Ticket application, enclosing a sae. and stating required day to ODAS, 27 Eynsford Close, Petts Wood, BR5 1DP.

Also from ODAS:

W ednesday 4th September -M edieval/Elizabethan Garden Design, by Deborah Kemp

W ednesday 2nd October -Archaeology of the Hebrides, by Janet Clayton & MichaelMeekums

Wednesday 6th November -Current Archaeology by Andrew Selkirk

All talks start at 8pm in The Priory, Orpington. Admission free, open to everyone (although space is limited and priority will be given to ODAS members if necessary).

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY DAYS 2002

Events for the whole family; bring your children, grandchildren, nieces and nephews too!

North Downs Young Archaeologists with KCC Heritage present an 'Iron Age' Family Fun Day at White Horse Wood Country Park, Thurnham (off the A249 through Detling) on Sunday 21st July from 12-4pm. Meet the tribe of the Cantiaci, make edible torcs, taste prehistoric food, try wattle&daubing, be painted with woad!

Further details: Lyn Palm er 01892 533661/Susie Lee 01732 810556

Crofton Rom an V illa, Crofton Road, Orpington on Sunday 21st July from 10am -5pm. Excavate a Yinds' tray, discoverhidden artefacts, make a plan & draw your discoveries, make mosaics, dress up as Romans & play Roman games.

Entry £1, YAC members free. Further details: Kent Archaeological Unit 020 8462 4737 or Brom ley Museum 01689 873826

Digging Up the Park 2002 on Saturday 20th & Sunday 21st July in Central Park, Dartford from 1-5pm during the Dartford Festival. An exhibition tig' as part of a display featuring the work of the Dartford District Archaeology Group. Further details: Chris Baker, Director of DDAG, 01322 224739.

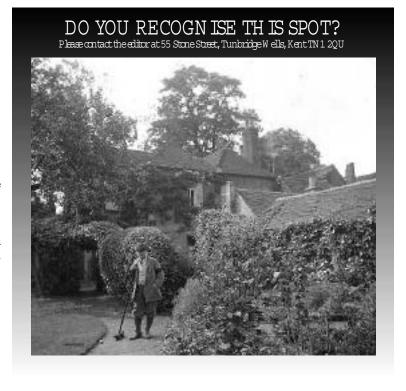
The Museum of London & LAARC have many events going on over the weekend with a shuttle bus running between the 2 venues. Of special interest is the Societies Fair on Saturday 20th July from 10am -5.45pm and on Sunday 21st July from 12-5.45pm, giving the opportunity to meet many representatives from numerous local archaeology societies and find out more about their activities. Further details: 020.7814.5777



Mystery Photos

The location of the mystery photo in our April issue (one of many unprovenanced images held in the KAS library collection) was identified by Chris Gibbs, Chairm an of the Isle of Thanet Archaeological Society. He writes: "This is a view across Margate Sands probably taken on the promenade near the clock tower looking westward.Looking at a similar picture it also shows the flagstaff in the middle distance and the outline of the buildings near it (the Nayland Rock Hotel) look the same. Quite apart from that, there is a now here in Kent with a wide sandy beach and buildings such as this."

This month our photo (see opposite) is a more personal scene. Do you recognise the rear of the house or perhaps even the gentlem an with a mourning band, leaning on the broom?



The Ancient Monuments Society

The society, founded in 1924, is concerned with the conservation and study of buildings of all ages and types. They are a National Amenity Society' and as such are consulted by local authorities in England and Wales on applications for listed building consent, whether partial or whole demolition. They handle some 7000 such cases each year, commenting on a broad range of cases both secular and ecclesiastical.

They work in partnership with The Friends of Friendless Churches, who own 31 disused but beautiful and interesting historic churches which they have saved from demolition and decay. The Friends are the proud owners of the medieval ruins and 19th century mortuary chapel of St Mary's Eastwell, Kent, where they have carried out an extensive programme of repairs on the tower and are about to introduce a screen by an artist blacksmith at the base of the tower.

Each year the Societies jointly publish three 40 page New sletters and a 150 page volume of Transactions – the latter a collection of scholarly articles on subjects as diverse as brick noggin, vemacular architecture (including Kent and the South East)

Victorian cem eteries and burial cham bers. They also run a series of Autumn Lectures at the Courtauld Institute, Strand, London. This year's them e is The Architecture of Shops and Shopping'.

The AMS and the Friends run a pintmembership scheme at £18

(£12 for senior citizens) and can be contacted through the M em bership Secretary, St Ann's Vestry Hall, 2 Church Entry, London EC4V 5HB, tel: 020 7236 3934, em ail: office@ ancientm onum entssociety.org.uk.

StM ary's Eastwell



PHOTOS
AND
SOCETES
PHOTOS
AND



MEMBERSHIP MATTERS

Thank you to all of you who have renewed or pointed out the error of my ways in response to my letter sent to non-renew als in M ay. Apologies for the errors brought to my attention - it can only get better! I have

received over 40 m em bership applications recently. I have a large stock of forms so please contact m e for a bundle to take to your local society or to any conferences you m ay be attending. Rem em ber that all m em bership matters should be sent

direct to Shiela Broom field. 8 W oodview Crescent, Hildenborough. Tonbridge TN 11 9HD 01732 838698 or member ship@kentarchaeology.org.uk

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

The Society has appointed a com m unications officer to im prove links with the media and to help publicise m em bers' activities and achievem ents.

John Hamm ond is a professional journalist with more than 25 year's experience.

He volunteered to take on this new role after being asked to join the Membership and Publicity Committee. He has also agreed to

serve on the goveming Council.

John, who lives in M insteron-Sea, has had a lifelong interest in archaeology but only recently found the time to pursue this with m ore vigour.

He is currently studying part-time at the University of Kent and hopes to achieve a degree in the Theory of Archaeology.

He is a Trust and chairm an of Sheemess Town Centre M anagement.

During his career as a journalist he has covered such stories as the Zeebrugge Disaster, The Falklands W arand the Iranian Em bassy Siege.

For the past decade he has run his own public relations and pubhand in with freelance journalism

for the local and national press, television and radio.

He also holds a second dan black belt in karate and was a member of the England squad, which competed in the 1995 Japan Karate Association European Championships, held in Holland.

He has two sons, M atthew (20) who is studying for a degree in Broadcast Journalism at Nottingham TrentUniversity and Sim on (17) who

> is in the sixth form at Borden Grammar School, Sittingbourne.

> His wife Sue is a senior lecturer in education at Christ Church University College, Canterbury.

John said: "I am delighted to have this opportunity. I am passionate about our past and believe there has never been a better time to inspire other people.

Popular television program m es like Tim e Team and Meet the Ancestors have shown people that archaeology and historical

director of the Sheppey Heritage research are not dull, boring pursuits. They can be thrilling and rom antic. Few things beat that m om ent of discovery when the pages of a book or the dam p soilgive up their secrets."

If you have any information which John can use, whether it is about a society event or som ething you have personally been involved in, lishing business while keeping his contact him on 01795 871199 or em ailjm ham m ond@ btinternet.com

RECORDS FORUM

The Publications Committee announces that a Records Forum will take place between 2-5pm on Saturday 1st 0 ctober at the Charing Barn, Charing. It is Admission Free to any interested individual who wishes to m eet and discuss with others records publications issues.

The program m e is as follows:

- 1) Welcome and Introduction by Paul Oldham, the Society's President
- 2) Terry Law son, the Society's Honorary Editor, will draw attention to recent publications
- 3) 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:
- 4) A general discussion concerning records publications, including the possibility of establishing an independent subscription-financed Records Society, this issue to be addressed by Dr Joan Thirsk, a m em ber of the Publications Com m ittee.

John W hym an

Chairm an Publications Com m ittee



John Hamm and holdsup a Rom an bonehairpin which was one of several findshem ade whileworking as a volunteer on the Big Dig in Canterbury



You and Your Society

FESTIVE DATE FOR YOUR DIARY

This year's Christm as Lunch will be held on the 30th

Novemberatthe Hop Farm, Paddock W ood. Further details in

the October New sletter.

CONTACT ADDRESSES

The contact addresses of the Hon Membership Secretary and the New sletter Editor appear with in this publication.

Otheruseful addresses include:

Hon.GeneralSecretary, Andrew M offat, Three Elm s, Woodlands Lane, Shome,

Gravesend DA123HH Email secretary@ kentarchaeology.org.uk

Hon. Treasurer, Robin Thom as, 1 Abchurch Yard, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 7BA Em ail

treasurer@ kentarchaeology.org.uk

ABBEY FARM: ROMANO-BRITISH COMPLEX - EXCAVATION 2002

photography in 1979, had a commanding view of the Wantsum Channel and the Saxon Shore Fort of directed by Keith Parfitt of the Richborough (Rutupiae). Since the start of the project, the extensive villa, a latrine to the north-west, an impressive bath-house and a fourth building to the south-east have uation with the resistivity surbeen excavated.

to return to Abbey Farm, walking survey on land close Minster-in-Thanet for the to the complex. Pot washing sixth season of fieldwork and and initial attention to arteexcavation at this Romano-

The villa, located by aerial British villa complex. The programme of work will be in conjunction with the Trust for Thanet Archaeology. It will be Canterbury Archaeological Trust who will be advised by DrDavid Perkins.

It is envisaged that the fieldwork will include; continvey begun in 2001, a metal In August the K A S. plans detector survey and fieldfacts will also be undertaken.

The program m e of excavation will seek other buildings and the boundary of occupation.

The dig, which is open to people aged 16 years and above, will be held over a two week period and it will start on Sunday 25th August 2002. To participate, there will be a registration fee form em bers of £20 for one week and £35 for two, or £25 and £40 respectively for non-m em bers.

To register for the excavation please fill in the form

Abbey Farm Excavation . I should like to register for the planned excavation for one/two week(s) (delete as applicable).	
State dates:	
I enclose a cheque for £payable to the Kent Archaeological Society.	
Nam e	
Address	Tel.No
	Em ail
Send Application to:	David Bacchus Telford Lodge, Roebuck Road Rochester, KentM E1 1UD Tel: 01634 843495 Em ail: d-bacchus@ talk21.com
I am /am notamember of the KAS or the Thanet Archaeological Society	

Events and Diary

NOTICE



Sum m er 2002

'DEAS and DEALS'

This is the third of a series of articles describing form ative m ovem ents and ideas in the history of the church. These were the crises of thought and conviction which brought us to where we are.

THE LOLLARDS

- first English challenge to orthodoxy

y 1372 when he had taken his Doctors' degree Wycliffe had probably been at 0 x ford for som e 27 years and was an experienced lecturer and the author of papers on Biblical studies and philosophy. M oreover he excelled in the m edieval academ ic discipline of disputation involving the advancing and demolition of hypotheses.As an intellectual instrum ent W ycliffe was honed to perfection - as speaker, writer, thinker and dialectitian. By now one of the dom inant figures in the university he was considered by others as well as by him self to be suitable for preferm ent. In this he was disappointed and his attention was increasingly turned to critical analyses of the received doctrines and practices of the m edieval church. Because the beliefs of the church constituted the intellectual landscape of the age his view s had social and political repercussions. It is cardinal to an understanding of

W ycliffe's teaching to appreciate his em phasis on the authority of the bible. It was to be regarded as the sole fount of doctrine and the rule by which opinions were measured. He commended knowledge of scripture in both Latin and the vernacular. The so called W ycliffe Bible was probably his in inspiration rather than translation. Nevertheless it was meant to offer to literate men a direct access to what W voliffe regarded as the forem ost m eans of grace. W ycliffe's thinking ranged widely. One central them e in his teaching concerned the eucharist. He believed in the real presence of Christ at the consecration but rejected the notion that the consecrated elements were physically changed. This is a position held by many contemporary believers. It is now, as the reform er m ade it then, a point of sharp division. The examination and trials of Lollards frequently high lighted the view of the Eucharist held by the suspected

Auricular confession to a priest, held to be at least an annual necessity, was considered by W ycliffe to be a m atterof choice and not an obligation. He particularly opposed the requirem ent for priestly absolution as a determ inant of divine forgiveness. Only God, Wycliffe argued, could forgive sin. The current practice of 'pardons' being sold was repugnant to him. Any ecclesiastical absolution not requiring repentance was anothem a.

Pilarim age, W ycliffe suggested, ought $\ensuremath{\mathbf{m}}$ ore profitably be $\ensuremath{\mathbf{m}}$ ade to the poor and sick than to some distant shrine to do hom age to the likeness or relics of som e saint. He conceded that images had a value as 'books' for the illiterate but recognised they could easily lead to idolatrous worship.

W ycliffe recognised the need for an institutional church but saw it as a fact to be held lightly because the true and actual church he considered to consist of all those predestined to salvation. It followed that authority within the church could be exercised only by those who were them selves in a state of grace. H is treatises De Dominio Divino and De Civili Dominio had forcibly made this point with regard not only to bishops and priests but also to those who held office in the state. When he went on to publish De Potestate Pape he expressed the view that even the Pontiff lacked legitim acy unless he too was in a state of grace. Consequently obedience to the pope was due only if the pope closely followed Christ and the first

DisendowmentWycliffeprescribed as the only effective cure for a church corrupted by power and riches. Monastic endowm ents had earlier been suggested as items for confiscation in the reign of Edward III although no action had been taken. Now Wycliffe advanced the idea that all clergy should be lim ited to what was necessary for their im mediate needs. W ycliffe's teaching vindicated intellectually the reservations of m any on the enormouswealth of the medieval church. This had accrued from the gifts and bequests of the faithful over many generations. This wealth included vast holdings of lands by m on asteries and by bishops, all of it being regarded as inalienable. The peasant engaged in the daily struggle for sustenance and the prince or magnate seeking to share the burden of funding a foreign war both looked with longing on the wealth of the great monastic houses and princely bishops. W ycliffe thought that the royal power should be used to confiscate the endowm ents of the institutional

church. These he regarded as being in starkest contrast to the Gospel account of Christ's poverty and his teaching on the dangers of wealth to the soul. Royal intervention to curtail other church privileges was advocated. Right of sanctuary in church premises and the exemption of clerks from trial in the king's courts were both attacked. Papal interference in the making and application of law Wycliffe regarded as unacceptable. He thought that scripture should be the basis of all law though he was perceptive enough to realise that this would not meet all cases.

Forseniorchurchm en holding offices of state W ycliffe had especial contempt, acidly calling them herm aphrodites. Quoting StM atthew and StPaulthe scholar fulm inated against the priests who neglected their preaching and pastoral duties to devote their talents to the royal service. Archbishop Sudbury, who was also chancellor, was one prominent example. Wycliffe's preaching against these Caesarean clergy' drew down upon him much episcopalwrath.

M onks and nuns he believed were offering to the founders of their orders, like Benedict or Dominic, the lovalty which was due to Christ alone. With the friars he had much more sympathy because of their preaching and teaching. But when scholarly friars attacked Wycliffe's own views especially on the eucharist he turned his critical attention to the m endicants with especial intensity. H is enm ity was reciprocated, not least by the Carm elites.

It was evident that the reform er's views would attract the condemnation of the Pope and the English bishops. H is tenets cut at the very grounds of clerical authority. If it was not necessary to have a priest to make God's body' or to hear confession and give absolution, if the very authority of Pope, bishop or priest depended on his being in a state of grace as perceived by the individual, the whole edifice was

In a society in which state and church w ere so intertw ined ${\tt W}$ ycliffe's view s clearly had social and political implications. When he and his closest Oxford disciples worked to disseminate the reforming views outside academ ic circles the toscin

Sum m er 2002

sounded in both episcopal and governm entalcircles.

While their Lollard doctrines were merely being urged in the Oxford schools there was a limited inclination for condemnation although the church authorities used Carmelite friars within the university to exercise a watching brief. But when Wycliffe and his academic acolytes made strenuous efforts to popularise their disturbing ideas especially among the knightly classes there was considerable disquiet.

Benedictine monks, inveterate enem ies of W ycliffe, supplied Pope Gregory with selections from W ycliffe's works which they considered suspect. Bishop Brinton of Rochester, him self a Benedictine, was probably among them. In 1377 Papal disapproval of Lollard doctrine was expressed and the following year W ycliffe appeared at an episcopal council and was rebuked for teachings deemed damaging to social order.

The Peasant's Revolt triggered reaction from church and crown. The rebellion had m any causes, economic and political. W ycliffe's personal involvem ent is doubtful but his enem ies correctly perceived that som e of the rebels' com plaints were highly consonant with Lollard opinions especially with regard to clerical venality. To W ycliffe's foes the revolt provided critical am m unition in plenty. In his writings W ycliffe him self expressed horror for the murder of Archbishop Sudbury and for rebellion against the crown.Nevertheless his writings provided good pickings for those who asserted his influence on the populist priest John Ball and on Wat Tyler the leader and spokesm an of the rebels.

In 1381 despite the great support W ycliffe enjoyed at Oxford a university comm ission found him guilty of doctrinal error and forbade him to continue teaching. He appealed in vain to Richard II and retired from Oxford to Lutterworth. The following year Archbishop Courtenay stepped up the anti-Lollard campaign. A form idable packed council was set up at Oxford to condemn heretical teaching. W ycliffe's enjoyment of John of Gaunt's royal patronage may account for the reluctance of authority to take more severe measures.

Enorm ous pressure was bought to bear upon Wycliffe's principal lieutenants. Cited before diocesan bishops for heresy some esignificant leaders abjured Lollard views. The real possibility of confinement and the certain denial of preferment were persuasive arguments. While Archbishop Courtenay masterminded the destruction of Lollard influence in Oxford his diocesan colleagues mounted an ongoing programme of heresy hunting which continued for decades. This was supplemented by the passing of the statute De Heretico

Com burendo' in 1401. DrM cHardy suggests that this legislation was drafted hurriedly with strong clerical support. For the first tim e in England those who expressed views differing from received teaching were liable to be burnt at the stake. Thus by a program m e of anti-Lollard propaganda reinforced by episcopal witch hunting and condem nation, Lollardy as a threat to church order and royal authority seem ed to be crushed. With Wycliffe's death in 1384 and the subsequent submission of m ost of his 0 xford supporters the m ovem ent lost its intellectual leadership. Yet two consequences, both with resonance in Kent, have yet to be m entioned.

W hile most of the donnish disciples had reneged, a handful of clerics who had em braced the reform ers with more conviction, enthusiastically evangelised. One of these, William Swinderby, had probably been responsible for converting the man who became populist history's hero, Sir John Oldcastle, later Lord Cobham . This Hereford squire who had achieved fame and royal approval as a soldier em braced Lollardy with a degree of enthusiasm which became apparent about 1410. He corresponded with John Hus the Bohem ian reformer and encouraged heretical preachers in Kent, London and Herefordshire. When he incurred episcopaldisapprovalhe rem ained defiant, shutting the gates of his castle at Cooling against the archbishops' sum mons. His subsequent exam ination by the archbishop's counciland the failure of his attempts to convince Henry V of the truth of his views led him to attempt an armed insurrection after he had escaped by night from the Tower of London. His rebellion was botched, brief and ill supported. Scores of his hum bler followers died though Oldcastle him self survived in hiding for three m ore years.

Less im mediate but more significant was the continued existence a century later of communities revealed by Archbishop Warham's proceedings against Kentish Lollards in 1511 and 1512. Their beliefs included a denial of transubstantiation and the value of confession and of the mediation of saints. William Carder of Tenterden burned while his fellow heretics were made to watch because he held that the bread of the altar was bonly brede'.

Edward Walker, the Maidstone cutler, went to the stake because his reading of a gospel in English led him to deny the value of Worshipping of seynts'. Tenterden, Benenden, Staplehurst, Cranbrook, Canterbury, Boxley, Rolvenden and Godmersham all contributed to the total of 53 persons brought to trial, most at Warham 's palace at Knole. Such communities may have eased the reception of

protestant belief at the Reform ation. Where Wycliffe's challenge was cerebral and Oldcastle'smilitary, these artisans and yeomen in Kent and other counties were evidence of a less articulate but widespread discontent with Catholic teaching and practice.

It is necessary to distinguish W ycliffe's argum ents from those of his less sophisticated followers who had neither the Latin nor the dialectic skill to penetrate their m aster's subtleties. This som etim es led to grotesque statem ents of belief but as Anne Hudson has well observed in her exam ination of vernacular Wycliffite writings there is substantial common ground between the Oxford ferment of the late 1300s and the tenets of hum bler Lollards in the early 16th century. W ycliffe sparked dangerous aspirations of lay access to the divine which have become the stock in trade of most protestants. His acute mind exposed fault lines still unresolved in 2002. The extent to which the Lollard challenge prepared or hindered the way to the later acceptance of the break with Rome and the establishment of an autonom ous national church has been much debated. The late great K B M cfarlane concluded that W ycliffe did m ore than anyone to discredit m oderate reform '. Margaret Aston's dictum that Lollards m ight not actually m ake protestants but they would sow fertile seeds of doubt' is more felicitous. It certainly seems true that continuing Lollard com munities in Kent helped the rapid and popular acceptance of the Reform ation in

What or who constitutes the church? How should we understand the eucharist? What gives authority validity? Should institutional or inward religion be foremost? Whether the archheretic of 1380 is still a heretic or is now to be seen as a prophet can still provoke controversy. Wycliffe's true stature has been obscured by two opposing tendencies. He has become the icon of evangelical hagiography and the bete noir of Anglo-Catholics. On McFarlane's observation there can be agreement, He was prepared to believe authority wrong'. Was that crime or achievement?

Philip Lawrence

John W ycliffle and English N on Conform ity.K B. M cfarlane 1952

Lollards and Reform ers.M argaret Aston 1984

The Prem ature Reform ation . Anne Hudson 1988

Early M odern Kent. Ed M ichael Zell 2000

Lollardy and the Gentry in the Later M iddle Ages. Ed Aston and Richm ond 1997 $\,$

The Stripping of the Altars. E Duffy 1992



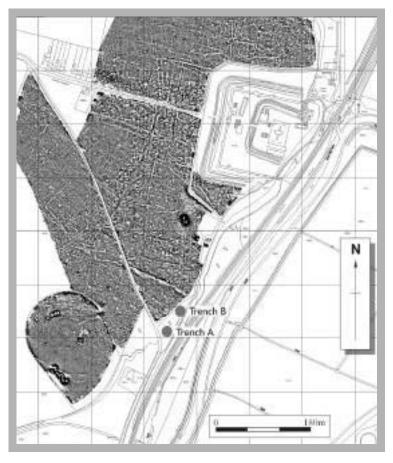
RICHBOROUGH

Results from Survey and Excavation, 2001

RICH
BOROUGH
-SURVEY
RESULTS
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-SURVEY

he well-known site of Richborough has long been characterised as a m ilitary site. Its history is, however, more complex than this. Ever since Leland, it has been apparent that the hill around the walls of the Saxon shore fort had been occupied. The term s vicus and civilian settlem ent have been applied to this area, in plying that the settlem ent was at all times an adjunct to a military installation. The excavations undertaken by J.P. Bushe Fox in the 1920s them selves suggest otherwise, as the Claudian bridgehead and supply base were overlain by streets and buildings of urban character, around the great quadrifons arch. The fortification of the arch with triple ditches, and the subsequent Saxon Shore fort, were apparently superim posed upon the street pattern in the m id and late third century. The quadrifons marked Richborough as the official gateway to Britain.

Over the last few years a partnership project involving the Universities of Kent, Southampton and Cambridge, Kent County Council, and the Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage has been established to bok at Richborough in new ways. It has several aim s relating to the landscape of Richborough island, changes in the palaeogeography of the area and the infilling of the Wantsum Channel. It seeks to understand Iron Age, Rom an and early M edieval settlem ent, and subsequent landscape development along the shores of the Wantsum Channel, and to enhance our know ledge of Iron Age, Rom an and early Medieval settlement along the southern side of the Wantsum Channel between Sandwich / Worth in the east and Ickham and the River Stour in the west, in order to gain a fuller understanding of the context within which the Roman settlem entwas situated.Not least of the aim s is to characterise the settlement surrounding the excavated Saxon Shore fort, to



obtain a detailed understanding of the ancient topography of Richborough island and to try to locate and investigate the harbour It is this final aim which has been addressed by the work in 2001.

Thus far three m ain techniques have been used. The work has been undertaken by various parts of the Projects Division of English Heritage. In January 2001, magnetom etry and resistivity surveys were conducted on the amphitheatre. Resistivity proved to be the m ost effective technique here, and the identity of the amphitheatre was confirmed. It was of classic elliptical shape, with entrances at the ends of the ellipse. Unusual were a pair of opposed circular masses on each side of the short axis. Radar survey conducted in July showed that these features were more deeply founded than the rest of the am phitheatre. They are tentatively identified as tow ers, though the possibility that they might be shrines or elaborate

entrances Magnetometry proved successful in identifying streets and buildings around the amphitheatre, and was extended through September, to cover 21ha of the area around the fort and am phitheatre. Additional data were produced by aerial photographic analysis. Both techniques showed streets, buildings and enclosures. Watling Street was one of two principal roads, along which buildings were ranged. W atling Street was apparently the axis of a street grid, four insulae of which were taken to build the Shore fort. Behind the street frontage was a complex pattern of enclosures, which may be field system s, and are conceivably Iron Age in date. M uch m ore analysis is needed.

Finally, two small excavation areas were opened up. Trench A was designed to re-exam ine one of two small temples excavated by Bushe-Fox in 1926. This area



demonstrated that the temples were probably built early in the history of the site, but were demolished, and lay in an area of rubbish pitting by the m id-fourth century. This has implications concerning the early ritual status of the gatew ay to Britain, but may also inform the decline and shrinkage of the settlem ent. A feature which pre-dated the temples m ay have been a prehistoric field boundary. Trench B was situated on the edge of the cliff to the east of the island. It showed that the land-form today is very different to that of the early Rom an period, with 800mm of Roman strata (much of it make-up dum ping) underlying 1.20m of colluvial deposits. The reason for the depth of colluvium is hard to find-possibly the area of the trench occupied a natural gully in the side of the island. At all events, it seems at least possible that the flank of the island was originally a shallow slope down to a sandy beach. This will be further explored this year, but suggests that the Claudian ditches, far from being the westem side of a large, and m uch eroded fort, were actually the defences of a linear strip of beach upon which the Claudian vessels were drawn up.

Tony Wilmott

Women in Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Society

his conference w as the second in a series of (hopefully) five and w as as interesting and farreaching as the first. Alan W ard, the main organiser of the series, succeeded in asking five female lecturers to present papers on the subject of W om en in Anglo-Saxon and M edieval Society.

Barbara Yorke, professor of Early M edieval H istory at King Alfred's College, Winchester, gave the first paper on The Royal Nunneries of Anglo-Saxon Kent. There are m any problem s associated with the dating and founding of the five royal nunneries of Kent (Minster in Thanet, Lym inge, M inster in Sheppey, Folkestone and Hoo) as any surviving docum ents are riddled with inaccuracies. The Venerable Bede did not refer to any of the nunneries which is another m ajorproblem .M any of the institutions were double communities housing both monks and nuns. The lecture ended with some illustrations of traces of Anglo-Saxon masonry to be seen at Lym inge, M inster in Thanet and else-

Caroline Barron, professor of History at Royal Holloway, University of London, took Women in Medieval London as her subject. Documentary evidence is much more available and the City records make it clear that women in London were accorded more status than their rural counterparts. On the death of their husbands they were allowed to continue the business and also to employ apprentices in their own right. This brief period ended after 1500 because of shortage of work and the growth of capitalism.

The moming session ended with Sheila Sweetingburgh, a freelance historian and part time teacher, who spoke on Joining the sisters: famale inmates in Kent's late medieval hospitals. She discussed the probable criteria for selection of the sisters and also how they may have spent their time as part of a semireligious community. She ended her lecture with an assessment of the provisions and bequests the inmates made in their wills with mention of their pious and charitable concerns and their relationships with family and friends.

After lunch Toni M ount, part time teacher for the W EA, spoke on W hatof the M edieval H ousewife? She treated us to a witty and informative look at the everyday life of the M edieval housewife making extensive use of original source material such as the Goodman of Paris and How the Good Wife taught her Daughter. Her lecture explained many improbabilities concerning dress, etiquette and recipes. This was an enudite yet light-hearted lecture and so appropriate for the session after lunch.

The day ended with Charlotte Behr, senior lecturer in Rom an and Early Medieval History at the University of Surrey, Roeham pton, going back to the Anglo-Saxon period speaking on High Status Wom en and Pagan Images. She concentrated on the high status graves of females in east Kent, discussing the interpretation of the grave assemblages and asking to what degree the interpretation of customs of death and burial are meaningful for our understanding of the world of the living.

The conference provided us with a fascinating insight into this interesting period which benefits from both archaeology and history. I look forward to next year's conference with heightened anticipation and suggest that you book your places as soon as the programme is announced! My thanks to Alan Ward for his notes which have proved invaluable.

Shiela Broom field

New Website for KAS

The KAS is to set up a new Website, in order to take further the Society's declared intention to makeasmuch materialaspossible from KAS archives and publications available for posting electronically. Initially, the website will consist of a series of administrative pages; a m em bers section containing on-line searchable cataloques of the Library's books and papers, and of Visual records; and a Publications section with downloadable publications, papers, reports, articles, and records. The publications section will afford

the KAS Hon Editor and the KAS Publications Committee an electronic outlet which is at present lacking, and which will be open to contributions from other com m ittees and members of the KAS. Contributions from universities and other research organisations will be welcome. The content of publications will be controlled by the Editor, who will, drawing on the expertise of experts as necessary, ensure quality control. The new website will be hosted by nVeracity and will be cross-linked and complementary to the existing website hosted by Medway

It is hoped that the new W ebsite will be operational by the autumn of this year.

For further inform ation, contact Denis Anstey Em aild@ degian dem on couk Tel01634 240015.



THE WRITING UP AND PUBLICATION OF PAST ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AND FIELDWORK IN KENT

WRITING
UP

ust over two years ago, the KAS Council decided that the Society should take the initiative and try to do som ething positive about the writing up and publication of som e of the past archaeological excavations and fieldwork carried out in the Ancient County of Kent. It recognised that this would be a form idable task but that it should try and do som ething before more records and results are lost. This brief review aims to summarise what has happened A special sub-com m ittee of the Society's Fieldwork Com m ittee was set up, with the brief to progress the project. Its m em bers were widely drawn for their experience and Iw as asked to act as its Chairm an. The subcom m ittee m et on four occasions.

Anyone involved in any way with archaeology will know of excavations and fieldwork, which have not been written up, let alone published. Depending on the extent of an excavation, once it has been done, then the results, particularly the stratigraphy, cannot be replicated, so, unless the results are written up, they are effectively lost to future archaeologists, historians and the general public.

The sub-com m ittee made extensive enquiries and using the National Monuments Record (NMR) Event Records, and their own experience, found that only about 25% of the excavations carried out by am ateurs since 1945 had been published - a frightening figure. The sub-com m ittee's final estimate was that in the whole of the Ancient County of Kent, including the four London Boroughs, about 600 am ateur excavations had been carried out post 1945, which had not been published. The sub-com m ittee recognised that many of these would never be written up for a whole variety of reasons, but that many could be, given the right spirit, reasonable resources and good organisation.

Plans were considered for publicising the initiative throughout the course of the project, in order to ensure a flow of information about sites and results from them and the basis for prioritising the writing up of results was set down.

It was recognised that because of the magnitude of the task, itwould be impractical for it to be done on a volunteer basis, so it was decided that it could only realistically be considered if an experienced archaeologist, with a good track record of writing up reports, be engaged. The cost of such an approach would be well outside the financial reach of the KAS, so discussions were held with the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) to see if they could help. We were given every encouragement and a detailed budget costing just under £100,000 - 90% of this would be funded by Grant from the HLF and 10% from the Society, who would also pay for the reasonable costs of publication (much of the m aterial for publication would be offered to Archaeologia Cantiana. the primary medium for publication of archaeological material in Kent). The project would last between 2.5 and 3 years, depending on various factors. In order to ensure good progress, a Project Advisory Com m ittee would be set up, to include independent experts, including the County Archaeological Officer and English Heritage.

A detailed proposal was then submitted to the HLF, with reasonable expectations that it would be accepted, subject perhaps to negotiations on points of detail. Sadly it was not. Much correspondence has ensued. This is not the place to try and summarise it, but the proposal was not supported for a number of reasons, despite the earlier encouragement which we were given. One reason was that we were unable to say specifically how many sites would be written

up, the basis for their specific selection and their specific heritage benefits - we could not do any of these things without first collecting detailed information (i.e. the results of the excavations & fieldwork) on all of the sites. From a practical point of view we had seen this as an ongoing part of the project, gathering m om entum as it progressed. To com plete such an exercise in isolation would be a very time consum inq and expensive project in its own right, which we would be expected to fund 100% out of our own financial resources before a project with HLF support could be started. Clearly we could not contemplate such an exercise. Another reason was that the HLF wish to widen popular access to our heritage to develop new audiences. In otherwords, presenting results in such a way that précis of them could be read and understood by a much wider audience. At first sight this seem ed a laudable objective but when thought through, we recognised that it would be expensive in time and effort and would significantly detract from our primary objective i.e. the writing up and publication of as many excavation reports as possible.

So, despite an enormous effort by members of the Society, the project file has been closed. That in itself is sad, but even more sadly, it means that the results from many of the 600 or so excavations and fieldwork identified will now never see the light of day and be available to a wider audience.

Before closing this very brief review, I would like to thank those members of the Council, Fieldwork Committee and its sub-committee who gave freely of their time to progress the project and in particular Paul Oldham, our President, who has been 100% supportive throughout.

Tam HollabaneOBE



LETTERS TO THE ED ITOR

SUM M ER 2002

Dear Editor

I wonder whether any of your readers could identify the object in this photograph?

It is believed to be a builder's m ark. It appears on the outside rear wall



(thought to be fifteenth century) of Brook House, Leeds, form erly the saddler's shop.

Mirriam Scott

Dear Editor

CHRONOGRAM S

I recently came across an example in StM ary's Wellwyn and wondered whether there were any examples in Kent. Chronograms combine an inscription and a date picked out in the capital letters and to be read as Rom an numerals. I suspect that I, like others, may have read these in the past without realising their significance.

SIBI.ET.PAROCHIANIS.HAEC.CHORI.ALA.DE.SVO.

CVRA.CAROLI.W ILLES.W ILSHERE.CONDITA.EST.

The m eaning and the date are as follows:
This choir aisle of his responsibility was built by
Charles W illes W illishire for him self and the parish.

1+1 + 100+1+1 + 100 + 100+1 + 50 + 500 + 5+100+5 + 100+50+1 + 1+50+50 + 1+50 + 100+50+1 = 1869

Duncan Harrington

Ethelbert & Bertha Project

scheme has been launched to erect in Canterbury seven-foot bronze statues of King Ethelbert and Queen Bertha of Kent, patrons of StAugustine and of the Conversion of the English in the closing years of the sixth century. The motive for doing this was a realization of widespread unawareness, not only am ongst visitors, but also the local public, of how Canterbury came to occupy its present status as one of the world's major religious centres instead of being simply another Kentish m arket town. Ethelbert was not only the first

Christian English King but also the greatest of Kent's rulers, according to Bede the third Bretwalda' or overlord of all the English kingdoms south of the Humber. It is significant that Pope Gregory the Great addresses him not as Rex Cantiacorum but as Rex Anglorum. Following his conversion, he founded cathedrals at Canterbury, Rochester and London (St.Pauls), a monastery at Canterbury (later St.Augustine's), as well as the first English school. He also issued, circa 603, a Code of Laws, the first document ever to be written in the English tongue.

Bertha was the daughter of the Frankish King of Paris, and as a Merovingian, and great granddaughter of Clovis, founder of the French monarchy, a member of the most powerful dynasty on the Continent. She was brought up as a Christian and educated at Tours, marrying Ethelbert at about the age of eighteen. Coming to Canterbury circa 580, she broughther own chaplain with her (Bishop Liudhard) and

worshipped in the old Romano-British church on the Richborough road, laterdedicated to StM artin of Tours, which had been renovated for her. She undoubtedly prepared the way for her husband's conversion, so that the Pope, in writing to her, said that the word of her fame had even reached the Emperor in Constantinople.

The maquettes (half size prototypes of the two statues) were do by Steve Melton of the stitute of Art & Designation in this field.

Although nothing is known of the king queen's actual appeadare has been taken to duce, as authentically a sible, their dress, hairs jewellery and accorticements. In their recent

visit to Canterbury on M aundy Thursday, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh saw the m aquettes and expressed their interest and approval, the Duke asking where the statues were to be placed.

They will be erected on Lady W oottons Green, the garden lying between the gateway of StAugustine's Abbey and the City Wall. The king willbe shown coming from his Hall, where now stands the Cathedral, and the queen returning from StM artin's Church, the two placed about a dozen paces apart. Thus the statues will not only be an attractive feature on what is known as Queen Bertha's Walk', but will form a crucial link between the two most important sites (Cathedral and Abbey) of Canterbury as a World Heritage Site.

An appeal for £80,000 has been



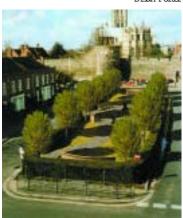
launched by the Lord M ayor to fund the two statues and their plinths. Although this is a large sum (the names of donors contributing £4,000 or more will be inscribed on the monument), the number of small donations will be heavily influential with the major funding bodies being

pproached. Anyone who would like to support this in portant civic heritage project, designed to enhance the beauty and interest of the City, is invited to contact the Chairman of the Canterbury Commemoration Society, the sponsoring body:

Mr Martin Taylor, Elm House, Adisham, Kent CT3 3LH

Any donations and cheques (payable to The Canterbury Commemoration Society', reg. charity no 1057977) will be most gratefully received and acknowledged.

Brian Porter



LadyWootton'sGreen:proposed restoration

LETTERS TO THE ED ITOR LETTERS TO THE **ED ITOR** LETTERS TO THE ED TOR LETTERS TOTHE **ED ITOR** LETTERS TO THE ED ITOR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR LETTERS

m m er 2002

Brian Philp - Director, Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit ACIS, MBIM, MIFA, FSA

he busy hum of many small voic-

es greeted me on entering Crofton Roman Villa. A school group were exploring the touch table and creating their own mosaics after listening to an explanation of the site from its excavator, archaeologist Brian Philp. I had come to the Villa to talk to Brian about the celebration of his own personal golden jubilee, of 50 years of rescue archaeology around Kent. Now how ever, I observed for a while his role as an educator with a natural affinity with children. M any educational groups have passed through Crofton since it opened to the public in 1992, enthused by the Roman Activities Workshops given by Brian and his wife Edna. But

Regultver...

The youthful Brian, shown finds from the beach, was soon to locate a complete Roman pottery vessel in a "predictable, youthful response". Later years saw a more measured approach indeed applying the principles of business m anagem ent, "w ith integrity", has been his watchword. These principles were learnt in his in itial career in the City, which incidentally allowed him to gaze down at the em erging M ithras Tem ple. I suspect that Brian was not too saddened to have this career interrupted by National Service with the RAF in 1955 as it provided good opportunities for his archaeological enthusiasm s! A posting in West Germany led to excavation of Rom an and Frankish sites, also a m easured survey of pre-Rom an

Asone of the 150 m en in Air Control of the 2nd ATAF, Brian was selected for a spell in intelligence, simply on the grounds of being a known archaeologist; however, "I still can't make the connection between archaeology and intelligence... ". Although his return to civilian life in 1957 saw him complete exams to become a Chartered Com pany Secretary, he decided to build on already extensive archaeological experience (at Lullingstone, Reculver and other sites) and make archaeology his career. His first 'paid' excavation soon followed, for Hanover Museum, living alone in a small tent in a silent German forest, with no bedding and sub-zero tem peratures!

Governm ent investm ent in archaeology in the early 70's led to many archaeological units forming - suddenly everyone



"This is called a flue' captions the drawing of Brian which cam easpart of a thank you letter from Joseph Donnell, a young student from Warren Road School, Orpington

wanted in on the act. By this time Brian had already been practising rescue archaeology for nearly 20 years; "I told fellow archaeologists to leave the 'sun-soaked hillfort' syndrom e of traditional post-war digging and join me in the front line!" Funding for rescue work for those two decades cam e from Pictorial Colour Slides' formed in 1960 to photograph and sell images of museum collections and sites across the country. But making ends meet w asn't alw ays easy; at one stage Brian w as down to his last £10. "I had 2 gold coins over 400 years old, left to me by my grandfather and worth £2000, but wouldn't sell". He still has those fam ily coins.

The Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit was formed in 1971 from volunteer excavation team salready operating with Brian, such as the Reculver and the West Kent Border Groups. Over the last 30 years

som e 500 projects have been com pleted. Brian m entions 3 of the most memorable as the on-going exploration at Reculver until the present day, the Rom an Forum in London where his team uncovered the unknown earlier 'proto-forum' and the Roman Painted House at Dover, which revealed the finest collection of in situ wall

> plaster... north of the Alps'. He opened the Rom an House as a mator tourist attraction in 1973 and so far it has had over 600,000 visitors and w on fournationalaw ards.

> These 3 sites appear within a selection of the 50 major sites described in Brian's new commemorative book "Archaeology in the FrontLine - 50 years of KentRescue', the first copy of which was presented to the H M . the Oueen on her golden jubilee. These 50 years have given Brian awealth of memories and tales but also a certain cynicism about various practices within the archaeologicalworld. He describes Time Team as a 'clever product', but stresses that during his involvem entwith the program m e at Sm allhythe in 1998, 90% of the work was done by KARU described as volunteers' by the program m e! He also has a deep-seated m istrust of m etal detectorists, fuelled by the recent desecration of Roman Noviomagus where countless holes have been dug through the stratigra-

phy, showing me also a recent internet auction of the robbed contents of a Saxon w arriors grave near Dover.

As a keen all-round sportsman throughout his life (from captaining the localunder-18's against Crystal Palace F.C. equivalent to playing his last football m atch only 5 years ago) he has retained the vigour of a youngerm an. Long years on sites in freezing rain or under hot sun obviously agree with him . A side from the satisfaction of rescuing many of these often complex sites ("If you can dealw ith 70,000 layers on a Romano-British urban site - Dover, the deepest at 26ft, you can dealw ith anything") a com prehensive and prom pt publication record is also gratifying. Brian intends remaining a practising rescue archaeologist "for at least the next ten years". W e m ay yet see a diam ond

Copy deadlines for the next two issues are: October issue - M anday Septem ber 2nd, January issue - 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.

EDITOR :LYN PALM ER

55 Stone Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 2QU Telephone: 01892 533661 Email evelyn.palmer@virgin.net or newsletter@kentarchaeology.org.uk

BACK PAGE PEOPLE PEOPLE PEOPLE

