Issue num ber 52 Spring 2002

# **WARRIOR BURIALS FOUND**

The excavation of a Late Iron Age and Early Rom an site at Brisley Farm, Chilm ington Green, Ashford, Kent.

n 1999 Archaeology South East, the com m ercial contracts division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit, undertook an evaluation over an area c350m by 250m in extent on a site (now known as "Chartfields") located c3km to the south of Ashford town centre to be developed for housing by W ard Homes. The location is shown overleaf. Archaeological work on the site has been funded by W and Homes.

The site is situated on poorly drained W eald Clay soils at 38m OD, (TQ 9920 4020). There are no rivers in the immediate vicinity, though it lies at the watershed between the rivers M edway and Stour. Immediately to the north-west of the site is a significant hill formed from an outlier of Greensand. The land has been ploughed during the last 50 years. The Westhawk Farmearly Roman cross-roads settlement site, also with evidence for Late Iron Age activity, lies c.750m to the east of this site.

Four separate excavations (phased with the development programme) have been carried out by Archaeology South East at the site since 1999, of

## STOP PRESS

Your AGM information (and Annual Report) is inside - we hope to see you there!



The late iron ageburial chamber.

which the latest (phases 3 and 4), completed on the 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2002 following eightm onths of field-work covering an area of c250m by 80m, is the largest so far. The machine stripping revealed a spatially extensive, intensively developed and relatively short-lived Late Iron Age site with evidence for activity continuing into the early Roman period. Initial pottery dating suggests occupation and activity on the site from c200BC to 100AD with evidence for a possible Bronze Age field system beneath. Fig. 1 shows the

Part of the collection of broken pottery found in the graves.



pre-excavation plan of phases 3 and 4.

Initial results indicate woodland clearance in the Bronze Age followed by a series of separate enclosures of Late Iron Age date, defined by curving ditches and gullies and encompassing a number of possible roundhouse sites. During the 1st century BC and into the 1st century AD the boundaries of som e of these 'enclosures' were re-defined, som etim es as many as four tim es, until the neighbouring enclosure was reached and no further space was available.

Into this Late Iron Age settled and cultivated land-scape two high status extended inhum ation burials were placed. The first of these warrior-burials' was that of a young adultmale with head to

the south, within a possible toffin' and accompanied by a sword, spear, shield, brooch, butt beaker, cup, plate and pig's head. This grave was enclosed by a square ditch and possibly covered by a mound. The second square-ditched burial was also of a young adult male, head to the north, also within a possible 'coffin' and accompanied by a long sword, spear and shield with one buttbeaker, (dated 10-30AD). It appears that this second grave, the more monumental of the two, became the focal point for the creation of a rectangular ditched enclosure with an entrance way onto a linear ditched trackway to the south. Large quantities of broken pottery, crem ated and unburnt anim albone were deposited in the re-cut south ditches of the two burials and within the ditches that form ed the sides to the rectangular enclosure. Other significant deposits of cremated animal bone, som e within whole vessels have been

continued on page 2

# Inside

Im ages of England
Bill Penn
4Books
5-8
Rom an Invasion
Part II
9
Events
10-11
Notice Board
12-13
Appeals

16-17
The Menastic Idea

Letters to the Edito Local History

Dave Perkins



continued from page 1

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#### WARRIORBURIALS FOUND

found outside this rectangular enclosure and it is probable that much of these offering' deposits date to the early Rom an period when settlement activity in the immediate vicinity may have been significantly reduced.

Work on the post-excavation assessment has commenced. The assistance of Ward Homes and their staff (both from the main office and on site) is gratefully acknowledged, as is the advice and assistance of Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Unit and Dr. Sue Hamilton of UCL Institute of Archaeology.

Interim Report, February 2002

CASPER JOHNSON
IN STITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, UN IVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

# Do you know your fstops, focal lengths and filters?

housands of listed buildings in Kent are being photographed this summer for English Heritage's Images of England project. By the end of 2002, a comprehensive collection of upto-the-minute images of Kent's built heritage will form one of the world's largest free on-line picture libraries. The project is run by the National Monuments Record, the public archive of English Heritage, and aims to make information and images of England's 370,000 listed buildings accessible via the internet.

Listed buildings in Kent to be photographed include:

Cannon on plinth, Maidstone Hubert Fountain, Victoria Park, Ashford

The Royal Oak Hotel, Sevenoaks

K1 Telephone Kiosk, Nevill Gate, Tunbridge Wells

 $\,$  M onum ent to 41 Kentish M artyrs, Canterbury

Some of the early in ages taken for Images of England are currently displayed on the project's prototype website, www.imagesofengland.org.uk. This seeks feedback from website visitors which will help to further develop the digital database.



Visitors can send their comm ents to the project directly through an on-line feed-back form .

#### Could you help?

Volunteers are needed in Ashford. Canterbury, Dover, Maidstone, Shepway, Swale, Thanetand Tunbridge Wells. You will be are asked to attend a briefing session held at a venue close to where you live, where you will be given advice on photographing listed buildings and identifying them in the field. You will photograph buildings in your local parish using a 35m m camera, taking one shot of each. You will receive a list of buildings the project would like photographed and a manual with all the  $\mbox{to's}$  and  $\mbox{don'ts'}$ , also a photo- $\mbox{ID}$  card enabling hom eowners to identify you. The project covers the cost of all reasonable travel expenses and m aps and also



supplies film & processing. You receive a set of prints and maintain copyright of your work, while English Heritage maintains usage of the digital images for the website.

Form one details contact Jan Foster on 01793 414643 or em ail <u>ioevolun</u> - teers@ rchm e.co.uk orw rite to herat:

Im ages of England Project, English Heritage, NMR, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN22GZ

Below, left and right: some of the fascinating subjects already in the collection.





Spring 2002

# More mysteries

had a fantastic response to one of the m ystery' photos in the last Newsletter. The 'church' was of course, the Archbishop's Palace at Charing, as many of you, either through personal experience, or through reading Sarah Pearson's excellent article in Archaeologia Cantiana, pointed out. Sarah writes "the blocked window lies in the west wall of the hall, the wing coming off the hall is the porch, all of this of early 14<sup>th</sup> century date. The octagonal brick turret with white stone quoins is a late 15<sup>th</sup> century stair turret and the low buildings (some of which I have never seen photos of before) are post-medieval farm buildings; those in the foreground have gone".

Wewere not so lucky identifying the other im age; m any of you have remarked on the 'sign' and tables with seating provided, asking if it could have been a pub.



# Bill Penn remembered in Gravesend

Gravesend to have the man who dedicated a trem endous am ount of his time and energy to the excavations at Springhead. William S Penn, or Bill to his loyal band of am ateur archaeologists, came on the scene in 1950 and

e were very lucky in showed tremendous interest in Gravesend Historical Society, soon took up the challenge of scientifically excavating the site and did so in a very thorough manner until his untim ely death in 1968.

As manager of the Milton Chantry Heritage Centre and cus-

todian of some of the artefacts the excavations at that site. Bill, from that time, I decided that it services of a remarkable a member of the KAS and would be appropriate to name one of the room safter h im .

And so on the 12th November last year a number of eminent archaeologists and historians were gathered together to celebrate the dedication of the plaque. I would like to thank those m em bers of the KAS who came to Gravesend and particularly to thank the Society for the contribution it made tow ards the bronze plaque.

#### Alan M Ridgers

The Heritage Centre is open from March to December on weekends and Wednesday to Sunday from April to September. Located in the Fort Gardens, Com m ercial Place, Gravesend. Small entrance charge. A visit also affords the opportunity to visit the New Tavern Fort, also open during the sum m erm onths.

The photo is of M rsW Gee, (m arried to Billatthetim eofhisdeath), taken at the dedication.







# **New Books**

Canterbury - 2000 Years of History - Marprie Lyle

Tem pus Publishing £15*9*9 0-7524-1948-X

A revised edition of this archaeological history of Canterbury has been launched. The book takes the city's story from its origins around 50BC to the Big Dig in 2001. It is illustrated by 88 b&w maps, diagram s and pictures, mostly from the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's collections. Its 27 colour plates provide an overview of this unique city's Roman, Saxon, Norman, medieval, post-dissolution, wartime and modern phases.

For today's visitors there is a walker's map and guide by period and an up-to-date reading list. But as they enter the Cathedral they will surely remember one colourplate showing the windowless nave piled pulpit-high with earth in September 1939 as ordered by Dean Hewlett Johnson to cushion the crypt and monuments against bombdamage!

KAS members can buy the book at a £2 discount either at the AGM or by com munication direct with MariprieLyle@care4free.net tel: 01227 765745 or 25

HOLLINGBOURNE

Rough Common Road, Canterbury CT2 9DL

Hollingboume The History of a
Kentish Parish
Helen Allinson

Synjon Books £14.00 incp&p. 0-904-37306-1

The author is an established local historian, hav-

ing already produced two successful histories of the parishes of Borden and Bredgar. 255 pages long, the book

illustrated with a mix of photographs and drawings

The Bootshoe Boys - Betty Coton

£9.95 + postage of 87p 0-9502423-9-X

A fascinating account of the history of the Elham Charity School from its foundation in the 1720's to the present day.

Illustrated with many b&w photographs and fully indexed.

Available from
Betty Coton, 10
Kirby's Lane,
Canterbury CT2
8AG or from
all good booksellers. (Also
now held in
the KAS Library

- see page 14).

Community and Disunity – Kent and the English Civil Wars 1640-1649 Jacqueline Eales 1-904163-00-9

Keith Dickson Books £499+£2.00p&p.

4 local history lectures: 1) The CivilW ar in Kent 2) Tonbridge and the Outbreak of the English Civil War 3) Thomas Wilson and the Prophage Town' of M aidstone 4) The M ost Hated Man in Kent? Richard Culmer (c1597-1662):

Available from Keith Dickson Books, Unit 9, The Shipyard, Upper Brents, Faversham ME137DZ tel:01795 597800

A Reconsideration.

an d fully is indexed. The history of the village is traced from the earliest tim es to the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Topics include life on the medieval manor, paper m ills and water m ills, education, the struggle for survival in the face of motorway and Channel Tunnel Raillink. There are chapters on the Culpeper fam ily who lived at Hollingbourne Manor, also the Thomas and Duppa

fam ilies.

Available

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H.Allinson.

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from Synjon Books,

The Victoria History of the Counties of England

All available backlist volumes in this series, renowned for its

reputation as a work of reference for English local history, are now being distributed by Boydell & Brewer Ltd. Begun in 1899, the publication of about 3 new volum es each year is gradually creating an encyclopaedic history of the counties. For each county there is, or is planned, a set of volumes, containing general chapters on subjects such as prehistory and ecclesiastical and economic history, and topographical chapters giving a comprehensive, fully referenced account of each city, town and village in the county. 14 county sets have been com pleted; w ork is in progress on a further 13.

The backlist volumes on Kent 1-3 (0712906061/07X/088) are f35, as are all the other available counties volumes. From the beginning of this month volumes currently distributed by Oxford University Press will be available. A complete list, including the transferred volumes and forthcoming new titles is available from:

Boydell & Brewer Ltd, PO Box 9, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 3DF

Tel: 01394 411320 e-m ail: boydell@ boydell.co.uk w ebsite: w w w boydell.co.uk

Spring 2001

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# THE ROMAN INVASION

(PART TWO)

Wellyou were right Alan, you said there would be letters to the KAS New sletter after your article. So why so glum?'

The Bredgar coin hoard, no one mentioned it.'

They did in the Kent Archaeological Review and in the KASNew sletter (No.49) there was that letter about the Romans possibly landing at Faversham and the letter about the tidal currents. Then you had several faxes, letters and debates. Everyone told you that you were wrong.'

True, but no one mentioned the Bredgar coin hoard!

They made a great point of the hoard at the CKA conference at Faversham (April 2001). You weren 't there, but a vast majority voted in favour of Richborough being the landing place.'

W hat a surprise.

Only four in favour of Sussex.'

I'm am azed itwas thatmany.'

You're just an old m isery. The
vote was overwhelm ing.'

Yes.

That shows the invasion route was through Kent.'

Don't be stupid. Since when dowe attempt to reach consensus views in archaeology based on a democratic vote. Democracy is a very bad form of government...'

You're a fascist!'

Some, perhaps most, of the volunteers who work with me on archaeology sites may think that and some of my students certainly do, but I hadn't finished the sentence. Democracy is a very bad form of government.... but all the others are so much worse. Do you believe in Darwin's Theory of Evolution?'

Ofcourse.

Would it be true to say that most people in Western Europe more or less accept that theory."

'Iwould think so.'

There are states within the United States of America where attempts have and are being made to stop the teaching of that theory. States where the democratic vote has put those into power who are possibly even more bonkers' than some archaeologists I could name.

'I see your point.'

A m ajority verdict is not necessarily the correct one.'

Stop trying to confuse the issue. The specialists who have really studied the problems have shown that it had to be a Kent landing. You're smirking.'

Yes.'

W hy?'

Specialists'.

Yes?'

Yes.'

Stop being awkward and wipe that stupid on irk from your face!
What about specialists?'

W hat about specialists?' I have been interested in the past for a long time. I don't have any speciality but I think I've learnt a fair am ount. One of the things I have learnt is that what one specialist puts forward anotherspecialistwillargue against. I'm sure there is already a specialist or two in Sussex at this very moment constructing aroum ents as to why the tides and currents and military logistics favour, or at least do not rule out, a route via the large and safe anchorage of Chichester harbour. Let's try to find some exam ples, adm ittedly their validity can of course be questioned and there are probably problems concerning tides, currents and types of ship used about which I know nothing. The Spanish Arm ada of 1588 sailed the c280 m iles of the English Channel in nine days. If allowance is made for being becalmed, manoeuvring, fighting and sailing in close battle order this can be reduced to (at most) five and a half days with an average speed (if m y arithm etic is correct) of 1.78 m ph. (Yes - I know it's supposed to be in knots, but that is just too difficult for my poor old mathematically disadvantaged brain). In 1415 the English fleet sailing from Southam pton W ater to the siege ofHarfleuraveraged approximately 152 m ph. Both of these figures com pare favourably with the 1.51 mph. for a Roman fleet sailing from Boulogne to Chichester in three days, this num ber of days being suggested in KAS New sletter No 49. However, in 1066 the Norman fleet sailing

from the Somme to Pevensey appears have averaged a more impressive 4 mph. This speed, if matched by the Roman fleet, would have meant they could have made the journey to Chichester in 28 hours.'

'So you don't believe what specialists say?'

Ididn't say that. Im erely stated that what one specialist says others will disagree with until such tim e that a (tem porary) consensus develops. Once m ore evidence is accumulated that consensuswill be challenged. That is why archaeological interpretations differ depending on what book you read. If archaeological interpretations remained static there would be no need for any m ore archaeology whether of a rescue or research nature and we could all becom e treasure hunters. For the m ost part specialists are merely stating their opinions, which may orm ay not be correct.'

How long will it take for a consensus to em erge?'

How long is a piece of string? Ten years? Twenty? Thirty? The debate on whether Roman towns were a success or failure within Britain continues afterm one than twenty years of debate with no sign of such consensus em erging. Let us use the Rom an Invasion as our example. As well as the Richborough and Chichesterlanding places, the follow ing have also recently been suggested either in print or verbally; Essex, Rom ney Marsh, Faversham Creek, Conyer Creek, Rochester and Otterham Creek.

Who on earth would want to invade Britain via Otterham Creek? That's just silly!'

Don't blam e m e! I didn't suggest it. For all of these places there is a definite lack of an attribute known as evidence, they are m erely unproveable ideas, or at least unproveable until such time that large scale excavation is undertaken. At least for both R ichborough and Chichester Harbour there is some physical evidence although its proper interpretation can be debated. Even the various interpretations offered for the

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destroyed Nagden Bump at Faversham Creek are at least based upon a physical feature rather than a philosophical idea.

What are those interpretations?'

Arthur Percival suggests that it is a Rom an beacon site to guide ships. Due to the difficulty of seeing Faversham Creek from the Swale I think this is rather a good idea although I would prefer a m edieval context, when we know there was a port at Faversham, rather than any conjectured Rom an harbour. Paul Wilkinson would like us to believe it is the burial place of Beowulf. Others who witnessed its destruction have stated it was a natural hillock or. due to the clay pipes noted, of relatively modern date; the clay pipes may of course have been on the surface rather than within the m atrix of the mound'

So how do we find out its date now that the Bum p is destroyed?'

For an early Anglo-Saxon context at least I would have thought that is a very sim ple problem to resolve. Assuming there's no building on it, and that perm ission can be obtained, just excavate the site.W ith exposure of the area immediately below and around the Bump I would be very surprised if no secure dating evidence was obtained. Certainly for the robbed Anglo-Saxon barrows and the areas around them at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk a considerable amount of evidence was recovered. As it has been suggested that the site has so much potential I am am azed ithasn't been excavated already. If the landowner is reluctant for an excavation to take place just bribe him; £3000 ought to be enough, a small price for Kentish archaeologists to pay if the site is so im portant. True?'

True.W illyou be contributing to such a fund?'

Noway.

As always you are attempting to confuse the issue again. We are getting away from the point.

Me, confuse the issue?'

"It has been pointed out that the monum ental trium phal arch at Richborough was in the centre of the settlement and commemo-rated the landing place of the Romanarmy."

But this in plies we know the extent of either the initial military encam pment or of the later town. The whole point is that because erosion has taken place we have noway of knowing where the centre was. Also as far as I am aw are there is next to no decipherable

inscription from the monument. Therefore  $w \in do$  not know w hat it commem orated.

If not the landing place of the arm y, what?'

The traditional account has been that it was exected to com-memorate the final conquest of Britannia by the governor Agricola in c.AD 86.

Butwhy at Richborough?'

Presum ably because at that date it was the main port on the Kent coast, which would be first seen by visitors, it was propaganda. There is another possibility in that it was commem orating the landing place of Claudius.

So you are saying the Rom an arm y landed at Richborough.'

No, I am saying that the Emperor and his entourage may have landed at Richborough, which is a completely different thing!

But why should he land at a different place than the arm y?'

As stated in my previous article, because of the elephants. Does anyone know how much damage a sea-sick elephant can do?'Now there's a real specialist (experimental?) challenge for someone.'

Stop being silly.

I think it's rather a valid point. How many elephants were there? Were they all in the same ship? Were they calm? What happens if one, two orm ore elephants begin to be sea-sick and panic?'

Do elephants get sick? Like horses they may suffer from colic.'

Even worse, the cure for colic is to keep a horse on its feet and walk it around. How do you walk an elephant around a ship?'

Oh, you are such a pain.'
True; but it is still a valid
point.'

W hy?'

Let us assum e that the evidence for a Sussex landing is valid. The Rom an arm y land in Sussex, defeat the Britons on the RiverArun and then m arch up to the Tham es, where they stop and wait for Claudius to arrive. The keepers of the elephants want to get them across the Channelas quickly as possible and therefore a landing was undertaken at Richborough. A series of forts would be constructed in Kent from the Tham es down to the coast, not the otherway around. We have no idea where, nor how m any, but let us assum e they were at Noviom agus (traditionally Crayford, but long term research by Brian Philp now supports W est W ickham ). Vagniacae (Springhead),

Durobrivae (Rochester), Durolevum (Ospringe), Durovernum (Canterbury) and Rutupiae (Richborough).

There is a secure base for the Em peror to land and a series of defended supply depots up to the Tham es.

Evidence?

None.M erely an idea.As stated in my original article no matter what gloss is put over it, all the evidence whether documentary or archaeological is ambiguous or m erely personal opinion. We can put forward ideas from now until the day of judgement, but the actual physical evidence as to whether the Roman army first landed in Kentor Sussex (at least at the present) is just not there. Those who suggest the classical written evidence is not am biquous have to offer explanations (not merely their opinions) as to the validity of the docum ents.

There are the other later docum entary sources that have been quoted to you, Gildas, Bede, Nennius and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, all of which provide evidence.

All are totally irrelevant.'

Com e on .'

Let's take these documents one at a time. Gildas is writing som etim e in the sixth century, traditionally cAD 540, but possibly as early as c.500, he tells us nothing worthwhile. He knows less about the Rom an Invasion than we do. Bede is writing c.730 and tells us nothing, other than Claudius landed and that, "within a few days, without battle or bloodshed, he received the surrender of the greater part the island." Totally untrue. Nennius is writing even later in date, early in then inth century, and tells us that Claudius, "fought a great and bloody battle.notwithout.loss to histroops ...' The only landing place m entioned is the Tham es Estuary which he associates with the landing of Julius Caesar ninety years earlier. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle m erely copies and misquotes Bede. Then we have that well known chronicle by the sixth/seventh century saint, Tysillo, Bishop of Pow ys.'

W ho?'

You mean to tell me you have never heard of the Chronicle of Tysiilo, which also tells us that the Romans landed in the Thames Estuary. If it's any consolation neither had I. I've been lecturing on the fifth, sixth and seventh centuries for a decade and had never heard of this chronicle. That of course is a reflection of my pro-

found naivety of historical and archaeological facts.'

"Oh Iwouldn't say that Alan. You naive? On anything connected with archaeology or especially archaeologists? Hang on, you're having a go at som cone.'

Little old me, have a go at som eone in Kentish archaeology? W hy on earth would anyone want to do that?

Yes you!OK, so tell m e about the Chronicle of Tysillo.'

Profoundly naive I may be. Profoundly stupid I am not. For a sixth/seventh century saint the first reference you look up is the great John Morris's Age of Arthur (a biased interpretation of the fifth to seventh centuries if ever there was one). Morris tells us Tysillo was Bishop of Powys and that he planted hedges in north W ales.' That's it, end of entry! If Morris doesn't mention a chronicle written by Tysillo then one should become suspicious of any statem ent that says one existed. A process known as checking is then undertaken.'

Where do you check a Welsh dhronicle?'

How about in W ales, with the people who really know? Letters from the University of Wales are enough to set this particular record straight. There is no such sixth or seventh century source, there is a Brutde Tysillow hich has no connection with the saint w hatsoever. This 'chronicle' is a fifteenth century abridged copy of the twelfth century History of the Kings of Britain by Geoffrey of M onm outh our very first novelist. Like all good fiction writers Geoffrey possibly uses genuine m aterial within his work, but even if he does we are unable to separate the wheat from the chaff. As with the fifth and sixth century events told within the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle we do not know which material (if any) is based on historical events. Indeed we all have to hope that his record (and that of the BrutdeTysillo) of events for the invasion of AD 43 is incorrect. Although both works tell us that Julius Caesar landed in the Tham es Estuary in 54 BC, the invasion of AD 43 took place via Portchester with the battle at Winchester!

Thathelpsa lot!'

Doesn't it just. All we need now is someone in Hampshire who has managed to show that this portion of Geoffrey's novel and the BrutdeTysillo is based on fact. As a m atter of interest there is a Bacchic mosaic from north

Ham pshire that may have some bearing on our subject matter. Found at Thruxton Rom an villa in the nineteenth century the mosaic has a text around its border that m av originally have preserved the name of the owner of the villa. The upper line appears to end with the word BODENI. Not being a Latin scholar I am unable to read all the wording but the sim ilarity of this one word with the Bodunni mentioned by Dio is obvious. Of Dio we can make of his words whatever we want, but even so that mosaic does make one think.

Interesting. But there is still the Bredgar coin hoard that you have been moaning about. This was left behind by a Rom an officer and shows the battle must have been on the River Medway. You're sm irking again. Why? You know som ething. What? The coins of Claudius were almost new when buried. Their date? W hat is their date? No! Please no! The pub lished date is wrong? Not som ething silly like AD 45?

The date is OK. The four Claudian aurei within the hoard are safely dated to between the 5 January AD 41 and 5 January AD 42. The coins are in very fine condition.

W hat then?'

Three points. Two are probably of no significance. First, although they are in very fine condition they could have been kept in a bag for several years prior to burial. Unlikely, but possible. Secondly, they could be a late Iron Age ritual deposit. How ever, that is the classic archaeological get out clause.'

Also native coins would be expected aswell.True?'

True.'

Therefore the interpretation that they were buried by a Rom an officer in AD 43 m ustalso be true.

Oh for goodness sake. Why not? There is no Iron Age m ateri al therefore they must be buried by a Rom an . He is hiding his sav ings before the battle."

W hy?'

W hy what?'

Why is this Roman officer hiding his savings?'

Because he might be killed. Oh, that doesn't make sense. Um m -so it would be safe and he would com e back for it after the battle'

Buthe didn't.'

Therefore he was killed.

If you think you are going to survive a battle (apparently most soldiers do think that - if all soldiers thought they were going to die in battle w e w ouldn't have any wars) there is no need to bury your savings. If you should be so pessim istic as to think you are going to die - guess w hat - there is still no need to bury your savings. I think this is what is called a "Catch 22" situation. Either way you do not need to bury them . You would want to leave your savings to your fam ily or failing that your com rades. There is no point in burying them unless your fam ily know where they are. Why weren't these supposed savings in a bank?'

W hat?'

Oh yes, the Romans had banks.Or failing that why weren 't they being looked afterby the regim ental signifer (standard bearer)? It was his job, at least in the second century and presumably before, to look after the regim entalm oney chest and keep a tally on the expenditure of individual soldiers expenses. By implication he issued receipts. By further im plication he could have looked after savings as well.

υh.'

Yes, bh'. The traditional theory would have it that an officer buries his savings just before or just after the Battle of the Medway.Quitewhyithastobean officer I'm not sure, it could be a long serving trooper, but that's a m inor point. W hoever it was, so the story goes, is m arching along with the arm y and wanders away from the invasion route, whether Watling Street or the Pilgrim's Way, into the woods and buries these coins.'

> He could have been on patrol. Butwhy bury the coins?'

They were attacked.'

So whilst his com rades are being cut to pieces the first thing that comes into the head of our hero is to bury his savings. Com e

In the Kent Archaeological Review the example of a Roman soldier burying his savings in the Teutoberg Forest has been men tioned, prior to the Rom an defeat.'

A hoard of silver coins was found. But how do we know it wasaRom an who buried them?'

'It's obvious, he wanted to stop them being found by a Germ an.'

On his dead body?'

Oh, we're back to that again.' Suppose it wasn't a Roman who buried those coins. Suppose itwasaGemanwhohadalready taken them from a dead Roman,'

Why didn't the German go back for them ?'

Because the battle wasn't



over. It went on for several days and no doubtm any Germ answere

But the Bredgar coins weren 't buried by a native, they were buried by a Roman'

How do you know? We have to im agine this individual, who is a complete stranger to the area. He doesn't know the tracks, woods or fields and buries these coins presum ably som ew here easily recognisable like a large tree or sarsen rock in the hope of finding them later. I know people today even with maps and signposts who still aren't able to find their way around.'

So are you saying they were buried by a Briton who had killed a Roman? If so that does not negate the argum ent about the battle taking place on the Medway. The Briton was probably killed.'

"Possible.0r?"

ous and gave the money away?'

Exactly.'

D on 't be silly.'

A bribe?'

Oh, a bribe'

Yes a bribe.'

Not to fight?'

Exactly.'

Hence only Roman coins in the hoard.

Exactly.No Briton would suddenly want to be seen with new Rom an coins at a time like this. A m erchant m ight just get aw ay with it, but not a local noble and the Rom ans m ay have been bribing many of the local aristocracy in an attempt to stop them joining Togodum nus and Caratacus.'

That doesn't mean to say the Rom ans landed in Sussex.'

True, but if they were to land in Kent their bribes would be useless. The two brothers would be collecting forces as they approached the Rom an arm y.Asit appears there were skirm ishes prior to the battle it follows that local nobles east of the M edw ay would be expected to join the native forces. There was no way they could avoid it, therefore the bribes would be wasted. If how ever, the Rom ans intended to land in Sussex any bribed natives in Kent could delay movementwestwards untilthem ain battlew as over. The native aristocrat would not of course have been privy to the Rom an battle plans but no doubt allhe saw w as the gold'

But why weren't they retrieved?'

I wonder what would have happened to the individual, his fam ily and follow ers Togodum nus and Caratacus found out? Or he took the cash and fought the Rom ans anyw ay? All would have been butchered in a very painfulm anner.'

Evidence?'

Notascrap.Rem em berwhatI said about consensus interpretations. This is an alternative idea based on the same evidence as the conjectural (NOT FACTUAL) traditional view point. It is a challenge to the consensus. As with all the other evidence relating to the invasion the Bredgar coin hoard is also am biguous and can be used in any way an individual wants, depending on their own bias.'

So you are still saying the Rom an arm y landed in Sussex?'

I have never said they landed in Sussex.'

Comeon!

Not once. Im erely stated that A Roman was feeling gener - I would play devils advocate and

if put forward many of the argum ents against a Kentlanding, and then stated that archaeologists in Sussex had used the evidence in a m ore constructive manner than their Kent counterparts. The latter (in m y view) have not system atically concentrated their efforts on pointing out the am biguities for a Sussex landing. Would you like metodoit?

Go on .

Noway.Iw ould have to spend the next year looking in detail at what they have said. You do it. Again, as previously stated. I don't. care where the Romans landed. W hat I have been writing about is the use and misuse of evidence. This is a lesson in treating the evidence in an objective manner. It is time to move on, there are far more interesting things to read, study, think and write about.

Alan W ard

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M onm outh	1966	The History of the Kings of Britain (ed. Lew is Thorpe, Penguin Classic, 1968 reprint)
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Hibbert.C.	1964	Agincourt
HinesJ.	2001	Personal communication letter from the University of Wales, Cardiff.  To whom thanks are extended.
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M omis.J.	1973	TheAgeofAxthur
Nennius	1980	British H istory and the Welsh Annals (ed. J. Mornis).
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Percival.A.	2001	Letter, personal com m unication.
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Philp B.	2001	Varus and the Great Rom an Defeat, Kent Archaeological Review, No.143
Pryce H .	2001	Personal com m unication letter from the University of W ales, Bangor. To whom thanks are extended
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Rivet.A L.F.	1969	The Rom an Villa in Britain. My thanks go to my colleague Christopher Sparzy- Green for pointing out the mosaic from Thruxton, Hampshire portrayed within Rivets book, Plate 3.9. Christopher's know ledge of anything Roman is far greater than my own and his view is that this word indicative of a group of people. We both aw at the view softhose with superior linguistic knowledge.
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# Conferences, Lectures, Events

 ${\tt M}$  aritim  ${\tt eM}$  edway  ${\tt -A}$  Conference on the Maritime History of the Chatham Dockyards on Saturday 25th May from 930am at Bridge Wardens' College, The Historic Dockyard, Chatham. Organised jointly by the Greenwich Maritime Institute and the University of Kent at Medway. Program m e includes:

Introduction to the History of the Dockyard - Richard Holdsworth

Shipbuilding in the Dockyard - Brian Lavery

Pre-Napoleonic History of the Dockyard - Clive Pow ell

Nineteenth Century Development - Jim Preston

Tw entieth Century Developm ent - Chris W are

Gender in the Dockyard - Joan Ryan M anaging Dockyard Labour - Ann Coats Trade Union Activity - Philip M cDougall Issues in Dockyard Preservation over the last 30 Years - Jonathan Coad

Conference fee £10 (to include buffet lunch) Contact Sarah M egson, M aritim e M edway Conference, Bridge Wardens' College, The Historic Dockyard, Chatham ,M E4 4TE . Tel: 01634 888938 e-mail:ukm-conferences@ukcacuk 50 Years of Rescue Archaeology - a celebration by the Council for Kentish Archaeology at Oueen Elizabeth's School, Faversham on Saturday 27th April from 2.00-5.30pm

Stories of Discovery & Rescue - excava-

tion in Kent 1952-2002 Brian Philip Digging in Kent: the Early Days Jonathan Home

Rescue', Rescue Archaeology & London Harvey Sheldon

Tickets £3 from C.K.A. 7 Sandy Ridge, Borough Green TN 15 8HP (with sae

The British Association for Local History 2002 Phillim ore Lecture - Local History and Landscape History - People and

Places by Christopher Taylor FBA at the British Library, London on Saturday 1st June at 130pm . Tickets £12 BALH m em bers, £8 non-m em bers, available from BALH (L) PO Box 1576 Salisbury SP2 8SY. Cheques payable to BALH.

Hands on for the Big Dig

Canterbury's Big Dig re-opened in March to great excitem ent, with a NEW exhibition, an aerial walkway and a special eventsprogram m e! Closing on Friday 2nd August, you've only 15 weeks left to visit one of the largest urban archaeological sites in Britain. Open daily from 10am -4pm , adm ission £2 adults, £1 concessions. Booked groups welcom e. Special events (all free!) include:

Craft displays - M edieval & Rom an Craft Days and Time Warp' Roman & Saxon spinning & W eaving

Talks - 'So You Wanna be an Archaeologist?' and The Director's Cut Other events Environm ental Archaeology Workshops and Fuddled by a Find?'

Further details, dates and times available on 01227 452943

Parallels: Personal Visual Partners an exhibition of artworks from the Bentliff Collection, M aidstone M useum and private lenders. Selected by the Bentliff Trustees, (of which KAS President Paul Oldham is one), these stim ulating objects and pictures will be on view until 5th M ay in the Bentliff Gallery, Maidstone Museum.

Romney Marsh Research T rust Events:

East Guldeford Study Day with Maureen Lovering & Jill Eddison, Saturday 4th M ay at 10.00am . Tickets £7  $\,$ 

Lydd Field Trip Sunday 15th September at 10.00am, Wainway & Bretts. Tickets £10 from M rs Dorothy Beck 27 Station Road Lydd TN 29 9ED becklydd@ eurobell.co.uk

The London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) opened in February, giving students and local society members the opportunity to study artefacts and records from over 4000 excavations around Greater London over the last 100 years. Open Daysare held on the first Saturday of every month, (4th M ay, 1st June, 6th July) involving tours and object handling. The 6th July concentrates on Waterfront & Riverbank'. LAARC is situated at Mortim er Wheeler House, 46 Eagle W harfRoad. For events in form ation contact Museum of London on 020 7814

# **Grants**

Research and Publication Grants from Canterbury Archaeology Society

The Society has limited funds available with which to support individuals researching the archaeology and local history of the Canterbury district. It is envisaged that grants would not normally exceed £500 and would be awarded annually. Preference will be given to work which will lead to early publication.

Please apply in writing to the Honorary Secretary by Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> June 2002.

Your letter should mention your qualifications, the nature and length of your research, the am ount you are asking for, any other funding anticipated and proposals for publication. You may be asked to name a referee whom the sub-committee making the grants could consult. If successfulyou would be expected to account for the money spent and give a copy of any article or pam phlet etc... to the Society's library.

For further details contact:

Mrs Jean Crane, Honorary Secretary CAS, Dane Court, Adisham ,CT3 3LA

## Courses

Fancy studying archaeology or history

Archaeology and History can be studied at the University of Kent on a part-time basis at 3 different centres. Applications are very welcome from anyone who wishes to study at university level. On offer:

Certificate in Archaeological Studies (Tonbridge)

Diploma and BA in Archaeological Studies (Canterbury and Tonbridge)

Certificate in the Theory and Practice of Local History (Canterbury and Chatham)

Certificate in Modern History (Canterbury)

Diplom a in Kentish History (Canterbury and Tonbridge)

Diplom a in Modern and Medieval History (Canterbury and Tonbridge)

BA History (Canterbury and Tonbridge)

M ature students need not have form al academ ic qualifications if they can dem onstrate com m itm ent to the discipline and the aptitude to study at the appropriate level.

Degree programmes in Classical & Archaeological Studies, History & Archaeological Studies are run in the daytime on the University's Canterbury Campus. They can be followed on a fulltim e basis, and also by part-tim e students.

For further inform ation, please contact the Unit for Regional Learning, Keynes

College, University of Kent, Canterbury CT2 7N P.Tel0800 9753777 (24 hours). part-tim e@ ukcacuk

Or perhaps you prefer to study in the com fort of hom e?

The National Home Study College runs Archaeology and History courses though distance learning. Courses include:

Introduction to Egyptology

European History and Marine

Archaeology

The Rise & Fall of the Rom an Empire

The Making of Britain

The W orld at W ar (I & II)

Ancient Greece

Further details from the National Home Study College, History Dept., 7 High Street, Pinner, M iddlesex HA5 5PJ - 020 8868 5328 www.hom.estudyzone.co.uk www.hom.estudyzone.co.uk

And if you want som ething practical ... The Kent Archaeology Field School have courses on:

Discovering Archaeological Sites GeophysicalSurvey Castles of Kent

Bones & Burials

The Study of Rom an Roads

Place-nam es in the Landscape Excavation at Rom an Durolevum

..allhappening during May, June and July. Further details from KAFS, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham M E13 8UP



NOTICE NOTICE

#### STUDYING AND SHARING KENT'S PAST

Studying and Shazing Kent's Past' is the title of the Report of the W orking Party on the future role of the Society, following the suggestion by an ordinary member. The Working Party acknow ledges considerable assistance from the members who commented in writing or atmeetings.

The them es of the Report em erged in the opening statement, headed The Challenge, and this is printed below. Comments from members are most welcome.

## The Challenge to the Society

Our Society is challenged by the increasing specialisation of interests in the study of the past, which is resulting in isolation in research, diversity of organisations, fragmentation of resources and inadequate advocacy of our discipline. Co-operation and information sharing must be the way forward. The strength of our generalist approach is reflected in the use, in our title, of the word archaeology in the traditional sense, covering all aspects of the study of the past. We exist to serve, represent and include all, reconciling different interests wherever possible.

Ourm em bership list testifies to the tradition of open recruitm ent of am ateurs and professionals, forming a meeting place for mutual support and

involvement. We must promote access to our discipline through information, training, facilities, advice, contacts and encouragement. Participation in our affairs must be promoted for another reason: the expertise, time and contacts of our members are our greatest strength. We are dependent on voluntary effort and the amount of member participation is the main limit on our activities. Of course, the income from inherited assets maintains our independence and finances desirable projects.

Access through publication has been the backbone of our Society, whether the long series of Archaeologia Cantiana, our research reports or our record series. However, the future of publication nationally is facing great change due to the volume of material, advances in technology, greater specialisation and differing user requirements. Given diversity of organisations, the ease and speed of availability of information, including news of events and activities formem ber and public participation is a major challenge and role.

Our Society derives new responsibilities from the greater involvem ent of public institutions, universities, local government, national quangos and archaeological units in our discipline. We must be alert to pioneer new ideas or activities that might be neglected by public institutions. We must use our independence to

act as cheerleader and cham pion for the interests of archaeology, history and heritage within and without those organisations and we must be the critical friend seeking in provement, a protector of public interest.

Given the diversity of interests, the Society is well placed to promote a research agenda for Kentish studies through consultation, review, advocacy and activities. Research priorities and requirements should be identified, coordination between studies assisted, new or neglected areas of research highlighted. As a learned society we must be comm itted to research and publication, or we are nothing. We are also the county society, covering the historic county of Kent and, as such, the quardians of the Kentish dimension to the study of archaeology. Kent has had a distinctive past but its Kentish character is under threat. We m ust ensure that our inherited traditions, adapted as necessary to meet modern requirements, are passed on to future generations.

> PaulOldham President

#### **ADDRESSES**

The contact addresses of the Hon M em bership Secretary and the N ew sletter Editor appear within this publication. O theruseful addresses include:

Hon.GeneralSecretary,Andrew
Moffat,ThreeEhrs,WoodlandsLane,Shome,GravesendDA123HH
Email

secretary® kentarchaeology orguk Hon.Treasurer, Robin Thomas, 1 Abchurch Yard, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 7BA Email treasurer® kentarchaeology orguk

# GUIDELINES

The positive response that the newstyle' New sletter engendered was very encouraging; thank you for all your letters, e-m ails and phone calls! A couple of comments about the difficulty of small print size have been addressed – I hope that this issue is easily legible to all.

Guidelines with regard to articles for inclusion are now available (illustrations, word length, copyright etc...). Contributors wishing to submit articles please contact the editor for a copy.

TheEditor

#### MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

I have now passed the first major milestone/hurdle since taking over as mem bership secretary - the mem bership renewals due on 1st January 2002!

Things appear to have gone reasonably smoothly but I recognise that including a renewal form with the January New sletter caused some confusion. In future years I intend to send renewal letters only to those of you who renew by cheque. If you have not yet renewed for this year please do so as soon as possible otherwise reminder letters will be sent, at additional cost to the Society, in April May.

If you have not yet com pleted a G ift A id form please do so now as this gives valuable income to the Society w ithout any extra cost to mem bers. (Everyone received a G ift A id form attached to the renew al letter enclosed with all the January New sletters)

If you pay by standing order please

check that this is at the correct amount and only paid once a year (preferably in January) as some banks delight in taking yourm oney monthly!

Iam very pleased to report that I have recently received over 40 applications to join – please urge your friends, colleagues and/or relatives to join as the Society is its mem bership. I have plenty of application forms if you would like some to distribute to local societies etc.

The address for all correspondence relating to m em bership is - M rs Shiela Broom field, KAS M em bership, 8 W codview Crescent, Hildenborough, Tonbridge, K ent TN 11 9HD .

Telephone 01732 838698.
E-m ail-m em bership@ kentarchaeol ogy org uk or sbroom field@ dialpipex.com .



You and Your Society

#### THREE SHORT SUMMER VISITS

This sum merwe shall concentrate upon the architectural and literary history of three very different Kentish houses, dating from the 16th to the 19th centuries.

Chevening House Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> July

A unique opportunity to appreciate the interior of a building not easily available for public viewing. This is not an official KAS visit; those attending will do so as guests of the Shoreham Historical Society and at a cost of £1250 per person. Time to be advised.

Restoration House. Rochester on Friday 26<sup>th</sup> July at2.30pm

The most important townhouse historically in Rochester' (John Newman). Essentially 16th century in date, with substantial alterations made to welcom e Charles II home in 1660 and chosen by Charles Dickens as M iss Havisham's decrepit residence. Guided tour -£4.50.

Gad's Hill Place, Higham on Sunday 4th Augustat 2 30pm

Dickens realised his childhood dream when he was able to live here for the last years of his life from 1856 to 1870. The house was built in the late 18th century. Guided tour - £250 or with cream tea in the gardens if fine, £5.00.

To attend or for further inform ation on any of these events please contact Joy Saynor, Excursion Secretary, 28 High Street, Shoreham, Sevenoaks TN 14 7TD.

#### KAS EVENTS

\*Women in Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Society Saturday 4th May from 10am .

You will find details and a booking form inserted into this issue for this joint KAS Canterbury



Church University College conference - an exciting list of speakers and subjects makesthis an event not to be m issed.

\*Also-don'tmiss the last lecture in the KAS Odyssey season - Victor Smith on Kent's Historic Defences from the 14th to the 20th

Centuries, on Saturday 1st Christ Church University College, North Holmes Road, Canterbury. Tickets £2 KAS m em bers, £3 non-m em bers, available until 1130am on the day from the Visitor Information Centre, 34 StM argaret's Street, Canterbury or on the venue

### ARCHAEOLOGY DAYS

Every year in midsummer, June at 2.30pm in the National Archaeology Days take Ram sey Lecture Theatre, place. Overtheweekend of 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> July, many different venues, units and m useum swill be opening their doors to the public and holding special events. What are you planning? The editor would love to hear about any tours, talks or practical workshops being held around Kent, for inclusion in the New sletter due out at the begin ning of July.

#### KENT HISTORIC BUILDINGS COMMITTEE

Kent Historic Buildings Michael of the Kent Archaeological Society and the Council for the Protection of Rural England, Kent Branch) has a new Hon.

Charles Friend, who took office in the mid-eighties, stood down at the January m eeting. At an inform alpresentation, the Chairman Ram on Higgs thanked Charles warm ly and wished him well.

Having been Hon. Secretary to the Com m ittee for so long - as well as Secretary to no less than four Parish Councils, surely Charles should be in the running for an aw ard.

The new Hon. Secretary is

Peters Com m ittee (a joint com m ittee Sittingbourne, who can be contacted at Coldharbour Farm, Amage Road, Wye, Ashford, Kent.TN 25 5DB tel: 01233 813 172 fax: 01 233 813 475

info@ oprekent.org.uk.

The committee is keen to hear from allm em bers who are concerned about the condition of any historic building in the

county (or any dam aging or

unsuitable activities nearby). The Com m ittee acts w ith in Kent for the Council for British Archaeology, one of the bodies statutorily consulted on planning applications involving listed buildings.

BOARD NOTICE BOARD NOTICE BOARD NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE

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# APPEALS T

# The Publication Committee needs volunteers

publication of archaeology', November 2000 saw the pub-Reviews Editor and the interpreted in the traditional lication of xxvIII: The Survey of Committee's Chairman and sense as embracing all Archbishop Pecham's Kentish its Secretary, Miss E.M. elling, aspects of the study of the Manors 1283-85, Edited by who oversees the smooth past. Publication has been a Kenneth Witney, with a running of the Society's Kent m ajor function of the Society Foreword by Dr Joan Thirsk, History Fund, which is from its inception, embracing Pp. lxxxiv+390, with 2 maps administered by annual Archaeologia Cantiana, and record volumes and monographs.

dating from 1858, is a Harrington, hard-back volume with over to members and institutional subscribers, including Universities, and is published annually in July. It has develacadem ic reputation, offering awiderangeofarticles, many containing illu*s*trations, book reviews. The Honorary works.

recent being The Bishops and by Colin Flight, running to alhere for further work'. 320 pages, with 29 figures and 16 plates, which serve on the Publications DrJohn Whyman appeared in 1997. The Kent Committee, several of whom Chairman, Publications Records Series runs to 29 vol- assum e onerous responsibili- Com m ittee

he Kent Archaeological um es, one appearing in each ties within the overall funchistoric county of Worship in Kent: the Census of General Secretary, Kent, with over 1,600 1851, Edited by Margaret Honorary Treasurer, m em bers, is com m it- Roake (1999), Pp. lii+ 460, Honorary Librarian, journal, and 1 figure. The most recent Publications Committee. volum e appeared in June Archaeologia Cantiana, 1664, Edited by Duncan Committee within w ith an by Sarah Introduction 400 pages, available only Pearson, Pp. cxiv+687, with 11 plates, 5 tables, 1 figure and 13 m aps. These and other CT18 8JA.

tions are substantial works of deserve the Society's grati- historians whose scholarship tude for building on the is well known. Above all, the strengths inherited from Dr volumes exist to stimulate To date, 121 volumes have more clearly stated than by been published since 1858, Dr Thirsk in her Foreword to (2001), being a m em orial vol- volum e will doubtless stim uume to Dr Alec Detsicas, late further research on this Honorary Editor 1970-1999, survey, which is so rich in and Mr Kenneth Gravett, allusions and clues to the Committee, solely President of the Society 1988- making of thirteenth-century 1998, containing papers on Kent society and landscape'. Rom ano-British Kent and on A review of the Roake volume Six volum es have Archaeological Society are to

Seventeen members

Society, the learned of the last three years, begin-tioning of the Society: the County Society of the ning with XXVII: Religious President, the Honorary ted to the research and with 9 plates and 7 maps. Honorary Editor, the Book

The Publications 2001, xxx: Kent Hearth Comm ittee, with a budget in Tax Assessment Lady Day excess of any other Society, is heavily reliant on long-term expertise and professionalism in a variety of skills: archaeology, local history, archives, education, publications can be ordered research and publications. from MrDuncan Harrington, Archaeologia Cantiana does not oped and comm ands a good Ashton Lodge, Church Road, present a problem distributed Lyminge, Folkestone, Kent as it is only to members and institutional subscribers. The It can be seen im me- Com mittee has a problem plans and tables, followed by diately that these publica- with other publications: quality Monographs and Editor, Mr Terry Lawson, and reference and more are Record Volumes, where sales the Book Reviews Editor, Dr planned. The Society has are slow and disappointing Elizabeth Edwards, well been fortunate in attracting and storage facilities within the Society are limited. Personally Iwould likemem bers to purchase more of Detsicas and earlier editors. further research, nowhere these publications, given preferential pricing between members and nonthe most recent volume, cxxI the Pecham volume: This members. This article fin ishes, how ever, by appeal ing for one orm ore volun teers to join the advise on and promote publicity and sales. There will be no requirement for Kentish Historic Buildings, which appeared in Southern editing or refereeing future with lists of their published History, vol. 22 (2000), publications. If any member pp 261-62, concluded: Kent of the Society with marketing expertise would like to assist been published in the be congratulated on making the Publications Committee Monograph Series, the most available the Kentish returns in this important area, please of the Religious Census of write to me at 52 Langdale Manks of Rochester 1076-1214, 1851...There is much materi- Avenue, Ramsgate, Kent CT11 OPG .



# MEMBERS

# The KAS website at www.kentarchaeology.org.uk is expanding

he Society's website now has a new section entitled Research ', in which will be put up the results of members researches in all its forms.

Leland Duncan's Notes. Following my appeal in the New sletter almost all of Leland Duncan's notes on Churchyard M.I.'s from around Kenthave now been typed up and are being checked before being put up on the Society's Website. A special thank you to Frank & Zena Bamping, Margaret Broom field, Christine Pantry, Dawn Weeks and the other members of the Society that have assisted with this project.

Archaeologia Cantiana online. We are embarking on a scheme in which, first, the Contents pages of som e 123 volum es of Archaeologia Cantiana are put on the Society's website. The next stage will be to put up the Index Volumes, starting with Vol.52, published in 1940 and a rare volume to own. This will involve the scanning of over 400 double column pages into the computer and using computer software called optical character recognition' (OCR) to produce a text, which can then be searched

using a 'search engine' located on the website. The major job will be the checking and correcting of each page scanned and OCR'd. Would you be willing to help?

If you have access to a com puter, a 'floppy disc' and photocopied pages of the index could be posted to you for checking. The resounding success of the Leland Duncan M .I.'s has demonstrated that there are many members of the Society, who, whilst perhaps not able to undertake archaeological or historical research them selves, are willing to help in enabling the hard work of others to be prepared for the Society's website. In this way, the whole world will benefit. All this work would be possible for you to carry out at a place, i.e. yourhom e, and at a time and pace suitable to you. Training would be available to help you get started. If you are willing to help please contact Ted Connell, 110 M anor Forstal, New Ash Green, Longfield, Kent DA3 8JQ. Tel 01474 872763, em ail ted.connell@ btintemet.com

Visual Records online. For over seven years a team of volunteers have met in the Society's Library on Wednesday mornings, to catalogue the many paintings, prints, photographic glass plates

and colour slides held there. A database of over 11,000 entries has been made to date. It is proposed that a start is made to put some of them on the Society's website. Each image is being scanned into a computer for achiving purposes. These im ages, greatly reduced in size in term s of com puter m em ory, i.e. kilobytes (kb) will be put up in the form of Parish Galleries where thum bnail' sized pictures can be selected, and so enable all K.A.S. members and others to have a glim pse of the great treasure trove of visual information we have in our Library.On the second and fourth Tuesday moming of each month work on this project will be carried out in the Society's Library using at least three com puters. Training will be given. If you are willing to help please contact Ted Connell, address as before.

Visit www kentarchaeology orguk now to see the Leland Duncan M I.'s and Wills,. Archaeologia Cantiana and perhaps pictures of your village church and surroundings. SOCIETY
APPEALS

# Library Notes

Your Help Needed!

M any m em bers will already be aw are of the considerable collection of topographical and other Kent m aterial that com prises a major part of the Library stock. Much of this material relates to individual Kent places, many volumes

having been acquired by donation or purchase since the foundation of the Society to the present day. A major problem for the Library is to keep abreast of the continuing pattern of publishing in Kent, which is expanding at an increasing rate. Some works will automatically come to the attention of the Librarian, but others may only be advertised and sold locally. The Librarian would therefore be most grateful to hear from members about

any new ly published works which might be useful additions to the collection, and inform ation on arrangements for purchase would be particularly useful. And, of course, donations are most welcome, the more so when a member is the Author. In this way, members will be assisting the Library in maintaining and adding to its collections, to the benefit of the interests and work of the Society's members. A form is printed below for ease of use.

# To The Librarian - I recom m end that you purchase the following books; TITLE ISBN PRICE



### RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE KAS LIBRARY

# Textile and Clothing 1150-1450

LIBRARY

UPDATES

LIBRARY

UPDATES

LIBRARY

UPDATES

LBRARY

UPDATES

LIBRARY

UPDATES

LIBRARY

UPDATES

JPDATES

LIBRARY

Elizabeth Crow foot, Frances Pritchard & Kay Staniland. M useum of London

A highly readable account of wide general interest. Dress historians and archaeologists will find new insights into the fashions, clothing and textile industries of medieval England and Europe.

#### Knives and Scabbards

T.Cow gill, M . de Neergaard and N.Griffiths. Museum of London

Catalogues, discusses and illustrates over 500 item s: knives, scabbards, shears, scissors m id 12th to m id 15th century, found in the City of London. A work of reference for m edieval artefacts and m aterial culture and a useful reference book for excavators allover Britain.

#### StGregory's Priory -Excavations 1988-1991

Martin Hicks & Alison Hicks. Canterbury Archaeological Trust, Archaeology of Canterbury New Series Vol.II

Excavations by CAT on the site of St.Gregory's Priory within the Northqate area of Canterbury revealed the extensive remains of two ecclesiastical establishments. The first, founded by Lanfranc in 1084, was a church with a single aisle-less nave and square chancel, dedicated to StGregory. Following the establishm entofa Prior and Canons on the site c1133 the church was enlarged. After a fire c.1145, the Priory was rebuilt on a much grander scale, probably by Archbishop Theobald, and building work continued until well into the 13th century. The priory was dissolved in 1537.

The report, a m odel of its kind, is profusely illustrated by over 250 figures and drawings. In addition to drawing together the archaeological data and documentary evidence to detail the development of the ecclesiastical establishments, the report describes and examines the range of artefactual and other material recovered, including architectural, structural and decorative fragments, pottery and domestic objects, mammal and human bones, and environmental remains.

#### K ent's D efence H eritage

Andrew Saunders & Victor Sm ith. Kent County Council 2001 Illus,

Maps, Diags, Bib.

This valuable work has been published by KCC with funding from English Heritage & the European Union, as part of the Historic Fortifications Project between Kent, Nord-pas de Calais and Flanders. Three detailed volum es cover every known defence site in Kent from Rom an times up to the post-Cold W ar period. Each site is well illustrated with photographs and maps, and there are many other useful details regarding preservation, access and future potential. Apart from consolidating m em bers existing know ledge, m any users will be surprised to learn about sites which are in private ownership and therefore have hitherto been obscured to the everyday visitor.

H istorians' guide to early British maps; a guide to the location of pre-1900 maps of the British Isles preserved in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Wallis, Helen ed. London: Royal Historical Society 1994

A good text and directory for the serious researcher. Lists repositories by county and place, together with scope and access information.

# Kings, Currency and alliances: the history and coinage of Southern England in the ninth century.

Blackburn, Mark A.S.& Dum ville, David N. eds. Woodbridge: The BoydellPress1998

An interdisciplinary collection by historians, num ism atists and philologists. Contains much of use and interest to KAS members, especially the sections relating to the mints at Canterbury and Rochester.

# RoyalM arines, Deal: a pictorial history .

Lane, Andrew. Tiverton: Halsgrove 2000 M any unique photographs illustrate Royal M arine life in Deal. Useful for town and m ilitary history.

# The Bootshoe Boys: an account of the Elham Charity School.

Coton, Betty. Canterbury: the author 2001

Local historical writing of a high standard. A useful source for any person interested in the history of education in Kent, as well as providing valuable insights into village life.

#### KAS LIBRARY LOCATIONS

M embers might not be aware that the KAS now has books stored in three boations. The majority of the books, pamphlets and other papers - and certainly those more likely to be used by members - are held in the KAS Library in Maidstone Museum, St.Faith's Street. Here are kept:

standard books on Kentish archaeology, history and topography

m onographs, pam phlets and ephem era on Kentish towns, villages and ham lets

a large accum ulation of visual records of churches, buildings and Kentish

copies of the Society's own publications, including Archaeologia Cantiana

publications and records of other UK archaeological and historical societies, including, for instance, Sussex and Surrey

journals and records of a number of in portant European archaeological and historical societies.

There are also two computers in the Library, on which are stored the Library catalogue, a catalogue of visual records and databases relevant to fieldwork of the KAS. The Library also serves as a meeting room for KAS comm ittees and working groups, and is used for seminars and lectures of up to about two dozen people.

Shelf space in the Library is now at a premium and therefore some of the collections are held in two other locations. At Bradbourne House, East Malling, are stored back runs of UK societies for archaeology and history, leaving the more recent 20 or so years of each society's publications more readily available in the Library. Then, in store rooms in the Maidstone Community Centre, Marsham Street, Maidstone, are back runs of som e European journals, together with a collection of State Papers and volum es of the Chronicles and M em orials' series published in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Also in M arsham Street are KASM inute Books and other records of the Society.

Com plete records of what is held where are available in the Library in the M useum . M em bers m ay access the Library at any time the Museum is open, seven days a week, on production of a KAS mem bership card and on signature of a register kept by the M useum staff. The Library is not perm anently staffed, but KAS volunteers are normally in the Library on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, ready to assist m em bers in using the facilities. Non-members are welcome to visit the Library on these afternoons under the guidance of a KAS volunteer. M em bers requiring access to the stores at Bradbourne House or Marsham Street should apply to the Hon Librarian, Dr Frank Panton.



## A note on

# HE VILLAGE OF SEAL

he nam e of Seal village near Sevenoaks has been taken to be derived from the 01d English Sele and this is correct. However, the Old English word Selehad three different m eanings: the first was hall' (as in distinguished house), the second was a willow  $copse^2$  and the third was muddy pond's or bog'.4

As the meaning was thought to be hall', localhistorians have sought some indication of the whereabouts of such a structure in the records and archaeologically, but no trace of it has ever been found.

W hilst listening to Dr Margaret Gelling lecture on place-names the thought occurred that perhaps the wrong meaning had been attributed in this instance. The rendering as willow copse' can be discounted as these are too prevalent in the area to be used as a nam e to distinguish any one place; which leaves the muddy pond'.

There is a m uddy pond at Seal. Until the very recent past it has drawn attention to itself by regularly flooding the junction of two roads leading south just outside the village. Discussions with Dr Gelling and Dr Paul Cullen, Anglo-Saxon language expert working on the place-names volum e for Kent, Ham pshire and Surrey, have led to the conclusion that the village was nam ed for this muddy pond, and not a hall.

Another fact which has puzzled historians and has been attributed to an error on the part of the scribes com piling the record, $^5$  is that in Domesday Book this village is entered (as La Sela) under (then called Ruxlev Helmestrei) Hundred lying adjacent to the north west boundary of Coddesheath Hundred which is where the

The reason for this has been been in possession of land in revealed by a perusal of the list of assessments for a tax known as the Lay Subsidy.

The Lay Subsidy tax was levied on land-holders within, and collected by, the Hundred. Copies of the lists naming those who paid it in 1301/2 in the Hundreds of Ruxley and Sommerden are in Dr Gordon Ward's folio notebooks deposited inSevenoaks Library Archives. 6 The list for this year is the earliest, and Coddesheath Hundred is not shown. The later lists show both Coddesheath and its southerly neighbour Som merdenne Hundred, but not Ruxley. W hether this is selective editing on the part of the copyist, or whether the original lists were in complete it is im possible at present to say.

The record for Ruxley Hundred is incomplete. It is divided into six sections: Hever, Bexley, Bexley Foots Cray, Cudham, Chelsfield and Ompington. The two last have only fournam es shown out of a possible sixty-one (they are all num bered) but this is enough. Under the M anor of Chelsfield the nam e Apsolon is present, and under the Manor of Orpington the name of John de la Zele (Seal). The latter speaks for itself and the name Apsolon, now rendered Absalom, is still present as a property at the then southernmost boundary of Seal Parish (now Underriver). This name is distinctive, and there is no duplicate in the records relating to northwest Kent. These entries indicate that even two centuries after Dom esday was com piled som e land holdings at Sealw ere outlying areas of Ruxley Hundred, and that implies the entry in that record was correct. It is reinforced by the fact that the owners of the various Ruxley M anors can be demonstrated

village is actually situated. from other records to have the Seal area for several centuries following 1086.

> All the assessments listed under Ruxley appear to relate to holdings outside the Hundred itself, and this is certainly true of Hever (actually situated Som m erdenne Hundred), nam ed as a part of the grant of Bexley (lying within Ruxley Hundred), by King Cenwulf of Mercia, then ruling Kent, to Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, in a charter dated AD 814.7

> > Ann R.Elton

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- 2. Sm ith op.cit.
- 3. Gelling DrM . The Landscape of Place-Names. p63 and a personal com m un ication
- 4. Sm ith op.cit.
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#### 'DEAS and DEALS'

This is the second of a series of articles describing form attive 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 MONASTIC IDEAL

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riting at the end of his life
Bede noted how young
men were being drawn
into the monastic life
away from studying the
arts of war: What the
results of this will be the
future will show. 'Within less than a
century the Danish raids had
changed the picture drastically; but
not just the raids. Asserpointed out

century the Danish raids had changed the picture drastically; but not just the raids. Asserpointed out in his life of Alfred that the monasteries had brought some of this decline on them selves with their too great abundance of wealth!

Here, at its beginning, we

Here, at its beginning, we already see the problem that beset m ediaeval m onasticism. In its very success lay the seeds of its failure. The history of the four and a half centuries between the Conquest and the Dissolution is a history of successive attempts to remedy this. And in the course of this, astonishing individuals made their indelible mark on European history with ideals of Christian living that would be an inspiration for all time. It would be easy to write this account in terms of these individuals. Benedict, Odo, Hugh, Bemard, Dominic, Francis - all saints, all inspirers of monastic movements which changed the face of church history. But these m ovem ents operated within a political context which like an ocean undertow was often pulling in the opposite direction. It was this political current which finally overwhelmed the wholemovement.

M onasticism 's origins lay in Egypt. St Anthony, a third century farm er, fled civilisation for the life of a desert herm it. He was emulated by his friends and the movement grew. Three centuries later Benedict of Nursia sim ilarly escaped Rome, setup a com m unity with twelve followers and later expanded it to other groups. The Rule Benedict wrote for them was his response to the eternal question, how to follow the spiritual life in a wicked world. It was not the first such Rule but it was the one that took root; and when successive reformers tried to bring the movem entback to its first principles it was to this Rule that they looked. It was accepted later that adjustm ents had to be made after all, life in mediaeval society was a far cry from sixth century rural Italy. But therein lay the rub: what adjustments and how far?

The prologue of the Rule enjoined absolute obedience: only by the 'labour of obedience' could m an's first disobedience, the source of original sin, be redeemed. Poverty, absolute in personal term s (haked we follow the naked Christ,' said St Bernard, echoed later by St Francis), hum ility, chastity - these were the cardinal principles that underlay m onastic life. M onks w ere not to leave the monastery. Prayer, the OpusDei - the six divine services prescribed -m anual labour, reading, sleep (eight hours in winter, six in sum m er) - this was their life, a regime of intensely organised activity. Idleness is the enemy of the soul' said the Rule. So the dorm itory, the cloister, the field, the refectory, its sim ple fare and silence (most of the day) became the m onks' w orld. They were not to be ordained; they were foot-soldiers rather than officers of Christ and as such hum ble sym bols of the promise of salvation. The abbot's role was that of loving parent, quardian of their souls for which he would be answerable on the day of iudgem ent; but unlike a parent he was to be elected by the monks.

This is a gross oversim plification of the inspired and powerful seventy-three chapter document which bound the forces of western Christianity into one organised whole and laid the foundations for the hugely in portant sym bolic role monasticism held in mediaeval society. The monastery provided a passport to salvation: follow the Rule and your soulw ould be saved. Thom as a Kem pis, writing to a widowed mother who was both to see her only son take yows, aroued: 'Is it not safer for him to serve God in the cloister than to lose his soul with thee in the world?'Losing your soul meant going through the flam es of everlasting inextinguishable fire.' Christian ideology am ply reinforced the legacy of fear from the pagan past. But as well as saving the souls of their inm ates and of the departed, monasteries offered hope to those outside their walls. The Rule had prescribed mass once a week and on feast days. Inevitably, though, a m ass industry developed, with accompanying

donations. Gifts of goods, property, children (oblates) and the deathbed taking of vow s - all these were the currency of salvation; Bedehinself had been an oblate and the system survived into the 12<sup>th</sup> century. If you were rich enough you helped found an abbey. No wealthy man, wrote William of Malmesbury in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, but thought shame of himself if he had not contributed to the building of a monastery.

There were just under fifty abbeys in England at the time of the Conquest (including eight nunneries). These were the old Benedictine abbeys like St Augustine's and Christ Church in Canterbury, large well endowed communities with established traditions of learning and important roles in their local economy. Then, within a century the num ber of religious houses had risen ten-fold. This was not a merely Anglo-Norm an phenom enon: religious fervour was continentwide. England's 10th century m onastic revival had m irrored and drawn part inspiration from the Cluniac reforms in France. When Cluny, with its huge building program m e and network of daughter houses seemed to be abandoning the purity of the Rule, the Cistercians were there to wrench it back to fundam entals; and at the end of the 11th century a reforming papacy under Gregory VII fought to purge the church of abuses and push back the limits of secular power in a church-state confrontation that would soon have its parallelin England.

The colonisation of England by successive monastic movements has been likened to tribal incursions, but unlike earlier invasions these had the king's blessing: French monks were natural royal allies (interestingly, Hugh of Cluny m istrustful of W illiam 's m otives? refused his offer of an annual fee in return for a regular supply of m onks). But Lanfranc, horrified at the monks' spiritual laxness when he arrived at Christ Church from Bec, persuaded a group of Cluniacs to com e to a priory at Lew es. Several other Cluniac houses were set up but the highly centralised nature of their organisation prevented it taking off in the way of more autonomous later Orders. The



Cistercians who followed were an altogetherdifferentm atter. A form idable force both in numbers and physical stam ina, their foundations w ere spiritual pow erhouses (Rivaulx under Ailred, for instance). This could lead to clashes with older establishments. The first m onks at Fountains (who initially had to sleep under a tree and survive on a diet of leaves) had left their original Benedictine abbey in York against the wishes of their abbot. Each side appealed to Canterbury and at one point an open fight broke out. But notwithstanding such problems within less than a hundred years there were over forty Cistercian foundations, independent houses but linked by the General Chapter or annual generalm eeting of abbots which was a Cistercian innovation. All save a handful of these houses were in areas that had once been within the domain of Celtic Christianity, the wilder parts of England suitable for the austere life and (as it soon transpired) for the rearing of sheep.

The transition from bare survival to large scale land owning was slow but in exorable. The wool trade was taking off, the population growing, towns and trade expanding.StBemard had lived in what a contemporary had likened to a leper's hut. But such days were over. With the new wealth came more complex finances; and debts. Withal their huge incomes most abbeys, supporting inflated populations of lay brethren and hired labourers, lived beyond their means. Standards of living inevitably went up - as Giraldus Cam brensis noticed when he sat down to a six course mealwith the m onks of Christ Church Canterbury in the 1180s. Increasingly the old rules (and Rule) were having to be rethought.

Christ Church is a good exam ple of how impossible it was to keep worldly affairs out of the monastery. From the 10th century on it had been one of several cathedral priories, taking the place of the chapter of secular clergy. Successive kings had fought for this change; Lanfranc at first resisted then accepted it, but at least two later archbishops tried to set up colleges for secular clergy (one attempt was at Hackington), only to be thwarted by their monks. Like its sister house, St Augustine's, Christ Church was a major centre of learning, supplying books to clergy and laity. Education - literacy - was seen as an important adjunct to the m onastic ideal. Lanfranc had stipulated  ${\tt m}$  onks should read one book a year, and he granted a charter to St.

Gregory's priory to set up a school forgram m arand m usic for local citizens. Meanwhile Christ Church, like St Augustine's, was a major landowner: by the 12th century it ow ned nearly half the houses in and around the town. But property could bring law suits; endow m ents, obligations - some benefactors boked on the priory as a future retirem ent hom e. At no point, though, did the outside world intrude more brutally onto the monastic than on that grim December afternoon in 1170 when arm ed knights storm ed in on the terrified m onks and their archbishop. Becket's martyrdom then brought the priory still more wealth.

Each of the eleven religious orders that set up houses in England during the 12th century sought its own way of dealing with the pressures of the world. W hile the Carthusians retreated further into the contemplative life of the cloister, the Augustinian canons and the Premonstratesians (taking their Rule from St Augustine of Hippo) em braced pastoral work as well as poverty and labour as the basis of the Apostolic life. The Gilbertines, founded by Gilbert of Sem pringham, set up double houses for men (Augustinians) and women (Benedictines), the latter m eeting a social need for a w om en's establishment which did not carry the aristocratic overtones of the old Benedictine nunneries. Cistercians too unwittingly contributed to greater social mobility by bringing new classes of workmen and women into their domains. These changes were reflected in the gradually shifting emphasis in m onastic culture that helped pave the way for the most radical of the new Orders, the m endicant friars.

Backed by that most powerful of m ediaeval popes, Innocent III, the Dominicans and the Franciscans opened a new phase in the monastic movement. The life of Christ could only be lived in the world, in absolute poverty: this was their m essage, their method to proselytise. The first friars arrived in 1224 and were welcomed by archbishop Langton. After spending two days in Canterbury they went on to London, establishing missions in those cities and Oxford - centres where more friar teachers would be trained. The infant university was already awash with the intellectual tidalwave from 12th century France where St Bernard had clashed with Abelard's philosophy: by doubting we come to inquiry, and by inquiry we perceive the truth' The mendicants too were to challenge existing

thinking in m any ways, whether in the form of barefootm onks walking through the snow in Canterbury (all who saw it shuddered to see them go'w rote a contemporary) or of controversial thinkers like the great Franciscan teacher Roger Bacon who went to jail.

The convulsions of the  $14^{th}$  century - the Hundred Years W ar, the Black Death and the Peasants' Revolt - added to the underm ining of the old order. M onastic populations never recovered after those plague years. The schism in the Papacy, now based in Avignon on the borders of unpopular France, weakened religious loyalties (see Piers Plowman's derision of the robber Pope of France'). By the time of Chaucer the unravelling had gone far. H ispilgrim sm ay be caricatures but they were surely recognisable to contemporaries - the prioress with her little dogs and golden Am or vincit om nia' brooch, the fat am iable friar and the hunting monk; and it is the monk who sounds the death-knell of m onasticism with his dismissive phrase: Lat Austyn have his swynk to him reserved.' So much for the 'bbedience of labour, 'he's saying, som uch for Rules.

The monastic ideal which had cemented society, kept learning and literacy alive and acted as spiritual safeguard for generations of believers was in decline. To someone like the 15th century Thomas a Kempis, quoted above, it had lost none of its redemptive power, but in England the groundswell against it was gathering.

The impulse which gave rise to monasticism finds curious expression in the 21st century. Those Protestant sects which emphasise separation from the world, as well as latter-day Roman and Anglican coenobites join company with less disciplined escapists of every hue who look for reality away from life as it is lived, Keble's 'trivial round' and 'common task.'

E.Caims.

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SPRING 2002

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#### Dear Editor

Reference your article (Jan '02) on the W W 1 good luck token found by M r Bristow . He m ay be interested in these details:

1242 was the num bergiven in the First Sportsm an Battalion to Private R Stanley. I have the history of the Bn (myGrandfatherw as an early mem ber) and Stanley does not appear on the casualty lists although many mem bers of the Bn were commissioned into other Regiments and would not appear on the Bn Rollof Honour.

M rs Cunliffe-Owen conceived the idea of raising a Bn of over the enlistment age men who, by their life as sportsmen, were still hard and fit. The result was a unique (for the time) Bn of volunteers of all classes. Many would normally have been commissioned straight into a Reqt.

The unit became the 23<sup>rd</sup> (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers and was stood down in 1919. The casualty rate was terrible.

M rs Cunliffe-O w en becam e M rs Stam ford OBE.

Yours sincerely A JBruce

#### Editor'snote:

Apologies to Maureen Bennell, the original contributor of the article whose name was on itted in January. The article prompted a couple of people to contact mewishing to find out information about their forbears who were Bnmen - bers; I was pleased to be able to put them in touch with each other and with Mr Bruce.

#### Dear Editor

The following notes will be of interest to any member in possession of Edwards Rowe
Mores' History of Tunstall
(Bibliotheca Topographica
Britannica Vol I (1780) or the
The Family of Twysden and
Twisden' (1939), or both.

Twysden and Crowmer On page 77 of the account of the Twysdenswe read that in 1511 Thomas Royden (a Tw vsden ancestor) m arried M argaretW hetenhallofEast Peckham, whose motherwas the daughter of Sir Jam es CrowmerofTunstall. A footnote reads: For the Pedigree of Crowmersee ERMores' History and Antiquities of Tunstall... etc'. Moresdoesnotmentionanydaughters of Sir Jam es and m akes Anne daughter to SirWilliam, the son of SirJames. This accords ill with the dates, and if it is true as stated by Moresthat Sir James's wife was still unm arried at the death of her father in 1464, it is in possible. In fact M ores did not m ake Anne daughter to SirW illiam. Nichols (orhis servants) did when preparing Mores' work for publication. The Pediaree on pages 22-24 of the published work have the names more or less as M ores w rote them . How ever, the lines linking them together are nothing like the original. In Mores'm anuscript at the Bodleian Library (MS Gough Kent 17) Jam es Crowmerandhiswife Catherine are shown as having six children, including Anne and her sisters shown just below George and William, and John shown just below them. The descent line from W illiam and Alicia (nee Haut) goes

There are sim ilar errors regard -

the children of William and

down the side of the page to the bottom line of names who are

ing the lines in the Hales Pedigree on page 36 of Mores, but here it is easier to see what they should be. I need to check the MS for the Harlackenden and Tong pedigrees, which both have oddities in the published work.

Other errors in the published history occur in the selected extracts from the first Church Register. The marriage of William Crowmer&Elizabeth Guildford is given in the book as 1st 0 ctober 1561, whereas in the Register it is 1560; the birth and baptism of twins James and Barbara is shown as 25th M ay 1562, when the Register has 1561. Since a daughter Jane was born 12th September 1562 (book & Register), the book dates do not make sense. I have yet to check the M S to see who was at fault - itm ight have been an agent of M ores in Tunstallw ho extracted the entries for him . A letter in the M ores' papers at the Bodleian makes clear that he wrote to Churchwarden Charles Stanley with queries.

On the subject of M ores and errors, an error concerning Edward RoweM oreshim self is to be found in the book Equitable Assurances' by M  $E \Omega$  gborn. The author states that in his early years M ores lived at Gore Court in Tunstall, which his father owned. He did not live there! They had a tenant farm er at Gore Court, but them selves lived in the new Rectory w hich Edw ard M ores (senior) built in 1712, a year afterhis arrival in Tunstall, a picture of which as it was in 1760 is to be seen in M ores' book.

Brian P. Tumer

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Join the British Association for Local History and receive 4 issues a year of The Local Historian, offering stimulating ideas and essential quidance, and 4 issues a year of Local History News, with topical news, views and notices. Also available are one-off publications at reduced prices, including the best-selling Researching and Writing History' and a catalogue of books with titles relating to the sources, methods and approaches used by local historians.



#### CHURCHES AND CASTLES PROVIDE

lantlife, Britain's only nationalmembership charity dedicated exclusively to conserving all forms of plant life in their natural habitat, is calling for owners of ancient buildings in Kent to look after the plants which may thrive on their external walls. Ancient buildings and churchyards are particularly im por-

like form s com prising two organisms, an alga and a fungus, rolled

into one. While the alga supplies essential foodstuffs, the fungal provides partner anchorage.

Plantlife is so concerned about one such rare lichen, the Churchyard

Lecanactis (Lecanactis hem isphaerica), that it is currently advising those responsible for m anaging churches and castles on the best ways to look after these unusual plant com m unities.

Found along the southern and south-eastern coast, growing on walls where there is no direct sunlight and little rain. the Churchyard Lecanactis survives in dry shady places such as window tracery, weathered stone window fram es, recessed mouldings and rendered walls. It is extremely slow to grow and therefore likes to be left

Dr Jenny Duckworth, Plantlife's Biodiversity Research Manager says "These ancient and historical buildings really take on a whole new dim ension once you realise that they are extrem ely im portant wildlife habi-

Form ore information, or to get a copy of the management leaflet Churchyard Lecanactis: 0ld walls Can Harbour Secrets' contact Plantlife on 020 7808 0100.

e-m ail enquiries@ plantlife.org.uk orw rite to 21 Elizabeth Street London SW 1W 9RP.



Som e of the rare lithen on our church buildings

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# Trying to get a project off the ground?

he Local Heritage In itiative for the South East Region may be able to help! The LHI is a national grant scheme, managed by The Countryside Agency,

that helps local groups to investigate, explain and care for their local landscape, landm arks, traditions and culture. Funding com es via the Heritage Lottery Fund and Nationwide.

Som e exam ples of recent grants include the Kentish Plats' project, awarded to the Kentish Cobnuts Association to enable work with local communities and growers to interpret the

history of this traditional industry and the Heritage Tales', which aimed to introduce children to the landscape heritage of the North Downs through a series of plays and perform ances.

W ho can apply? New or existing community and voluntary groups as long as they have an o p e n bank/buildinq society account and a constitution/set.of rules

W hat size grants are available? £3000-£25,000

Do I have to raise any cash? There is a minimum cash contribution of 5%

Is there a closing date?

No, LH I is open all year and is expected to run for at least 10 years. A 3-m onth decision is guaranteed between Sept-May. During the summer this could take a little longer

How can I find outmore?

Application pack - 0870 9000401

Generaladvice - Kevin Haugh or Lisa Birch on 01622 765222

The Countryside Agency, Sterling House, 7 Ashford Road, Maidstone ME145BJ

Kevin haugh@ countryside.go vuk or www.higovuk



# Dave Perkins PhD, MSc, MIFA Director - The Trust for Thanet Archaeology

reas of Britain have archaeology which has become synony-

gy which has become synonymous with one person - think of Francis Pryor and the Fens or John Coles and the Somerset Levels. 'Thanet' and

Dave Perkins'are just such a combination; Kent's north-eastern outpost has benefited from 25 years of investigation by a man born and bred to the area, with a passion for his home landscape and the stories that its wealth of archaeological remains can reveal. I went to meethim and hear his story ...

BACK PAGE

PEOPLE

Born in Ram sgate in 1938, Dave's interest in the past was stim ulated by a fatherwho read avidly within historical subjects and further fuelled by his m atemal grandm other's tales. This remarkable woman, who cam e from generations of local "fisherm en with ploughs", had a huge fund of memories and folklore and "could make the Sprackling murder of 1653 seem like only yesterday!" However, there was no chance of a working class lad pursuing his interest - the few University archaeology courses were peopled by those that could afford

to indulge their curiosity - m oreover, a childhood blighted by brittle bones and much time in hospital had led to a lack of conventional schooling.

So Dave followed his artistic bent and accepted a place at Margate Art School, specialising in book and technical illustration, leading to work in the com m ercial art field. Settled into this life, he and a group of friends often spent Sunday afternoons exploring the locality; one Sunday in 1976 however, his life was changed forever following a suggestion that they visit a dig at the Lord of M anor, Ram sgate. On arrival, Dave saw "a hippy, with an alum inium corrugated hut and a pup tent and a series of holes in the ground." The hippy' (Nigel MacPherson-Grant!) showed them round the site, where a small henge monument was being uncovered. A drive home, a quick change and Dave returned to the site. He was introduced to ditch sections and washooked. Within 4 monthshewasa supervisor on the Manpower Services Com m ission YTS and has worked continuously in archaeology since.

A BSc in Archaeological Science through part time study gave him the professional clout he felt he needed; the academ is world appealed and he went on to self-fund his MSc, concentrated

on Roman & Saxon Dark Age glass from Kent.

In 1987 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology ("not Thanet Arch Trust we couldn't let it be TAT for short!") came into being, with Dave as Director.

Based in Broadstairs since 1988, the Trust has worked on many projects, notably the Iron Age hill fort' settlements at North Forland and South Dumpton and currently the fascinating shipwreck of Stirling Castle, sunk in 1703.

When asked for his most memorable site, Dave has no hesitation in naming the enthralling Jutish cemeteries at 0 zengell, excavated from 1977 to 1980. He asserts that there is nothing like a grave for learning the craft of field archaeology - they are a microcosm of the problems and challenges of the profession. And the Thanet Jutish graves, unique in their wide spectrum of differing grave structures, are especially challenging, both in their excavation and subsequent interpretation.

A lthough stillenthused by the exca-

vation of graves, Dave now appears som ew hat blase, stating that the first two or three hundred are the best! Although he leaves the study of bones to the experts, working out stature, age and sex is of interest, as is discovering major trauma. It is the story that the buried individual can reveal which fascinates. Prehistory is another major interest, as his PhD, awarded in 2001, reveals, exploring the notion of Thanet as a gateway community during the

Bronze Age to the  $\mathfrak m$  id Iron Age.

A sked about the future of archaeology, D ave is despondent that am ateur archaeology appears to be languishing, praising am ateurs as the light cavalry' of the professionals, vital for relaying information and also for stimulating the interest of youngsters. At a local level, he is concerned that the lack of any facility for the display of material could lead to the archaeology and history of his area being ignored.

An accident on site in 2001 fractured a femur and hospitalisation led to MRSA\*-Dave can never get into the trenches with a trowel again. He remembers lying waiting for the ambulance, covered in coats, thinking "this isn't much like Time Team!"

M any KAS m em bers will know Dave from the KASfunded Minster Villa training dig. Others will have listened to him talk anim atedly at conferences, some will have been students in his field archaeology classes. Due to retire in January 2003, he will be much missed by the archaeological com m unity of Kent. This willbenorestfulretirementthough-he plans to write up som e of the interesting excavations of the Trust and Thanet Archaeological Society, which, through lack of funding, went unpublished. He will also help the Trust in an advisory capacity. For the last 25 years archaeology has ruled supreme in his life; it looks set to remain so!

(\* flesh eating bug)

TheEd.

Copy deadlines for the next three issues are: July issue – M onday June  $3\pi$ 1, October issue – M onday Septem ber  $2\pi$ 4, January issue – Decem ber  $2\pi$ 4.

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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20