KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY CONSIGNATION OF THE SOCIETY CONSIGNATION OF

Issue num ber 54 Autum n 2002

'THE BONE YARD'

A PRELIMINARY NOTE ON EXCAVATIONS AT TEMPLE HILL, DARTFORD

everal phases of excavations have recently been completed by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust at St Edm und's Church, Temple Hill, Dartford. The area commands wide views over the town and surrounding countryside and was extensively built up with suburban housing in the post-warperiod. The church was constructed.

od. The church was constructed in 1955, and is now in the process of being rebuilt and redeveloped on a larger scale. According to local residents, the site has been known for some years as The Bone Yard', suggesting that scattered archaeological remains were found during the initial development in the 1950s and during later, more recent building work nearby.

An initial evaluation by Project OfficerWesley Keirrevealed significant quantities of ceramics and human bone, and consequently an expanded investigation was undertaken by Project OfficerDan Hounsell to coverawider area. Post-excavation analysis is still at an early stage, but several important observations can already be made.

The key area of archaeological features com prised a dense palim psest of ditches and pits, though several lines of post-holes were also identified and \mathfrak{m} ay yet prove to be the rem ains of dw ellings or tim ber structures. M ost of the associated ceram ic evidence is of handm ade coarsewares, which immediately creates difficulty in identification. Given the nature of the local clay, separating Anglo-Saxon fabrics from earlier Iron Age types is still problem atical, though analysis suggests that flint and shell-tem pered fabrics are generally of prehistoric date and those with a quartz base of Saxon origin. Alm ost half the





Above: Fig 1: Accessory vessels (height of the largest 120m m with a diam eter of 90m m) and fig 2: fem aleburial cadling infant.

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

By contrast, Rom an material was ephemeral and poorly represented. The small amount of pottery recovered was abraded and apparently residual. These are, however invari-

ably early in date and include Gaulish Sam ian, Highgate Wood products, Upchurch Fine Reduced Ware and North Kent Fine Reduced Ware. Several sherds were recovered from securely dated Saxon contexts, suggesting that the material was deliberately collected by later occupants on the site.

The Saxon assemblage is by far the most significant, comprising part of an inhum ation cem etery with associated ceram ics and other rem ains. Fortyfive bodies were recovered in total, though the underlying free-draining geology m eant that few were well-preserved. Despite the fact that over half the skeletons were less than 25% com plete, im portant observations m ay still be made. Several were surrounded by shallow, horse-shoe shaped enclosures or circular ditches, which clearly defined these individuals as being of exceptional status. Post-holes m av also indicate the presence of grave markers or structures over the graves. Several were furnished with grave goods, though conservation is still being undertaken and their nature and significance has not yet been considered. Am ong the associated finds, two small but well-preserved accessory vessels (fig 1) help to establish a general context for the group in the 5th or 6th century. Three quarters of the bodies were adults and ${\tt m}$ ost appear to have been in a good state of physical and dental health, though the fem ales had slightly poorer teeth. Two of the burials were of fem ale adults with infant children. One child was cradled in the left arm (fig 2), while a second infant had been laid across the lower legs of the deceased. The stature of this small sample was of

Continued on page 2

Inside

New books & CDs Library Notes

Lectures, Events, Conferences & Courses

The place name Riverhead and its implications

Notice Board

'Ideas & Ideals' Henry VIII's Reformation

Easter evacuation at Teynham Object Loans New sletter Guidelines Christm as Lunch

Letters to the Editor The Wychurst Project YAC activities

Dr Joan Thirs



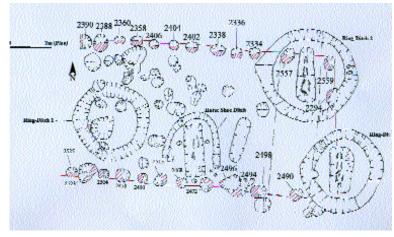
Autum n 2002

continues from page 1.

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

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

> DrLee Prosser, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust



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

New Books

East Kent P arishes - David W right £1750 inland, £18.00 overseas surface, £2050 aim ail. 0-9517580-1-2

The culm ination of 30 years' work by a researcher with deep local know ledge, this second edition, completely rewritten and reset, is an indispensable guide to the Archives at Canterbury and Maidstone. Includes an historical introduction to Diocese of Canterbury with its jurisdictions and parishes; descriptions and locations of several dozen classes of records: detailed studies of parish registers

and BT's with all known copies; a bibliography; all known

Kentish indexes; a master gazetteer and map to all parishes within the diocese and a unique index to over 1000 East Kent Manors. All archive deposits to spring 2002 are included.

Available from 71 Island W all, W hitstable CT5 1EL tel: 01227 275931 em ail: davideastkent@ aol.com

Heme Bay's
Piers - Harold
Gough, in conjunction with The Heme
Bay Historical
Records Society. £3 50
0-9538977-6-1

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

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

The Blean ~ The Woodlands of a Cathedral City - Edited by William Holmes and Alexander Wheaten on behalf of the Blean Research Group, Canterbury. f12.00

For a thousand years Blean has been the second biggest concentration of woodland in Kentafter the Weald. It has ample

> evidence of prehistoric and Rom an settlem ent and field systems but differs from many other big concentrations of medieval woodland in that it was never a Royal forest associated with deer. Blean's speciality is that it was the woodland attached to a holy city, with landowners that included the Archbishop, the Cathedral, the abbeys and lesser m onasteries, hospitals and charities, institutional ownership which resulted in centuries of well-organised management and conservation. Drawing on the unique resource of the Cathedral archives, chapters

include W oodlands: M yth &

Reality, Evidence of Hum an

& Surviving Features,

Activity,

Archaeology

Tim ber-Fram ed Buildings and Natural H istory. Illustrated throughout in colour and b&w.

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

New C D

The H istory of Sevenoaks to 1650 $\,$ Jean Fox FBCS , C Eng

0-9543-3190-7 UK price £14.99 incpost & VAT

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

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

 $\,\sim\,$ a searchable database of 19,000 NW Kentwills from before 1650.

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

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

Send cheques payable to

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

Overseas, please ring +44(0) 1892 667320 or em ail sales@ m agpie-technologies.co.uk



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LIBRARY NOTES

CATALOGUING **CURIOSITIES**

Hasanyone seen Bandy W ill?

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

A CAUTION

WHEREAS fourmen, answering the following description, viz James Allen, dark complexion, smalleye, stout made, had on when a victualler in the early years of the he went away, a light great coat, short

trow sers, and boot-shoes; - Jam es Kinosbury, light com plexion, stout made, had on when he wentaway, a light great coat, thick set waist coat, dark breeches, and bootshoes; - W illiam Huison, alias Bandy Will, had on when he wentaway, a thickset jacket and trowsers, and boot-shoes, and walks lame; Charles $\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim$, a fair com plexion, red hair, had on when he went away, a short velvet jacket and velvet breeches, and boot-shoes.

The above m en are what are called Navigators, and have been en played by sever algentlem en round this neighbourhood, but leaving this place in a clandestine way, we the undersigned thought proper to give this public caution to prevent others meeting the same treatm entthatwehave from them, as they left Bridge som ething considerably in our debt.

> RICH CHALLCROFT, victualler JM INTER, butcher

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

This am using tale also em erged:

THE PARISH CLERK BICKNOR-CUM -HUCKING

Previous to 1867 Hucking was a chapelry attached to Hollingbourne, and only had a service on ce a m on th, which was som etim es om it.ted ow ing to the weather being very inclement, or from other causes. This it was that enabled the clerk to use the pulpit as a quiet place in which to sithis turkey. The curate one Sunday had failed to come, owing to the weather being very wet, and when he came again the next m onth itw asagain a wetSunday, and the congregation was very sparse, which the clerk used asan argum entwhyhe should notpreach; but the curate, however, owing to his absence the previous m onth, persisted in his determ ination to preach and the clerk had to confess that his turkey was sitting in the pulpit.

Dr Frank Panton Hon Librarian

PUBLISHING ON THE INTERNET WITH KAS

PRE-LA UNCH INFORMA TION AND INVITATION TO SUBM IT

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

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

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

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

Please send requests for submission

form s to Joy Sage, Adm in istrator - Internet Publishing, Kent Archaeological Society, M useum and Bentlif Art Gallery, St. Faith's Street, Maidstone ME141LH.

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

For those who intend to download papers it is essential that you have the current version of Adobe® Acrobat® Reader v5.05 on yourm achine in order to enjoy the w idest range of facilities.

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

KAS WEBSITE

Society's W ebsite The www.kentarchaeology.org.uk

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

You will also see at the bottom the Archaeologia Cantiana

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

Work is continuing, with the help of m em bers, on the task of O.C.R.ing' individual pages of the Index Volum e 52-1940 and putting them up on the W ebsite. Over one hundred pages have been completed to date.

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

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

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

Em ailaddresses If you would like to be kept advised of updates to the Website, or have changed your email $\hbox{address recently, please em ail the address}\\$ to Ted Connell.

This important work is continuing and we would welcome any offers of help or constructive criticism. Please address them to Ted Connellat: ted.connell@btinternet.com, tel: 01474 872763, 110, M anor Forstal, New Ash Green, Longfield, KentDA3 8JQ



Lectures, Events, Conferences and Courses

LECTURES

LECTURES
EVENTS
CONFERENCES
& COURSES
LECTURES
EVENTS
CONFERENCES

Ten Years with Time Team ' talk by Carenza Lew is, the popular member of Channel 4's Time Team ', on Tuesday 15th October at 630pm, sponsored by the Friends of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. The venue is two lecture room s of Christ Church University College in the Old Sessions House, next to Canterbury Prison in Longport. Tickets in them ain room £7 each, those in the second room with an audio-visual link, £4 each. Apply to the Festival Box Office, Canterbury Bookings, Canterbury Information Centre, 12-13 Sun Street, Canterbury CT1 2HX tel:01227 378188 em ail:boxoffice@canterbury.gov.uk quoting ref. F9. Credit card bookings welcomed.

The Curse of R elevance: SRGardiner and changing approaches to the 17th century 1902-2002 by Professor Conrad Russell (The EarlRussell) of King's College, London on Friday 29th November at 8pm in the Aisher Hall, Sevenoaks School, Sevenoaks, sponsored by the Sevenoaks Historical Society.

Admission free. Parking available in Sevenoaks School and also at public car parks within the town centre a short distance away.

Further details from Professor David Killingray, 72 Bradbourne Road, Sevenoaks TN 13 3QA tel: 01732 453008 em ail: afraf@ compuserve.com

This is the first of what is planned as an annual lecture sponsored by the Society, bringing a distinguished historian to the town to talk on a subject of their choice. The lecture series is named after the great historian of 17th century England, S.R. Gardiner (1829-1902) who lived, and is buried in, Sevenoaks. It is thus appropriate that the first lecture should be on 17th century Britain, although fiture lectures will deal with other periods and places.

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY LECTURES

All on Saturdays, held in the Ram say Lecture Hall (except *), Canterbury Christ Church College, starting at 6pm.

5th October - The Medieval Reredos in Adisham Church by Dr Charles Tracy, FSA and Paul Woodfield

2nd November - The Sterling Castle by Robert Peacock, Director of Operations, Sea Dive 7th November -D iscoveries and Excavations on the Rom an Shore Forts in Kent by B rian Philp, Archaeological Rescue Unit 11th January - R om an Tem ples, Crusader Castles and bullet holes: a glimpse of Lebanese Archaeology by Peter Clark, Canterbury Archaeological

25th January - The Frank Jenkins Memorial Lecture. Annual Review of the work of Canterbury Archaeological Trust by Paul Bennett, Director. A joint lecture with the Friends of CAI.*Powell Lecture Hall 8th February - When Kentsaid No! to Napoleon by Mansell Jagger

Trust

8th M arch - Verulam ium ~ the major Roman town near St Albans by Robin Densem, Compass Archaeology
22nd March - AGM at 3pm, *in the small lecture room opposite the Powell Lecture Theatre

SNODLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY LECTURES

All lectures are held on W ednesdays at 8pm at the Devonshime Room s, W aghorn Road, Snodland. £1 entry for visitors.
6th November - The Story of Sevenoaks M arket by A M onty Parkin

4th December - Slides of Old Snodland

29th January 2003 - A T rip down the River by Robert Ratcliffe

5th March 2003 – Airships by Brian Hussey

2nd April 2003 - Mysteries of St Michael's (East Peckham) by Philip Law rence

7th M ay 2003 – To be arranged

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION MEETINGS
Meetings are held at 5pm in the
room s of the Society of Antiquaries
of London, Burlington House,
Piccadilly W 1V OHS. Non-members are welcome but are asked to
make them selves known to the
Hon Director on arrival and to sign
the visitor's book.

6th November - Reading and Rereading Gervase of Canterbury by Dr Carol Davidson Cragoe

4th December - R egional Diversity in English Romanesque Architectural Sculpture by DrKathleen Lane 8th January 2003 - M onum ents to Death. The danse macabre in England and on the Continent by Dr Sophie Oosterwijk

5th February 2003 - W om en's Seal Matrices in the Middle Ages: stamps of authority or seals of approval? by James Robinson

EVENTS

Changing Scenes - An exhibition of photographs depicting life in the parishes of 0 tham and Langley and reflecting the changes that have occurred during the twentieth century. Willington, whose church was linked with Otham for some years, is included with some early photographs. There are m any lovely images of 0 tham in the 1940's, 50's and 60's before the Downswood and Madginford estates were built. The exhibition takes one right up to the present. with illustrations of events and activities in both church and com munity. It is part of an on-going project to make a photographic record of the parish and also to collect m em ories in written form. It has received a grant from the Allen Grove History Fund of the KAS. (details of this year's aw ards can be found on page 8).

StNicholas' Church, Otham on Saturday 5th October from 11am -5pm and on Sunday 6th October from 10.15am -5pm. Admission free, light refreshments available. Donations in aid of the Friends of Otham Church will be welcomed.

Following the Dover Bronze Age Boat Conference (details in July New sletter or from Tours of the Realm tel: 01304 248304), the Dover Museum are holding a Bronze Age Day on Saturday 2nd November, open to the general public.

Demonstrations of: ancient woodworking by Damian Goodburn & Richard Damah (constructors of the boat replica), smelting and



casting by an axem aker, knapping to make flint axes and arrow heads, making and firing pots in a pit. Also activities for children including metal detecting for finds and making pottery.

Further details from DoverM useum, M arket Square, DoverCT16 1PB tel: 01304 201066.

KAS Churches Committee reminder!

Visit to St George's church, W rotham, followed by St Law rences's church, M erew orth on Saturday October 12th at 1.45pm. Details in last New sletter or tel. Philip Law rence 01622 871945.

CONFERENCES

Rom an Temples and Religion in South-East England on Saturday 16th November in the Chichester Lecture Theatre, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton. Organised by the University of Sussex in association with the Council for British Archaeology, South-East. Sessions: Temples & religion in South East England: the wider context - Ernest Black (classicist)

The tem ples & shrines of Rom an London - John Shepherd (Mus of Lon)

M ay the force be with you: insurance policies for Rom an Londoners – Jenny H all (M us of Lon)

Uncovering new & revisiting old

tem ples at Springhead, Kent - Philip Andrews (Wessex Arch)

Hayling Islands (Hamps): Iron Age shrine to Roman temple — Anthony King (King Alfred's Coll, Winchester)

Recent excavations at W anborough, Surrey - David W illiams (freelance arch)

The temples & shrines of Roman Sussex — David Rudling (UCL Field Arch Unit)

£20 fill fee, £18 CBA m em bers, £12 students. For an application form please contact Centre for Continuing Education, Education Development Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RG or tel. 01273 678040 (conference enquiries) or 01732 838698 (CBA SE).

Sussex Archaeology Sym posium 2003 on Saturday 15th M arch. Offers of papers should be m ade to David Rudling on 01273 845497

COURSES

The Kent Archaeological Field School have many courses running from October to December, including Metal-detecting & Field Walking, Anglo-Saxon Woodworking, Roman Pottery, a Field Trip to Roman Bath, Archaeological Drawing, Roman Mosaics at Fishbourne Roman Palace with BBC History Magazine,

The Romans in Kent & Prehistoric Flints. More details can be found at www kafs.couk or contact KAFS, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham ME13 8UP tel: 01795 532548 email: info@ kafs.couk

CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION, UN IVERSITY OF SUSSEX

Part-tim e courses (close to the Kent border)

The Prehistory of Southern Britain held in East Grinstead

H istoric Buildings in Eastern Sussex held in Rye

Practical Archaeology held in Craw ley & Hastings

For further details please ring 01273 678040 for a copy of the CCE's 0 pen Courses Guide

and from THE CENTRE
FOR REGIONAL LEARNING,

Part-time courses on both the archaeology and history of southern England, Britain and Europe, starting end of Septem berat various venues around Kent, including courses leading to certificates, diplom as and degrees by flexible study. Interest and enthusiasm rather than form al qualifications required of potential students. For further details contact Centre for Regional Learning, Keynes College, University of Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NP, tel: 01227 823507, www uklacuk/url

LECTURES

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THE PLACE NAMER WERHEAD & ITS IMPLICATIONS

THE PLACE
NAM E
RIVERHEAD
THE PLACE

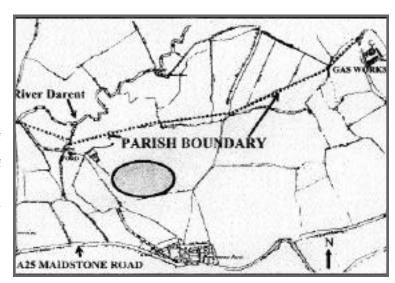
he discipline of tracing the meaning of place names has made enormous progress and provides useful pointers to early developments.

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

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

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

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



Adapted from Ordnance Survey Map 1869. Centered NGR TQ 5230 5670 Riverhead lies to the west of thism ap; Greatness to the east.

Approximate position of proposed development

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

Professor A lan Everitt states that the dedication 'St. John the Baptist' is often associated with hythes⁴; this was the dedication of the ancient chapelat Greatness.

If this was a quay it was quite large, and must have been of economic in portance⁵. Remains of quays have been found elsewhere in the county at situations where there is no longer a navigable river⁶, and it is recognised by historians that water levels have dropped in later centuries.

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

The Riverhead name associates it with cattle. There is some confusion

am ongst scholars as to the exact translation of the O.E. words (Gretanianse 8218; Greotan edesces land 8229) nam ing the adjacent Greatness area. The first element is agreed to mean gravelly, possibly of a stream , the second either 'enclosed pasture, park' 'stubble/ploughed field '10. Wallenberg opts for the first but $\ensuremath{\textit{rem}}$ arks that they probably $\ensuremath{\textit{m}}$ eant about the sam e thing 11 . An enclosed pasture area would be required to hold cattle. That other animals were held in the area is indicated by the charter of 822 specifically stating that the dens it then granted to Sealwere Yor the pasturing of sw ine and of sheep orgoats in theirplaces $^{\prime 12}$.

A study in 1973 of the banks and hedges around Otford 13 concluded that some hedges were at least 900 vears old, and that the banks they were on could predate them. Later there were three well documented parks (Great, Little and New) at Otford; W ard argued that Great Park was the land granted in Saxon times 14 and these areas have the older banks on their peripheries, with younger hedges subdividing them 15 - an indication of land being brought into cultivation as the water table dropped. A study of the area south of Kem sing traces the outline of a park 16 there (recorded 1275), Seal had a park to its north in 1525,17 Braybam (\dot{sic} = Bradbourne) in 1225¹⁸, Ightham 19 and W rotham 20 also. These all lay within the Holmesdale valley. Early (and, indeed, current) maps show these sam e areas to be m arkedly devoid of both settlement and woodland in contra-distinction to the peripheral areas. This suggests that the whole of this area was given over at



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

If it were the job of those living at Seal and Kem sing to maintain those boundaries, and care for the animals within them, the close and unusual association of these twom anors would be explained. They (and Bradbourne) have walked hand in hand through centuries²¹. The name W rotham has been translated as the name of a man nicknamed Snout, but maybe it was associated with pigs, which would accord with its Domesday Book entry.

All the m anors nam ed above had extensive dens penetrating deep into the W eald; those of Seal and K em sing were closely associated, being placed alternately along the same droveway²². This fact alone indicates a large num ber of anim als being held there and that it was not cattle alone is indicated by the Charter of 822 referred to above. The place-name Chipstead meaning market-place²³ is another O.E. word of relevance — a market place is likely to have arisen near a quay.

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

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

- 1. The OE. place-name $\mathfrak m$ eaning Cattlew harf, and others in the im $\mathfrak m$ ediate area which are relevant.
- 2. Well verified Romano-British sites just to the north, at Otford, clustered mainly around the river. If there were a quay with extensive activity both there and on the Darent, the area would have required a constant presence. This area was largely marshland Henry V111 refused to live there on health grounds²⁴, preferring well-drained Knole, and it would have been drier in his times than earlier.
- 3. The sam e argum ents apply as in 1. to the siting of an Archbishops residence. He owned most of the area and if it were of economic in portance it would have been logical for him to have such there even if the majority of the site was not well drained.
- 3. The string of Rom ano-British villa sites along the Darent valley. The regular dispostion of known RB. sites to the north and south of Watling Street has led Dr. Paul Wilkinson to suggest that state supervision of their development is implied. This is mirrored in the Darent valley.
- $4.\ D$ istinctive stam ped tiles of the R.B. period have been found at Plaxtol $^{25},\ D$ arenth $^{26},\ and\ B$ road

Street, London²⁷. This distribution follows one line suggested below in 5.

- 5. Too com plex to detail here, there is, following the criteria of M argary, evidence of an early Rom an road running westwards from Amber Green (where Margary's Route 11 deviates northwards to Maidstone)²⁸, term inating at Riverhead. Route 11 commenced at Lymnpe.
- 6. The Rom an invasion of Britain in AD 43 is believed to have followed two lines of penetration, westwards and along an eastern line north of the Thames. The line from Riverhead Dartford would give a supply line to both areas via the Thames westward, or along the northeastern coastline.

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

The writer is indebted to Roger Cockett of FAAG for suggesting that the presence of a quay and enclosure at Riverhead may have had a bearing on the events of 1016. The year was that of a battle between King Edmund Ironside and the invader Cnut, which Florence of W orcester, writing c1120, places at hear Otford'. Cnut and his men, following an unsuccessful siege of London, commenced looting in M ercia, north of the Tham es, and then crossed the river into Kent, driving their living booty 29 . This is speculation, but if they headed for the known cattle facilities at Riverhead, Ironside (who had been searching for them), might have anticipated the move, got there first, and fallen on their rear. With m en and mounts weary, they did not put up the usual good account of them selves, broke and fled tow ards the east. By Avlesford, many had been slaughtered; Cnut survived to return later.

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

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- 2.Box.E.G. Sevenoaks & Adjoining Areas'. Sevenoaks Library LocalH istory.pp.5 & 12
- 3.Dr.G.W ard File at KAS archives, M aidstone M useum .
- 4.Everitt.Prof.A.Continuity & Colonization.pp.209 & 253.
- 5.Gelling.Dr.M .Place-Nam es in the Landscape.JM .Dent.London.pp.
- 6. Everitt. Prof. A. Continuity & Colonization pp. 71/2

- 7.W ard.Sevenoaks Library Local History.Box 16 Bk.1 Close Roll9 Henry 111.M em b.14.
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- 11.W allenberg.J.K.Kentish Place-nam es.p.144.
- 12.Editor:Whitelock.D.English HistoricalDocuments.Vol.1.p.474/5. Birchs Cartularium Saxonicum 370. AD.822.
- 13.Hew lett.G. Reconstructing a HistoricalLandscape from Field & Docum entary Evidence'. AgriculturalHistory Review , Vol. 21. 1973.pp.94-110
- 14.W ard.The M aking of the Great Park at Otford.Arch.Cant.Vol. XL11.1929.pp.1-11
 - 15. As 13. above.
- 16.Bow den.M .The M edieval Park at Kem sing.Arch.Cant.Vol. CXV1.1996.pp.329 - 332
- 17.W ard Files.SevenoaksLibrary LocalStudies.Box 6 Bk.1.Fines 20-118-25.
- 18.W ard.SevenoaksLibraryLocal Studies.Box 16.Bk.1.CloseRolls.9 Henry111.M em b.14.
- 19. Harrison.Sir.E.Frontispiece Map of Ightham in reprint from Arch. Cant.Vol.XLV111 of The CourtRolls and Other Records of the Manor of Ightham.
- 20.1841 W rotham Tithe M ap Apportionments.Nos.1525-75 & 960 at Park Farm.
- 21.Knocker.H W .The Valley of Holm esdale.Arch.Cant.XXX1.p.174.
- 22.W imey.The Jutish Forest. p.228.
- 23. Ekwall. E. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-nam es. 4th.ed.p105.
- 24. Clarke & Stoyel. Otford in Kent'. pp.111/2.
- 25.Arch.Cant.Vol.11.1859.CBA ReportNo.48.Archaeology in Kent to AD.1500.Blagg.Rom an Kentp.58.
- 26.Philp.B & E. Archaeological Excavations in the Darenth Valley'. p.7.
- 27. Faussett tile. Victoria County History. Vol. 111. p. 123. N B. The tile at Broad St. was recorded by Faussett, a careful and competent investigator, in 1773. The Plaxtol villa site was unknown until 1857.
- $28.\mbox{M}$ argary. Ivan D . Rom an W ays in the W eald'. M ap inside back cover, and pp.210/43.
- 29.Editor:W hitelock.D.English HistoricalDocum ents.Vol.1.Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.pp.226/7.
- 30.British Archaeology. Issue 65. June 2002.p.43. Sustainability Fund in England'.

NAM B
RIVERHEAD
THE PLACE
NAM B



NOTICE
BOARD

ALLEN GROVE LOCAL HISTORY FUND

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

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

to enjoy local history.

of The other these, H istory M illennium of U koom be, will also involve a group of people in researching aspects of the history of their locality. A sim ilargrant, but for research and mounting an exhibition on changes in church and community in Otham and Langley, will encourage similar involvement (the prelim inary results of this grant appears

under Events' on page 4).

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

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

THE KAS EXCURSION 2003

5 Day Study Tour of Herefordshire and the W ye Valley ~ June 16th - 23rd

Following our very successful first 5 day excursion this year to Derbyshire, we plan to spend 5 days in June 2003 visiting Herefordshire and the Wye Valley. Based just outside the historic market town of Ross-on-Wye, we shall explore the castles, abbeys, churches and villages of the borderlands where Celt and Saxon faced each other. The Kentish connection will be traced through

the great M archer fam ily of De Clare who built Chepstow Castle, but who had founded their fam ily fortunes by the creation of the lowy of Tonbridge soon after the Conquest.

Further details will appear in the January New sletter or contact Joy Saynor, Hon. Excursion Secretary at Friars', 28 High Street, Shoreham, Sevenoaks TN 14 7TD tel: 01959 522713 for full details now.

RECORDS FORUM - CORRECT DATE

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

Terry Lawson, the member of Society's Honorary Editor, will Committee.

draw attention to recent publications.

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

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

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

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

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

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

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

SALE!

Bags, ties and window stickers with the KAS logo are now on sale at half price. This brings the cost down to bags £250, ties £150 and stickers for only 20p! These eyecatching items will of course be on sale at the Christmas Lunch, but can be obtained now from Joy Saynor tel: 01959 522713.



8

You and Your Society

CONTACT <u>ADDRESSES</u>

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

Hon.GeneralSecretary, Andrew Moffat, Three Elms, Woodlands Lane, Shome, Gravesend DA123HH Em ailsecretary@ kentarchaeology org uk

Hon. Treasurer, Robin Thom as, 1 Abchurch Yard, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 7BA Em ailtreasurer@ kentarchaeology.org.uk

Communications Officer, John Ham m ond 01795 871199 or mob:07740 196940 Em ail ing about 4 pm - adm ission £5 in ham m ond@ btinternet.com

LECTURES IN THE LIBRARY

Tuesday, 12th November The Care and Preservation of Books, Documents and Visual Images by Deborah Colam

230 pm - admission £2

Thursday,21stNovember Working with the Access® Database

This is a day course on the construction and use of databases in archaeological and historical 11 am - adm ission £2 research. Miranda Rix, an give on-screen demonstrations with guests showing databases in action.

10 am for 10.15 am start, finish-

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

Saturday, 11th January 2003 Publish and be ... Read! A guide to better layout and legibility for local history publications by Tom Saw yer

adult education lecturer, will To make your reservation please telephone Denis Anstey on 01634 240015 or email to d@ degian dem on couk. Pay on the day.



CHRISTMAS LUNCH - SATURDAY NOVEMBER 30th

w ine pay on the day

11.00 Baravailable. Bookstall, Gift 130 The Thom as Clark Quire stalls, M em bers publications

At Whites Restaurant, The Hop 12.00 Traditional Christmas turkey Farm Country Park, Paddock Wood lunch ~ alternative vegetarian or Price £19 per person ~ sherry & diabetic choice also available please ring Margaret Lawrence $(telno.on\ form\ below)\ to\ order$ 2.15 Visit to the David Salom on

House, Southborough. See details on page 13.

 ${\tt OR}~{\tt M}~{\tt em}~{\tt bers}~{\tt m}~{\tt ay}~{\tt spend}~{\tt the}$ afternoon at the Hop Farm with its museum and other facilities at no extra cost.

I enclose a cheque for £ fortickets for the Christm as Lunch.
N am e
Address
Postcode Tel
I need help with transport (please tick)
Iw ould like to join the visit to the David Salom on House. ± 3.50 perperson for the tour and tea & biscuits.
I enclose £
Cheques to the Kent Archaeological Society together with SAE to: MrsM Lawrence, Church Lane, East Peckham, Tonbridge, TH 12 5JJ Tel: 01622 871945

ou and Your Society



Autum n 2002

'DEAS and DEALS'

This is the fourth 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.

HENRY VIII'S REFORMATION

he previous article in this series examined the constituency for a 'popular' Reformation stemming from a native heretical tradition -Lollardy. Here, we will explore the official, political or m agisterial' Reform ation instigated by Henry VIII's break from Rom e by 1534 and assess its im pact upon the religious life of Kent in the early sixteenth century. That the Reform ation brought about a dram atic cultural revolution in English history cannot be overstated. For this reason it is inappropriate to depict religious developm ents under the Tudors as a m ere side-show to the story of Henry VIII's m arital affairs. It is also m isleading to define the English Reform ation as marking a theological halfway house between Catholicism and Protestantism. Beginning under Henry, but more fundam entally continuing apace during the brief reign of his son Edward VI (1547-53), the English church was severed from its m edieval devotional past, its formularies and liturgy finally being rem odelled after the Swiss Reform ation of Huldrych Zw ingli's Zurich and afterwards John Calvin's Geneva. By this it should not be taken to

imply that religious change was inevitable or always welcomed when it arrived. The European Reformation commenced as a series of challenges to the ritual practices of the W estern Church -'aw orks based religion' - sustained by the notion that rem ission of sin could be sought through the fulfilm entofpious actions. Reading the Bible, reform ers view ed dependency upon works as im peding access to divine truth. Yet to speak of Henry VIII's Reform ation 'is som ething of a m isnom er since the king, hated the principal Continental reformer Martin Luther – the feeling was m utual – was never converted to the central Protestant doctrine of justification by faith alone (solafideism), the idea that all salvation was achieved by God's grace conveyed through the divine gift of faith in Christ, regardless of any hum an endeavour in good works. This held little appeal for Henry, am on arch assured of his

role as Supreme Head of the Church, the quardian of his subjects' spiritual well-being. However, while the king, once a pious son of the Catholic Church, made for an unlikely evangelical reformer, his repudiation of the Papacy following his divorce from Catherine of Aragon, ensured that som e restructuring of the royaloutbok would occur. One outcom e of the King's Great Matterwas a deep m istrust of the clergy's claims to act as an intercessory priesthood. Closely allied to Henry's em ergent anticlericalism lay an increasing detachm ent from a belief in purgatory, an interm ediary place between heaven and hell where souls were purged with the help of prayers offered by the living. Purgatory form ed the lynchpin of the Catholic devotional system . Henry's abandonment of it in the Ten Articles of 1536, his first statement of doctrine, as being uncertain by scripture', held grave implications for traditional practices in England.

The first victims of the king's rejection of aspects of his Catholic upbringing were the monasteries. These great conduits of the purgatory industry were primarily dissolved to furnish money for the defence of the realm, although as one religious reformer Hugh Latin er observed, the founding of monasteries argued purgatory to be, so the putting of them down argueth it not to be'. Possibly this m otive was uppermost in the mind of Henry's vicar-general and ardent hatchet m an Thom as Crom well, responsible for the piecem eal liquidation of all religious houses from 1535 until 1540. Kent was no exception, the county's 28 extant foundations - 22 m onasteries and nunneries, along with 6 friaries being coerced into surrendering by the end of 1539, their lands and property being put up for sale, their form er inm ates being pensioned off. For Cromwell, ending the monastic life in England entailed denouncing the regular clergy as m ischievous deceivers. An im portant cause célèbre for the vicar-general and his supporters was provided by Boxley Abbey with its miracubus Rood of Grace' fam ed for responding to penitents by ${\tt m}$ oving its eyes and lips. Exposed as a

fraud in January 1538, the rood was held up to public ridicule in London. The Boxley incident also set a convenient precedent for Crom w ell's injunctions September 1538, which inveighed against the veneration of shrines and im ages and com m anded every church to purchase one book of the whole Bible' in English, realising reformers' concerns that Scripture be m ade accessible to all. Across Kent these orders prompted action to remove images from churches. A fam ous casualty of this spate of iconoclasm, a sure sign of Reform ation on the move, was the shrine of St Thomas Becket, which as a lingering sym bol of ecclesiastical resistance to the crown had to go.

The sudden loss of the monasteries and major pilgrimage sites caused irreparable dam age to traditional Catholicism in Kent. On the other hand, the 1538 injunctions m arked the high-tide of Protestant reform in Henrician England, which receded after Crom well's fall - ultimately for misjudging the king's tastes in women with wife number four, Anne of Cleves. Henry retreated into his instinctive conservatism for the rest of his reion as traditionalists and evangelicals vied for royal attention. Faction fighting occurred in Kent. where despite the county's early exposure to Continental reformed ideas, the Reform ation remained a hotly contested affair, in peded by a body of conservative clergy and gentry linked to Archbishop William Warham - the force behind the heresy trials of 1511-12 - and his protégé John Fisher of Rochester. In the early 1530s, they had backed the self-proclaim ed m vstic and critic of the roval divorce, Elizabeth Barton, the Holy Maid of Kent'. In Septem ber 1543, rem nants of this earlier group conspired to undermine the evangelical cause again by attempting to discreditW arham 's im m ediate successor, Thom as Cranm er, the most prominent patron of reformers in Canterbury diocese. Cranmer is most fondly remembered as the com piler of the Book of Com m on Prayer. Less well known is his work as a local diocesan governor, the result of a m eteoric rise to the

HENRY VIII'S
REFORM AT ION



primacy which owed much to his attachm ent - along with Thom as Crom well - to the circle of evangelicals around Anne Boleyn. He remained Henry's faithful if not entirely uncritical servant thereafter. Because of this the king took against the manoeuvres by leading traditionalists, including m em bers of the Canterbury cathedral chapduring the so-called Prebendaries Plot', to label the Archbishop a heretic. Royal reaction against conservatives enabled evangelicals to seize the initiative at Henry's death in 1547, the concept of a national church independent of Rom e becam e credible and concrete.

Henrician ecclesiastical policy had the negative effect of sw eeping away familiar markings on the Catholic landscape without laying the foundations for a new Protestant faith. This changed with the accession of his son, the boy king Edward VI. If Henry was content to draw parallels between him self and King David, Edward, as the recipient of a forwardly evangelical education, came to be identified with the Old Testament figures of Josiah and Solom on, the scourge of idols and the builder of the Tem ple respectively. The first Parliam ent of the new reign, convened by the king's uncle Edward Seymour, Protector Somerset, finalised the assault on purgatory by abolishing chantries (39 in Kent) and religious fraternities. With the closure of these mutualaid societies for the afterlife, established for the purpose of providing m asses for the souls of past donors, Edwardian regime then em barked on a wider program m e to dismantle the mass itself. Reformers disliked the mass for several reasons. To begin with, the rites were conducted in Latin, which they argued communicants could not understand. They also maintained that the celebration was theologically unsound. In particular, 'transubstantiation', the idea that the bread and wine at the moment of consecration were transformed into the body and blood of Christ, was questioned on the grounds that the priest perform ed a good work by making a sacrificial offering to the Father. Cranm er in consultation with Peter Martyr and Martin Bucer -Continental reform ers installed as divinity professors at Oxford and Cam bridge - rejected notions of a real or corporeal presence in the eucharist. Instead, he rapidly cam e to advance a m em orial view of the sacram ent whereby the communion service became a thanksgiving, the bread and w ine rem aining as visible signs of the Lord's Supper and tokens of the believer's faith since in Cranm er's own w ords only the faithful consume the body of Christ... w ith the heart, not w ith the teeth', a position still held by the Church of England.

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

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

W yatt's rebellion was occasioned by M ary's m arriage to Philip of Spain. In pitching for support, W yatt made a direct appeal to a sense of English patriotism against a perceived Spanish and Catholic threat, a sentim entwith prescience for a key aspect of mainstream Protestantism as it developed in Elizabeth's reign. Yet hostility tow ards Popery' form ed part of the process whereby the Tudor founding fathers wrenched the English church from its medievalm oorings. By equipping the church with a reformed liturgy conveying a m em orialist view of the eucharist and a form ulary em phasising predestinarian teaching, Edwardian reformers sought theological discontinuity from the past. Priests were to serve as pastors, preaching the Gospel and the divine law to society. Parish church interiors were purged of 'superstitious' sacred imagery along with other offending physical objects of traditionalworship, most conspicuously the altar. The old devotional world $\ensuremath{\mathbf{w}}$ as system atically $\ensuremath{\mathbf{s}}\ensuremath{\mathbf{w}}$ eptaw $\ensuremath{\mathbf{a}}\ensuremath{\mathbf{y}}$. For this reason. the Edwardian Reform ation should be viewed as a religious revolution conducted without reference to a moderating spirit of Anglicanism', the later intellectual origins of which await treatm ent in future editions of this new sletter.

Matthew Reynolds

Suggestions for further reading,

- M . Aston , England's Iconoclasts, 1: Law sagainst Im ages (Oxford , 1988)
- D. MacCulloch, Thomas Cranmer: a Life (New Haven, 1996)
- D. MacCulloch, Tudor Church Militant: Edward VI and the Protestant Reformation (London,1999)
- A. E. McGrath, Reformation Thought: an Introduction, $3^{\mbox{rd}}$ edn. (Oxford, 1999)
- N. Tyacke, Aspects of English Protestantism c. 1530-1700 (M anchester, 2001), ch.1.
- M .Zell (ed.), Early Modern Kent 1540-1640 (Woodbridge, 2000), chs. 6 & 7.

REFORM AT ION
HENRY VIII'S
REFORM AT ION



Easter Excavation at Teynham

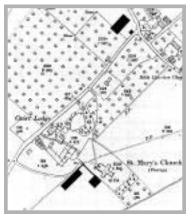
large area of the archbishops of Canterbury's m anor house at Teynham, som e 200 m etres to the north of the church, (see map) was excavated over the Easter holiday by num erous Kent Archaeological Field School students. Kentish ragstone walls and foundations were revealed suggesting that there was a substantial stone structure floored with 13th century decorated tiles. The walls were plastered with lime m ortar, w hich was decorated with red and ochre pigm ent and windows were carved in Caen stone and glazed with stained glass. The roof was covered in clay peg tiles in two colours, yellow and red, som e of which were glazed. The Field School located the

The Field School located the building three years ago with field walking and geophysical survey. Docum entary evidence from 1376 indicates that the building complex included two grange barns, one for barley, the other for com. A cloister, great hall, squire's chamber, vine tenderer's house.



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

waterm ill, vineyard and saffron garden are all included in the item ised accounts. The earliest records are from 1185, when Archbishop Baldwin was in residence. In 1205 Archbishop HubertWalter, who was renowned for his almost roval establishment.



Excavation area som e 200 m etres north of St M ary's Church.

visited the manorhouse. He died there on 13th July in the presence of the Bishop of Rochester and both entourages. In 1279 Archbishop John Peckham wrote to Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I, that he had built a very beautiful Chapel at Teynham which you will be pleased with when you pass this way'.

DrPaulW ilkinson

Object loans across cultures through time

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

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

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

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

show that specialist knowledge is not essential to learn from objects

help teachers to make use of objects in the classroom

m ake objects central to the curriculum and not simply classroom decorations

show cross-curricular applications and teaching techniques

Where possible the objects from the Outreach Collection can be freely handled by children and students. This use of objects in class can help pupils under-

stand the present, especially the importance of technology. It can also stimulate an understanding of other times and cultures in a very direct

and tangible way. Perhaps the most in portant aspect of using objects is the motivation it inspires in the pupils and students. It is one thing to read about ancient Egypt, it is quite another experience to handle goods produced and used by the Egyptians them selves, three thousand years ago.

The objects in the Outreach Collection can be used very effectively by

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

The Outreach Collection is managed by Peter Divall and really does offer a

close encounter with the real thing. The range of history material provided by the Collection covers pre-history through to 20th Century with some particularly interesting

Rom an m aterial from Kent. The natural history objects include birds and m am m als. For further inform ation and details of the objects that are available for loan please contact:

Peter Divall
The Outreach Collection
KCC Arts & Libraries, Gibson Drive,
Kings Hill, West Malling
Kent. ME204AL Tel: 01622 605226



Guidelines for Newsletter inclusions

he New sletter aim s have a turrent events' feel - to be a m agazine that carries news from around the county (and elsewhere when appropriate) of interest to mem bers, including events, conferences, lectures, opportunities for study etc...

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

Subm ission of copy by em ail or disc would be much appreciated. If this is not possible, typed copy is preferable to handwritten, which can lead to errors of inter-

pretation!All subm issions of more than 200 words should state number of words if not submitted electronically.

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

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

Copyright for illustrations:

The editor positively welcomes any illustrative material to accompany articles; colour reproduction is available for front & back pages both inside & out, black & white elsewhere within the new sletter. However, the copyright to any illustration taken from previously published works must be addressed by the author of the article; the editor is not responsi-

ble for this. This criteria obviously does not apply to illustrations either produced, or com m issioned by, the author

In serts

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

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

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

Lyn Palm er Editor

NEW SLETTER GU ID ELINES AND CHRISTM AS LUNCHES NEW SLETTER GU ID ELINES AND CHRISTM AS LUNCHES NEW SLETTER GU ID ELINES AND CHRISTM AS LUNCHES NEW SLETTER GU ID ELINES AND CHRISTM AS LUNCHES NEW SLETTER GU ID ELINES AND CHRISTM AS LUNCHES NEW SLETTER GU ID ELINES AND CHRISTM AS LUNCHES NEW SLETTER GU ID ELINES AND CHRISTM AS LUNCHES NEW SLETTER GU ID ELINES AND CHRISTM AS LUNCHES NEW SLETTER GU ID ELINES AND CHRISTM AS LUNCHES NEW SLETTER GU ID ELINES AND CHRISTM AS LUNCHES NEW SLETTER GU ID ELINES AND CHRISTM AS

Christmas Lunch ~

November 30th at the Hop Farm Paddock Wood.

he bar will be serving from 11am and lunch will be served at 12. During this hour M em bers will have the opportunity to brow se the bookstall and are also invited to bring their own publications along for purchase. Your new Communications Officer and New sletter Editor look forward to this opportunity to meet KAS members in festive spirit.

The entertainment after the lunch will be a return visit of the marvellous Thomas Clark Quire, performing a new selection of music sung in churches before the introduction of the church organ. This will be followed by a visit to the David Salomons House at Southborough. The house is not normally open to the public so the opportunity of a conducted tour is a privilege. The building itself is a

substantial country house but its delights are so num erous a brief outline will have to suffice! They give an insight into aspects of local history not seen on any other site including electricity, photography, motorm echanics and a private Victorian theatre containing the last organ of its type in the

world. The Welte organ has been restored at a cost of £400,000 ~ and we are expecting to hear it played! Full historical details can be found on www.salomons.org.uk or can be sentwith ticket if requested.

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

DO YOU RECOGN ISE TH IS OBJECT?

This iron-bound chest obviously contained son ething of in portance. Is it a parish chest for alms (following the poor law of 1552), Registers and other documents? Did it hold court rolls, could it be an arrow chest? Do you know its date, purpose or even where it now exists?

Please contact the editor at

55 Stone Street, TunbridgeW ells, Kent TN 1 2QU





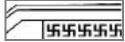
LETTERS TO THE ED ITOR

Dear Editor

FYLFOT-CROSSES

I have been studying aspects of the ecclesiastical symbolism as found in the Rom an catacom bs and later in Western Europe, and I am hoping that you ${\tt m}$ ay be able to help $\mathfrak m$ e $\mathfrak w$ ith one specific enquiry.

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



According to historians five of them were carved into the porch

stonework in the early part of the 12th century, as illustrated in the diagram above.

This sym boly as used in Denmark in a variety of ways both ecclesiastical and secular, and according to one authority it appeared on a baptism al font in one of their churches, but sadly he gave no specific details. In conversation som e tim e ago I was told that there was a sim ilar example to be found in Kent, again without any specific location m entioned. Iw ondered if any of your m em bers m ight know of its occurrence or know someone who would be able to confirm the matter.

The Revol Stephen Taylor

Dear Editor

variety of reports in the new volume of O'Callaghan each served a year as Chairm an. Archaeologia Cantiana.

Andrew Pearson's analysis of the fabric Michael Whitley

of the Saxon Shore Forts makes a welcome Dear Editor contribution to our understanding of their construction, though I cannot understand why he states the Isle of Sheppey to be the nearest source of septaria/cem entstone to Reculver and Richborough. The $\operatorname{six} m$ iles of London clay coastline from Bishopstone, through Heme Bay, Studd Hill, Swalecliffe and Tankerton, most of it subject to rapid ero-

sion, vielded a plentiful supply of septaria nodules until the cliffs were graded and the sea wallsbuilt. Even allowing for a



larger Sheppey 2000 years ago, this southern shore of the estuary was right on Reculver's doorstep and easily accessible by sea.

M uch appreciated was the tribute to our hitstable historian, the late W allace Harvey. M ay I set the record straight on just a couple of points? Mention wasmade of his work as a Reader in the Canterbury Diocese: he was adm itted to that office relatively late in his life (in June 1965, when Michael Ramsey was Archbishop), though he had already served for many years as a local preacher in the Methodist Church. Recognition was also given to his sterling work on the former Whitstable Urban District Council, but I should point out that he was Council Chairm an only during the 1950's period referred to. He was no longer on the Council in the 1971-74 period, when Councillors As always, Iam very much enjoying the Cicely Grundon, Hubert Skinner and Mick

TW O ENTIRE KENTISH VILLAGES THREATENED W ITH ANNIHILATION

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

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

MichaelH Peters KentHistoricalBuildingsCommittee c/cPRE Kent Coldharbour Farm, Am ageRoad, W ve, Ashford Kent TN 25 5DB

Young Archaeologists in Kent

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

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

Four branch m em bers recently represented YAC on the Children's BBC programme %Change', in an episode focussed on prehistoric life. We were proud that they put the presenters straight when asked about their subject, em phasising that archaeology was the





THE WYCHURST PROJECT

CREATING A LATE SAXON ENVIRONMENT

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

Following the granting of planning permission, 2 acres of land were purchased in August 2000 and clearance enabled work to begin in earnest. A ditch and rampart were constructed around one acre, following the erection outside this of a small sunken-featured building – the Grubenhaus – and a sub-

Right: Aerial view of the ditch and ram part. Below: Regia Anglorum volunteers construct the fram ework for the mighty Longhall.





stantial oak-fiam ed artisan's cottage with panelled walls and thatched roofthe 'Gebur's cottage' - built for Meridian TV's Time Tourists'.

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

the main uprights weighs nearly a ton.

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

The Project, a huge undertaking for a private society, is self-financing and



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



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

study of m an and not dinosaurs, as the BBC researchers seem ed to believe! KateKersey

the Isle of Thanet branch of the YAC has had an outdoor sum mer.On a warm

evening in M ay we enjoyed ourselves washing animal bone from last year's

dig on the Rom an Villa at M inster. Mem bers had fun trying to identify the various animals, probably not very successfully, as dinosaur was the preferred identification! Seven members with their parents took part in a history quiz around Broadstairs Harbour in June and in July we all visited the Shell Grotto

in M argate. This is a very enigm atic building which has puzzled
everybody and defied even carbondating. YAC m em bers m ade their
own suggestions for its raison d'etre and have been collecting shells
all sum m er ready to make their
own version of a panel from the
Grotto during the Autum n.

Jose Gibbs

THE WYCHURST PROJECT AND YAC NEW S THE WYCHURST PROJECT AND YACNEWS THE WYCHURST PROJECT YAC NEW S THE WYCHURST PROJECT





Dr Joan Thirsk CBE

oan Thirsk was elected a Patron of the KAS in May, an accolade which honoured her lifetine as an em inent historian. I requested an interview to find out about a career which has specialised in the agrarian past – but so many other facets of her life presented them selves during our talk that

the agrarian past - but so many other facets of her life presented them selves during our talk that my departing remark concerned the impossibility of condensing them within a page!

Bom in London. interest in agriculture seemed unlikely for a city girl. Joan how ever, has traced her roots back to 1780 to the Enfield area, postulating that the family name of Watkinsoriginated through Welsh drovers who brought animals to Sm ithfield; perhaps farm ing is in the blood? Her interest in history was superseded by her decision to study modem languages, at Westfield College for women in London. But in 1942, one year into her course, an ultim atum was issued, requesting a promise to teach ordowarwork. Joan chose the latter and went into the ATS.

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

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

Having gained a first at Westfield she was offered a graduate studentship, and with R.H. Tawney as her supervisor, produced a thesis on the

confiscation of royalist lands during the Civil War and subsequent Restoration. A move to Leicester University to take up a Research Fellow ship on the agrarian history of Lincolnshire saw the germ ination of a



Joan outside her hom eat Hadlow Castle.

schem e devised for a grand survey of England and W ales. The first volum e, w ritten by Joan, of the m ighty Agrarian H istory', appeared in 1967 and w as "sparkling, innovative". She eventually becam e the editor in 1975; the final volum e (7) appeared in 2000.

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

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

Throughout our conversation alternatives' were a recurring theme, from the alternative stance of women historians to alternative career options. In 1997 Alternative Agriculture - From the Black Death to the Present Day' was published, dealing with recurring crises in farming. "We're currently in the fourth such experience, with farmers searching for alternatives; I can almost predict events". Joan is currently working on food history

between 1500 and 1750 and has given eight sem in ars in America on the subject. She has also been asked to write an essay, as the only living mem ber of its original executive committee, for the British Agricultural History Society describing its formation in 1953. The Society is soon to hold a celebration of her life and work.

The superwom an' label applied to wom en during the last two decades - those who juggle hom e, fam ily and career - applies equally to wom en like her during the earlier 20th century, pioneers in their fields. She was keen to stress though, that "my whole academ is life has been tailored not to disturb my fam ily - I would have been tempted by all sorts of wonderful posts otherwise". Joan was 80 this year. Her achievements are undisputed and her vitality undin inished; the KAS are proud to have her as a Patron.

TheEditor

Copy deadline for the next issue in January is Monday December 2nd.

The editors wishes to draw attention to the fact that neither she nor the Council of the KAS are answerable for quinions 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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BACK PAGE PEOPLE BACK PAGE BACK PAGE BACK PAGE PEOPLE

